Discrimination—1934

Alabama

Negro Children Forced to Walk Miles to School

(By a Farm Worker Correspondent)

DADEVILLE, Ala.—I am a young worker living in the Black Belt. Under the instructions of the Young Communist League we are discussing our many problems here in the South—of how we can better our conditions.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Sharecroppers Union and the League are rapidly growing.

I go to school six miles away from home. I live with my grandparents, as my mother died during the war when I was 15 months old, so I am told. My father was away in the war fighting for his country and Democracy, as the bosses told him. Today he has nothing to show for his loyalty. I never hear or see him as I was only an infant when he was taken from me and my mother.

So I am just here, reaping the result of the war with the others, which is more lynching, jim-crowism, poverty and terror, with another war on foot.

The colored children walk long miles, eight or nine, to school, while the rich planters and landlords, also a few poor whites, rde by n school buses, splashing mud or raising dust.

Our principal went to ask for buses for us. They told him that they could not give the Negroes buses, because they did not pay tax like the whites. He failed, however, to point out that the sharecroppers, tenants, are the ones who work to make the money, while the bosses' children play under the shade trees.

I would appreciate anything anyone can send in the line of literature on youth work, hints on how to best interest the youth in the revolutionary movement, or clothing, or anything they may send.

HILLMAN RAPS JURY'S REPORT

Joins Commission Chairman In Vigorous Denial Of Negligence Charge

A second flareback struck the Jefersnon county grand jury report today when Hillman hospital authorities vigorously denied that the hospital was guilty of gross neglect in treating Green Patton, negro strike violence victim.

Yesterday, shortly after the report was made, W. D. Bishop, president of the county commission, criticized the grand jury for charging that county gasoline is being used for private purposes. No specific cases were cited by the jury.

Hospital Statement

Dr. N. N. Wood, director at Hillman, and Dr. J. P. Collier, chief resident sugeon, signed the following statement aimed at the report:

"Referring to the information given the grand jury and published in their report to the effect that Green Patton was admitted to the hospital at 1:20 a.m. June 11, and was not seen by a physician until 6:30 a.m. and that apparently there was some gross neglect of this patient, the records of the hospital show the following:

"Green Patton was brought to the hospital at 12:45 a.m. June 11, and was immediately placed in an emergency operating room where he was examined and immediately treated by Dr. R. J. Sherer; his wounds were cleaned and dressed and anti-tetanic serum was given.

Skillful Care

"After this treatment was completed he was transferred at 1:46 a.m. to ward 418 where he was seen and given glucose solution at 2:10 a.m. by Dr. C. B. Flinn. At 2:40 a.m. he was taken to the x-ray department for a radiogram of his skull. At 3 a.m. orders were written by Dr. Flinn for further treatment and a note of his condition was recorded on the chart.

"At 6:30 a.m., at 7:10 a.m. and again at 7:15 a.m. he was seen by Dr. George H. Putnam and treatments given. Dr. Putnam was present at the time of the patient's death at 7:35 a.m.

"This patient as the records show received the most skillful care and was under the constant attention of surgeons from the time of his admission to the hour of his death."

N. N. WOOD, M. D., Director.

J. P. COLLIER, M. D., chief resident surgeon.

HILLMAN, CITY JAIL UNDER JURY'S FIRE

Handling Of Emergency Cases At Hospital Is Criticized

CITE DEATH CASE

Charge Of Private Use Of County Gasoline Draws Denial

Criticizing Hillman hospital for its handling of emergency cases and city jail for its disposition of drunken prisoners, the county grand jury today made a sweeping final report to Judge J. Russell McElroy.

The grand jury also indicted six men for major offenses in connection with strike violence, and charged that county gasoline is being used for private purposes.

In recommending indirectly that emergency treatment at the county hospital be expedited, the jurors cited the death June 11 of Green Patton, negro, for whose fatal beating they indicted Tom Barnes and O. D. Barr, white men, on murder charges.

Patton, an employe at Republic Steel Corp.'s Thomas furnace, where a strike is in progress, was attacked on a Pratt-Ensley street car, according to police, by five white men. After taking a severe beating, the negro jumped through a window of the car.

Given No Attention

"It has been brought to our attention," the jurors' report read, "that Green Patton was brought to the hospital in an unconscious condition at 1:20 a.m. and to the best of our information no doctor saw him until 6:30 the next morning. He died at 7:30 a.m.

"This may have been handled as it should be, but to your grand jury it does not seem so."

Otherwise, the jury "found everything in good shape" at the hospital. Of the city's Southside jail, the report read in part:

"We would recommend that a thorough examination be made of prisoners brought to this jail, as we have evidence before us that one Ledyard (Dennis Ledyard, of Montgomery), was placed in a drunk cell and killed by a fellow prisoner.

Man Was Not Drunk

"In the light of testimony before your grand jury this man was not intoxicated. If this had been determined he would never have been placed in the drunk cell and possibly would be living today."

Mr. Ledyard died April 25 of skull injuries. Sam Brown, a prisoner at city jail at the time, is now held in county jail on a murder charge for the death.

W. D. Bishop, president of the county commission, took issue with a part of the grand jury report which declared:

"We also believe the county would save money if a more accurate check was kept on the use of county gasoline at the county garages as well as the convict camps, as it has come to our attention that county gasoline is being used for private purposes."

Bishop Calls For Proof

Mr. Bishop characterized this part of the charge as "unfair" and said he believed the grand jury should have set out specific instances rather than a general allegation.

"The commission," Mr. Bishop said, "knows of no such instances and would welcome evidence that this practice existed."

Henry Cobb, foreman of the grand jury, said the charge was inserted in the report at the suggestion of some of the grand jurors. No names or specific cases were mentioned, he said.

Mr. Bishop said that a double-check was used on the gasoline furnished each county car.

"Some of the jurors said they understood private persons were using some of the county cars," Mr. Cobb said.

Bar Food Allowance

The jury recommended that the practice of allowing county convict wardens $15 a month for food be discontinued and the wardens put on a "straight salary basis."

Those indicted in connection with recent strike violence besides Barnes and Barr are Fred Kunneman, white; Ben Windstrom, Joe Evans and William Holloway, negroes.

Kunneman was charged with firing a gas gun at Bert Little several weeks ago while the defendant was on duty at Republic Steel's Thomas furnace as a special deputy. The charge is a felony.

Inglenook Man Indicted

Windstrom, Evans and Holloway were indicted for assault with intent to murder for the ambush shooting in which six special deputies of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. were wounded slightly in the ore strike area the night of May 8.

The jury indicted Hershel R. Thomas, Inglenook, on a murder charge for shooting and killing Cecil Stultz the afternoon of May 29 at the Thomas home. Thomas told Coroner Gip Evans shortly afterward that Stultz had been drinking and tried to force his way into the home.

Discrimination - 1934

MIXED Y GROUP RESENTS JIM CROW IN ARK.

Afro-American

Conference Moved 43 Miles When Denied Eating Privilege.

5-5-34

GROUP SERVED IN LITTLE ROCK

Baltimore, Md.

Say Politics Ruled the Prexy of A. and M.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(ANP)— Sixty students, colored and white from four states and ten colleges, assembled at Arkansas A. and M. College in Pine Bluff last week for a Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. conference, staged a protest against segregation.

Jim-Crow Resented

The difficulty arose when it became apparent that racial prejudice on the part of various elements in Pine Bluff would prevent the complete interracial living which had been the practice of the conference in past years.

President Watson of A. and M. College, after a consultation with the trustees of the college, is reported to have expressed the belief that it would be inadvisable for the mixed group to dine in Pine Bluff.

Move to Little Rock

Faced with the choice between yielding to the principle of segregation and disrupting the procedure of the conference, the group decided to transfer the conference to Little Rock, a distance of forty-three miles.

Meetings were held at the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A. during the following three days and eating facilities were arranged by Philander-Smith College.

Say Politics Ruled Prexy

Resolutions were passed by the conference thanking the administration and student body of Arkansas A. and M. College for their hospitality this year and in previous years.

The conference recognized that the position taken by the president was necessitated by forces "beyond his control" and that though regrettable, was created by political exigencies.

Having a part in this action were students from the states of Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, and from ten schools including Lincoln University, LeMoyne, Arkansas A. and M. Langston University and Dunbar Junior College.

White Doctors Refuse To Treat Colored Woman

Express Messenger

8-18-34

ASHDOWN.—Mrs. Fannie Richardson on her way to Oklahoma from Monroe, La., was in an automobile accident near Ashdown, Ark. The car in which she was riding collided with another in which white people were passengers.

Several of the white people and Mrs. Richardson suffered severe injuries. All of the injured were taken to Ashdown where all the white people received medical treatment. Although Mrs. Richardson suffered a fractured hip she received no medical attention. There are no colored doctors in Ashdown. She was brought back to Texarkana and placed in the Jamison Sanitarium where she is now undergoing treatment.

Discrimination - 1934

California

PORTERS WERE REFUSED FOOD BY BARTENDER

Call 2-9-34

Kansas City, Mo.

Restaurant Employe Beats One With Pickax Handle; Jumps Bond After Fine

LOS ANGELES. — Judge James H. Pope, sitting in the Municipal court, decided in favor of Percy Mallory, a Chicago Pullman porter, in his suit against Carl Wilson and John Meyers who operate the Dutch's cafe, 724 East Fifth street.

Mallory's attorneys, Herbery Greenway, colored, and David Sokol, white, proved to the court that the cafe owners refused to serve Mallory also that they beat him. Sokol represented the International Labor Defense.

E. C. Jones, who was with Mallory at the time of the refusal and the beating, is suing the cafe owners for $10,000 in the Superior court.

The refusal to serve both men food and the beating took place in November of last year. After both men had been refused service in the Fifth street cafe, Mallory was beaten with the handle of a pickax by Carl Wilson, white bartender.

On December 28, Wilson was convicted of beating Mallory and was sentenced to serve six months in jail. The trial took place before Judge Ambrose. Wilson was admitted to bond on appeal but has since jumped his bond, according to the police.

The city attorney's office refused to issue a complaint against Wilson and the cafe owners at first, it is said by the I. L. D. officers here but when Attorney Sokol secured the arrest, the city attorney then gave his cooperation to the attorneys handling the case for Mallory.

Race Woman Wins Jim Crow Battle

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. Feb. 15.—(ANP)—Ending a long drawn out court fight over the right of Afram ericans to equal accommodations in public places, which began in July of last year, granting $100 damages and court costs, to Miss Henrietta Tippen against the Rampart Theatre, was unheld in the Superior court this week.

According to Miss Tippen's testimony, she purchased a general admission ticket to the theatre, and, although several hundred seats in the section in which she wished to sit were vacant, she was told that Negroes were only allowed on the extreme left side of the house.

Fepresented by Attorney Isadora Moidel, she filed suit against the theatre for $2,000 damages. Drawing on what is known as the Theatre Association Fund, maintained by various entertainment houses to fight segregation cases, the Rampart Theatre fought the case bitterly but was denied a new trial by Judge Clark. Taken to the Superior court on appeal, Judge Clark's opinion was sustained this week and the race woman was granted judgment and costs of court.

Lady Jurist Says "Nigger" Harmless

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 22.—(ANP) — Use of the word "Nigger" in addressing members of the Negro race is no harm at all, but a mere mispronounciation of the word common to southerners, said Judge Ida May Adams, eccentric Kentucky lady jurist, serving as judge of the Municipal court in this city after hearing a case involving race discrimination.

"Ah've sayed Cyah all mah life for the Lawd sake," the flustrated judge explained when raked over the coals for her statement by Attorney Willis O. Tyler and a group of colored citizens attending the trial of Mrs. Nona J. Tinsley and Miss Thelma O. Davis, who charged Don Martin and his wife, both Mexicans, with having refused service to them at a beer cafe because they were "niggers."

Leaving her seat on the bench, the Kentuckian gesticulated wildly in an attempt to soothe the feelings of her colored constituents. "You colored friends oughtn't to be so squealish about that word . . .some of your best friends are white folks and they don't mean you any hahm atall when they call wou niggers. It's just a dialect, you know."

One hundred dollars damages were granted to Miss Davis because the cafe owners wanted to charge her 50c for a cupt of coffee (5c) but the court reiterated that the word "nigger" was no cause for offense to a colored person and damages would not be awarded for suffering an embarassment on the part of the colored women.

COLOR LINE PROTEST IN COAST SCHOOLS

LOS ANGELES. — (WS) — Two schools in this city came in for press notices when practices of jim-crowism in its rankest form were blared on the front pages of local papers.

At the Jefferson High School Clarence Smith, senior student, was called into the office of the principal and told that he must not dance with the white girls. The principal has been quoted as saying that it would be all right to dance with Mexicans, Japanese and other racial groups, but there could be no dancing between members of the white and black groups.

In his explanation to the press, the principal stated that he believed that dancing with white girls stirred up racial animosity.

The other incident occurred at the Polytechnic High School when a number of seniors were scheduled to attend a skating-rink party, and presenting themselves, a number of students were denied admittance on account of their race. Parents will appeal to the courts under the Civil Rights law.

Coast Negroes Battle Segregation in School

Amsterdam News

California Leader Serves Five Days After Defying Order Which Violates State Law

By LOREN MILLER.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6 (ANP).—Monrovia, Calif., is distinctly a provincial town. Located only a few miles from Los Angeles, it has a very small Negro population, but prejudice is rife, as is attested by signs in cafes and restaurants, which inform the public that only white patronage is solicited. All this in open defiance of California's civil rights statute.

Monrovia crowned its infamy a few weeks ago when it resorted to arrest of protesting Negroes to force them to send their children to a school called a "fire hazard" and "unsafe" by a state architect.

The school is the Huntington Drive School, built in 1907. It is a brick, two-story structure of the type frowned upon because of the fact that the city is located in an earthquake region. In fact the school was damaged by the temblor of 1932 to such an extent that all bricks have been removed from over the entrance and a fence has been built around the building to prevent children from venturing too close to it.

Those familiar with the workings of segregation will not be surprised to learn that this structure was singled out as the school for Negro and Mexican children.

Order Is Opposed.

The plans to set this building aside met a snag this fall when Negro Monrovians determined to challenge them. Milton Smith, a floor finisher, was the outstanding leader in the revolt against the palpable injustice. He took his children to the two other schools and demanded their admittance. They were refused and sent back to Huntington Drive Schol. Smith kept them at home. He was arrested and found guilty of the state truancy law. Smith was offered a suspended sentence if he would agree to send his children to the school. He refused and bravely accepted a five-day jail term.

Meanwhile, the Los Angeles N. A. A. C. P. had been enlisted and Attorney Thomas L. Griffith, who defended Smith, filed a petition for a writ of mandate seeking to force the board to abandon the school. In his petition Griffith also alleged the discrimination. Judge Emmett Wilson who heard the application, sustained a demurrer to the petition on the technical ground of misjoinder, asserting that allegations of unsafety and discrimination cannot legally be joined together under the California law.

As soon as the writ was filed Monrovia authorities struck back at the Negro protestants with a mass arrest in which thirteen people were jailed on the same charges as those preferred against Smith, who again was arrested.

Group Appeals Case.

The thirteen were found guilty and given jail sentences. They are now at liberty on bond pending appeal. It is Griffith's contention that the California law requires only that children shall be sent to school within the district in which they reside. Monrovia is one district and the N. A. A. C. P. lawyer claims that the board of that city has no right to subdivide it into subdistricts and then penalize those who refuse to send their children to one of the so-called subdistricts.

The case is important to Californians because if the convictions are sustained the door is open to the upbuilding of separate schools of an inferior character.

Separate schools have no warrant in the state law, but they are not unknown here. The whole system in the infamous Imperial valley is a Jim-Crow setup. The region is a cotton-growing one and both whites and Negroes who live there migrated from the South and brought their notions of racial relations with them.

The stubborn fight of the Monrovians has excited a great deal of sympathy and other organizations are moving to aid the N. A. A. C. P. The International Labor Defense has offered its legal assistance, but it has not been accepted thus far.

Discrimination - 1934

Canada.

JEW APPOINTED INTERN. NORDICS QUIT

A newspaper account of a strike by the interns in several hospitals in Canada recently interests us. Not because strikes, even in hospitals, are anything new, but in this case the seventy-five so-called Nordic interns walked out in protest against the appointment of a fellow intern who happened to be a Jew. We are told that the Jew in question chose to resign rather than to embarrass the hospital officials and rather than to see the "sick suffer" Hence, the strike terminated by this generous act of Dr. Simon Rabinovitch, the Jew.

This strike, like many other public questions, was not properly settled. It was settled wrongly. The officials did the striking interns an injustice, which many of them will never be able to overcome. The proper thing to have been done in this case was to immediately discharge the strikers because each and every one of them was so blinded by racial prejudice that he was absolutely unfit for public service, especially in a hospital. This act on the part of these interns will, no doubt, make the public feel that if a Jew had been brought under their observation as a patient they would have been unable to see the case for seeing the Jew. Racial prejudice is the worse possible thing which may enter a public institution, particularly a hospital. If their prejudices were so strong as to cause them to hate this Jew, that kind of prejudice may go farther, unless Jews are barred from these hospitals as patients.

Then, too, this matter should give a great deal of concern to hospital officials and medical directors all over this country. Every man who walked out in this instance should be "a marked man" and should be branded as dangerous to public welfare. Most certainly they, and each of them, should be barred from public institutions forever. Therefore, we say that this matter should not be passed over lightly for the public's good.

Discrimination-1934

Colorado

COLORADO SUPREME COURT ORDERS REHEARING IN RESTAURANT CASE

By Fritz Consler

Denver, Colo., July 2—(A. N. P.)—In one of the most sweeping decisions ever handed down by the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado, a rehearing was ordered in the suit brought by Frank N. Crosswaith, noted New York Socialist lecturer and author against the proprietor and the cashier of the Silver Grill Restaurant.

While in the city several mos. ago, in company with two other members of the Socialist Party, Crosswaith was refused service by James Bergin, cashier of the restaurant. Crosswaith immediately filed suit under the state law which says that all persons shall have full and equal enjoyment of the use of all public restaurants. Carle Whitehead, local attorney, handled the case for the complainant.

The decision of the county court was in favor of the defendants but the State Supreme Court, upon hearing the evidence as presented by Attorney Whitehead ruled that the lower court erred in its decision and the matter was sent back for retrial. The decision of the Supreme Court was rendered by Mr. Justice Bouck, but was concurred in by the entire court sitting en banc.

The action of the Supreme Court is regarded as one of the most significant legal victories won since Attorney George G. Ross was successful in restraining the Denver School board from issuing discriminatory rules regarding public school procedure. This case was also carried to the supreme court. At the present time Attorney Ross has in preparation other cases which he expects to take to the highest Court involving the right of all citizens to use the public bath houses and the municipal pools of the city.

Discrimination - 1934

D.C.

Beacon
Plymouth NC
MAR 30 1934

The Racial Issue in Washington

Lindsay Warren defended his position on the race question in a speech before the House of Representatives last Friday. Congressman Warren, who is chairman of the committee on accounts, and under whose direction the House restaurant is run, gave the history of the restaurant since 1921, when the first rules governing its service were promulgated, and which were exactly the same as at the present time. The operation of the restaurant has been practically identical under Warren with its operation since it was first established. The same type of service, so far as the races are concerned, has been given under him as was given under the various Republican chairmen; except that under Republican management the restaurant was operated at an annual loss of about $25,000, while under the Warren management the annual $25,000 loss has been changed to a $50 profit the first year.

A department has been maintained for serving colored employees and friends, as well as the main dining room, which is for Members of Congress and other guests. No trouble arose until a few weeks ago, when visitors of the colored race appeared for service in the main dining room. Upon being refused, Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, took up the fight. Of course, he, as a Congressman, is allowed to be served in the House restaurant proper, along with the white people. The trouble did not crystalize until hundreds of Howard University students attempted to force their way into the restaurant and had to be dealt with by police when they became very rough and vulgar.

DePriest introduced a resolution asking for an investigation into the operation of the House restaurant, which resolution was referred to the rules committee. DePriest is now asking that this committee be discharged from consideration of his resolution so that it may be brought to a vote in the House. He has sceured the necessary 145 signatures to his petition for discharge of the committee and the matter automatically come up before the House on April 2, However, Congressman Warren's speech last Friday effectively spiked any action, as he furnished all the information that DePriest was asking for in his resolution.

Of course, all this is very unfortunate and will strain the racial understanding of both white and colored. White people and colored people both like each other and work together in perfect accord unless excited by some unnecessary propaganda in such cases as that which recently occurred in Washington. And each race has a few people who generally want to make trouble.

The color line is well adjusted in the South, and it is only in extreme cases that either side would ask for a more friendly cooperative adjustment than we are now enjoying. The white man or the colored man who would molest the present social adjustment is doing his race great harm.

Congressman DePriest is not helping his people when he attempts to press social conditions which the great majority of colored people do not want and which the white people will not stand for.

The colored race is fully capable of making and maintaining social circles and conditions which gives them the happiness which is the equal of that of any other race of people on earth.

DePriest can neither raise nor lower the standard of either the white nor the colored race by the force of prejudice and he certainly can do them more good by letting them alone.

De Priest Resolution to Get Hearing Before House on Jim Crow Barrier in Cafe

NOTE!
Congressional vote on De Priest resolution will be found on the back page.

By A. N. FIELDS

The Confederacy parted company again with the Union over the question of slavery; this time it was the slavery of opinion, as expressed by Congressman Lindsay C. Warren of North Carolina, who conceived the idea that it was all wrong for black people to dine in the house restaurant when the resolution presented by Congressman Oscar De Priest was called up for passage.

This late separation of the states occurred Wednesday last in congress

The intent of the resolution was to inquire into the right of the gentleman from North Carolina to exclude any American citizen on account of race or color from enjoying privileges enjoyed by any other American citizen in an institution conducted by the government that has as its basis of existence the principle that "All men are born free and equal."

No Debate on Measure

Strange to say, there was no debate on the resolution. It was passed by the vote of 99 Republicans and 132 Democrats; voting with them were five Farmer-Labor members. Representative Underwood, Ohio, Democrat, voted present. Speaker Rainey did not vote. A committee of five will be named by the speaker to make the investigation.

Every Northern Democrat voted for the resolution except Underwood and Rainey and every Southern member voted against it, except J. Will Taylor and Carroll B. Reece of Tennessee and Malcolm B. Tarver of Georgia.

Immediately after the passage of the bill Representative Green, of Florida, Democrat, introduced a resolution to close the restaurant, giving among his reasons that since the adoption of the De Priest resolution, "We may have to eat with Colored people, and where I come from we don't do that." It was interesting to note that party lines were swept aside as the members voted. This vote was a test of strength of Southern hypocricy and clearly indicated that the Democratic leaders above the Mason-Dixon line have decided to do their own thinking.

Now, About Green

The attitude of Representative Green in desiring to close the restaurant is in keeping with the traditions of the Carolinas. The assault made upon Charles Sumner by Preston Brooks in the United States senate in 1856 was an effort to suppress the rights of the people. Mr. Sumner had just delivered his famous speech entitled, "The Crime Against Kansas."

However, the crime which Congressman De Priest is attempting to right has been committed against 15,000,000 American citizens resident in almost every state in the Union. It will be much better that Representative Green's bill prevail than for the government to sanction a rule or regulation that will in turn make the Constitution an instrument of corruption and discrimination.

Congressman De Priest deserves the loyality and support of every man and women who has the Race consciousness to realize that this fight and its attending success was made for the purpose of giving to them the respect due them from their government. When one lone congressman takes upon himself such responsibility and carries it out successfully he should have the united support of every member of his own race.

South Versus North

But there is another point to be observed and which has been developed as a result of Mr. De Priest's fight, and that is the divorcement of the South and the North in this controversy. This can be accounted for by the interest manifested throughout the country by leading citizens with their congressmen. This mass pressure upon members of congress who had a heavy voting constituency was effective.

Out of this comes the lesson that we not only qualify ourselves to vote but must exercise that qualification in every possible method when our rights as citizens are at stake. Out of this controversy we can see the necessity of keeping Congressman De

Fights Red Influence

Directly after Congressman De Priest learned that his house resolution had been carried by a vote of 237 to 114, the lone representative of the Race in congress was apprised of proposed Red protest Saturday at the capital. He was informed that

"Nothing whatever about this statement that two years ago he himself had been a victim of communistic agitation, occasioned by his refusal to adhere to certain views to which the Communists subscribed. The congressman later added to the press, "but obviously it is being fostered by Communists and Red agitators. I trust no respectable Negro will take

Discrimination - 1934

D.C.

Beacon
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Immediately after the passage of the bill Representative Green, of Florida, Democrat, introduced a resolution to close the restaurant giving among his reasons that since the adoption of the De Priest resolution, "We may have to eat with Colored people, and where I come from we don't do that." It was interesting to note that party lines were swept aside as the members voted. This vote was a test of strength of Southern hypocricy and clearly indicated that the Democratic leaders above the Mason-Dixon line have decided to do their own thinking.

Now, About Green

The attitude of Representative Green in desiring to close the restaurant is in keeping with the traditions of the Carolinas. The assault made upon Charles Sumner by Preston Brooks in the United States senate in 1856 was an effort to suppress the rights of the people. Mr. Sumner had just delivered his famous speech entitled, "The Crime Against Kansas."

However, the crime which Congressman De Priest is attempting to right has been committed against 15,000,000 American citizens resident in almost every state in the Union. It will be much better that Representative Green's bill prevail than for the government to sanction a rule or regulation that will in turn make the Constitution an instrument of corruption and discrimination.

Congressman De Priest deserves the loyality and support of every man and women who has the Race consciousness to realize that this fight and its attending success was made for the purpose of giving to them the respect due them from their government. When one lone congressman takes upon himself such responsibility and carries it out successfully he should have the united support of every member of his own race.

South Versus North

But there is another point to be observed and which has been developed as a result of Mr. De Priest's of our own race, would have followed fight, and that is the divorcement of this fight so persistently as he did. ing the De Priest victory on the floor the South and the North in this con- make capital of the restaurant situa- troversy. This can be accounted for tion. by the interest manifested through- No friend of mine will take out the country by leading citizens part, and I want no law-abiding citi- with their congressmen. This mass zen to be misled into believing that pressure upon members of congress he will help me by joining the move- who had a heavy voting constituency ment. was effective. "The cause I am interested in," he Out of this comes the lesson that said, "will be further advanced by the we not only qualify ourselves to vote course I am following than by the but must exercise that qualification in every possible method when our rights as citizens are at stake. Out of this controversy we can see the necessity of keeping Congressman De

Directly after Congressman De exclaimed: "I know nothing whatever about this demonstration." De Priest said he had been a victim of communistic agitation, occasioned by his Fights Red Influence statement to the press, "but ob- himself it is being fostered by Com- munists and Red agitators. I trust refusal to adhere to certain views to that no respectable Negro will take which the Communists subscribed.

This occurred at his Chicago real estate office on S. State St. and the disturbance attained such proportions that the police were called out to quell the uprising.

EXIT LONG ENTER WARREN

Chicago Defender

Congress and the nation must forego the privilege of enjoying the shownishness of Senator Huey Long in deference to the appearance of a new "king's jester" in the person of Congressman Lindsay C. Warren (Democrat). Congressman Warren made his appearance on the stage through a different route than Senator Long. The front door seemed to have been closed to Congressman Warren, hence his bid for fame and newspaper publicity compelled him to come to the kitchen instead of the drawing room.

The subject which occasioned Congressman Warren's notorious publicity was not brought about by any celebrated speech he made on the floor of congress nor any great cause he advocated in an effort to stabilize the economic and industrial burdens of the nation, but while he was fussing and fuming with the cocks, dishwashers and busboys in the basement of the congressional restaurant, he suddenly overnight was flitted on to fame.

It is quite likely that Congressman Warren could accomplish more for his country, especially in national security, had he remained in the kitchen among the pots and pans, among which he seemed to fit, exchanging places with the chef, who could have more fittingly taken his place in the halls of congress, and would have at least served a more honorable purpose than the present holder of the title.

But Congressman Warren is not to be taken seriously; he belongs to a dead past, and a concubinage and immoral age. If he had been fortunate enough to have been educated and trained under a different environment might feel some degree of chagrin at his actions. Fortunately, however, we as a race have passed a stage in study and contact with certain species whereby we become alarmed at their eccentricities.

COLORED GROUP ASKED TO LEAVE WILLARD HOTEL

8-18-34

Had Been Invited to Hear Democratic Nominee for Congress

Washington

A delegation of colored citizens which attended a meeting of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, white, at the Willard Hotel, Tuesday night was asked to leave the assembly room before the meeting, the Tribune learned today.

The group was said to have been headed by a Mr. Towles, an employee of the Government Printing Office. The only member of the delegation that could be reached was Mrs. Mary F. Scott, 1230 U Street, Northwest, who said she went as a visitor.

According to Mrs. Scott, the group was extended every courtesy by the hotel management, but an officer of the Democratic organization came to them before the meeting started and told them there had been no provision made for colored persons and to leave. They left the building without protesting, it was said.

The occasion was a speech by Rush D. Holt, Democratic nominee for the Senate from West Virginia. He spoke on the new deal.

It could not be learned who was responsible for inviting the colored group to the meeting.

Atty. William F. Thompkins, recorder of deeds, was reported to have attended the meeting, but he denied he was there to a Tribune reporter.

Catholic University Advisor Confirms Jim Crow Report

9-22-34

Afro-American Baltimore

WASHINGTON — Reports that the classes in social service, to be conducted at the Catholic University here, would be jim crow classes was confirmed this week when Dr. Roy Joseph Deferrari, university advisor, told an AFRO reporter that colored students would not be permitted to register.

It had been reported to the AFRO by various case workers that Dr. John O'Grady, chairman of the school of social work at the university, had stated that colored case workers could register for the courses.

This, however, was denied by Dr. O'Grady, when reached over the telephone.

Dr. O'Grady stated that his appointment to direct the school was the first administrative position he had held at the university and that the matter would be left entirely to the Catholics.

O'Grady Awaits Test Case

"To date," he said, "no colored have applied for permission to register for the social service course, and until the question arises, I can't issue any statement."

He did say, however, that colored were barred from the full-time courses at the university and that he doubted whether the university would approve of accepting their applications as part-time students.

Mrs. Huff, white, in charge of case workers for the EWA, told the AFRO that she had one of her case workers call Dr. O'Grady in connection with registering for the course, and that the case worker had reported to her that Dr. O'Grady said that he would "investigate" her case and let her know.

"Passing" Hinted

Mrs. Huff further stated that Dr. O'Grady had been quoted by the case worker as saying that some one or two colored persons "get by at the university because they are fair," and that he would investigate her case, and if there was any way possible to permit her to register, he would do so.

"It is pretty well understood," said Mrs. Huff, "that they are not going to allow your people to register for the courses."

The fundamental objective of the school of social work at the Catholic University, as set down in their catalogue, is as follows:

"The fundamental purpose of the Catholic University School of Social Work is to provide trained leadership in Catholic social work in the United States. It is assumed that many of those who have been trained in the School will go into public and non-sectarian work. The curriculum is sufficiently varied to prepare for any type of social work they desire to take up."

ROOSEVELT ASKED TO OUST OFFICIAL WHO INSULTED RACE

Courier 12-22-34

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—It is reported here that the President of the United States will be called upon to ask for the resignation of one H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, attached to the Bureau of Narcotics in the Treasury Department of the United States. This request will be based upon an official letter, being Circular Letter No. 324, dated December 4, 1934, and sent all over the United States by this man Anslinger, who has recently sought a great deal of publicity by reason of a nationwide raid against narcotic addicts and peddlers. The real truth about this raid will probably be told in another story, but the colored people of this country, it is said, will ask the President of the United States, as well as the Secretary of the Treasury, to dismiss Mr. Anslinger for the insulting official letter sent out by him to all District Supervisors in the United States. The letter complained about was sent out as one of the official circular letters and reads as follows:

Treasury Department
Bureau of Narcotics,
Washington, D. C.

Circular Letter No. 324
December 4, 1934.

To District Supervisors and others concerned:

The following named informer is not to be used since he is neither trustworthy nor satisfactory:

EDWARD JONES
Colored

Age—about 30 years, possibly younger.
Weight—about 140 pounds.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Color—Medium and might be termed a "ginger colored nigger."
Appearance — well dressed, and fairly intelligent.
Inclined to be boastful, "fresh' and sarcastic.
Absconded with advance funds from District No. 2, New York City, New York. Notify Mr. Frank L. Igoe Suite 584, 641 Washington Street, New York, N. Y., if he appears in your district.

(Signed) H. J. Anslinger,
Commissioner.

The N. A. A. C. P. has been requested to protest to the President of the United States against allowing such a man to remain in office. It is known that a letter has already been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the White House calling attention to the letter quoted above.

As to Mr. Anslinger, himself, it is known that he comes from the Altoona and Hollidaysburg District of Blair County, Pennsylvania, and most of the protests will probably arise among Pennsylvanians, who can more justly criticise Mr. Anslinger than anybody else. Senator-elect, Joseph F. Guffey, will be asked to request the removal of Mr. Anslinger because of the insulting letter sent out by him.

Discrimination-1934

D.C.

How They Voted on DePriest's Resolution

They Voted For the DePriest Resolution; They're Your Friends

ARIZONA (1).

Isabella Greenway (D).

CALIFORNIA (15).

George Burnham (D). Wm. E. Evans (R).
Albert E. Carter (R). Thos. F. Ford (D).
Denver S. Church (D). John H. Hoeppel (D)
Saml. L. Collins (R). Florence P. Kahn (D)
J. F. Dockweiler (D). Charles Kramer (D).
Ralph R. Eltse (R). Henry E. Stubbs (R).
H. L. Englebright (R). Wm. S. Traeger (R).
Richard J. Welch (R).

COLORADO (2).

Lawrence Lewis (D). [illegible] Martin (D).

CONNECTICUT (6).

C. M. Bakewell (R). H. P. Kopplemann (D)
Edward W. Goss (R). Francis Maloney (D)
W. L. Higgins (R). Schuyler Merritt (R).

DELAWARE (1).

Wilbur L. Adams (D).

GEORGIA (1).

Malcolm C. Tarver (D).

ILLINOIS (16).

J. Leroy Adair (D). Kent E. Keller (D).
Leo E. Allen (R). Edw. A. Kelley (D).
Wm. W. Arnold (D). L. Kocialkowski (D).
Fred A. Britten (R). P. H. Moynihan (R).
Oscar DePriest (R). C. V. Parsons (D).
Ev. M. Dirksen (R). Adolph J. Sabath (D)
D. C. Dobbins (D). Jas. Simpson, Jr. (R)
Frank Gillespie (D). C. Thompson (D).

INDIANA (8).

[illegible] Glenn Griswold (D).
Geo. R. Durgan (D). W. H. Larrabee (D).
Jas. I. Farley (D). Louis Ludlow (D).
Finley H. Gray (D). S. B. Pettengill (D).

IOWA (9).

Fred Biermann (D). Guy M. Gillette (D).
Cassius Dowell (R). B. M. Jacobsen (D).
Edw. C. Eicher (D). Otha D. Wearin (D).
F. C. Gilchrist (R). Comp'n I. White (D).
Albert C. Wilford (D).

KANSAS (7).

W. A. Ayres (D). Clif. R. Hope (R).
Ran. Carpenter (D). W. P. Lambertson (R)
U. S. Guyer (R). K. O'L. McCarthy (D)
Harold McGugin (R).

KENTUCKY (1).

Finley Hamilton (D).

MAINE (3).

C. L. Beedy (R). E. C. Moran, Jr. (D).
John G. Utterback (D).

MARYLAND (3).

S. W. Gambrill (D). Wm. P. Cole, Jr. (D)
Vincent L. Palmisano (D).

MASSACHUSETTS (15).

A. P. Andrew (R). Pehr G. Holmes (R).
W. Connery, Jr. (D). Robert Luce (R).
John J. Douglass (D). J. W. McCormack (D)
Frank H. Foss (R). J. W. Martin, Jr. (R).
Chas. L. Gifford (R). Edith N. Rogers (R).
Wm. J. Granfield (D). G. H. Tinkham (R).
Arthur D. Healey (D). A. T. Treadway (R).
Richard B. Wigglesworth (R).

MICHIGAN (14).

John D. Dingell (D). C. J. McLeod (R).
Geo. A. Dondero (R). Carl E. Mapes (R).
George Foulkes (D). H. Musselwhite (D).
Michael J. Hart (D). Geo. G. Sadowski (D).
W. Frank James (R). C. M. Weideman (D).
John C. Lehr (D). J. P. Wolcott (R).
John Lesinski (D). Roy O. Woodruff (R)

MINNESOTA (9).

Henry Arens (FL). Magnus Johnson (FL)
Ray P. Chase (R). Harold Knutson (R).
T. Christianson (R). Paul J. Kvale (FL).
Einar Hoidale (D). Ernest Lundeen (FL)
Francis H. Shoemaker (FL).

MISSOURI (1).

James R. Claiborne (D).

MONTANA (1).

Roy E. Ayers (D).

NEBRASKA (3).

Edgar Howard (D). T. M. Carpenter (D)
John H. Morehead (D).

NEW HAMPSHIRE (2).

William N. Rogers (D) Charles W. Tobey (R

NEW JERSEY (13).

Isaac Bacharach (R). D. H. McLean (R).
P. A. Cavicchia (R). Mary T. Norton (D).
Chas. A. Eaton (R). Rand'ph Perkins (R)
F. A. Hartley, Jr. (R). D. Lane Powers (R).
E. A. Kenney (D). George N. Seger (R)
F. R. Lehlbach (R). Wm. H. Sutphin (D)
Charles A. Wolverton (R).

NEW YORK (34).

W. G. Andrews (R). J. J. Delaney (D).
Robert L. Bacon (R). Sam. Dickstein (D).
Alfred F. Beiter (D). Hamil. Fish, Jr. (R).
L. M. Black, Jr. (D). J. M. Fitzpatrick (D)
John J. Boylan (D). Jos. A. Gavagan (D)
W. F. Brunner (D). P. A. Goodwin (R).
Frank Crowther (R). C. E. Hancock (R).
F. D. Culkin (R). M. J. Kennedy (D).
T. H. Cullen (D). J. J. Lanzetta (D).
Geo. W. Lindsay (D). W. I. Sirovich (D).
Jas. M. Meade (D). Fred J. Sisson (D).
Chas. D. Millard (R). Bert. H. Snell (R).
J. J. O'Connor (D). A. L. Somers (D).
Frank Oliver (D). E. E. Studley (D).
T. A. Peyser (D). John Taber (R).
Daniel A. Reed (R). Wm. D. Thomas (..)
Stephen A. Rudd (D). Jas. L. Whitley (R).

NORTH DAKOTA (2).

William Lemke (R). J. H. Sinclair (R).

OHIO (21).

C. C. Bolton (R). Frank L. Kloeb (D).
John G. Cooper (R). F. C. Kniffin (D).
Robert Crosser (D). A. P. Lamneck (D).
W. J. Duffey (D). L. T. Marshall (R).
W. L. Feisinger (D). James G. Polk (D).
Brooks Fletcher (D). R. T. Secrest (D).
Dow W. Harter (D). M. L. Sweeney (D).
John B. Hollister (R). Wm. R. Thom (D).
L. E. Imhoff (D). Chas. V. Traux (D).
Thos. A. Jenkins (R). Charles West (D).
Stephen M. Young (D).

OREGON (3).

Chas. Martin (D). Jas. W. Mott (R).
Walter M. Pierce (D).

PENNSYLVANIA (23).

James M. Beck (R). Clyde Kelly (R).
Pat. J. Boland (D). J. R. Kinzer (R).
J. Twing Brooks (D). L. T. McFadden (R)
Geo. F. Brumm (R). M. J. Muldowney (R)
Jas. J. Connolly (R). W. C. Ransley (R).
Geo. P. Darrow (R). Robert F. Rich (R).
J. Wm. Ditter (R). W. A. Richardson (D
Matt. A. Dunn (D). J. Buell Snyder (D)
Chas. I. Faddis (D). Edw. L. Stokes (R)
Benj. K. Focht (R). Nat. L. Strong (R)
Harry L. Haines (D). C. M. Turpin (R).
James Wolfenden (R).

RHODE ISLAND (2).

F. B. Condon (D). J. M. O'Connell (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA (1).

Theo. B. Werner (D).

TENNESSEE (2).

B. Carroll Reece (R). J. Will Taylor (R).

UTAH (2).

Abe Murdock (D). J. W. Robinson (D).

VERMONT (1).

Charles A. Plumley ( ).

WASHINGTON (4).

Wesley Lloyd (D). M. C. Wallgren (D)
Joe L. Smith (D). M. A. Zioncheck (D)

WEST VIRGINIA (4).

A. Edmiston (D). J. Randolph (D).
John Kee (D). Martin F. Smith (D)

WISCONSIN (7).

G. W. Blanchard (R). Chas. W. Henney (D)
G. J. Boileau (R). James Hughes (D).
James A. Frear (R). M. K. Reilly (D.)
Gardner R. Withrow (R).

They Voted Against the DePriest Resolution; They're Your Enemies

ALABAMA (5).

John McDuffie (D). A. H. Carmichael (D)
Geo. Huddleston (D). W. B. Bankhead (D)
Henry B. Steagall (D).

ARKANSAS (7).

Ben Cravens (D). D. D. Glover (D).
Wm. J. Driver (D). John E. Miller (D).
Claude A. Fuller (D). Tilman B. Parks (D)
David D. Terry (D).

CALIFORNIA (2).

Frank H. Buck (D). Chas. J. Colden (D).

FLORIDA (5).

M. F. Caldwell (D). J. H. Peterson (D).
Robert A. Green (D). Wm. J. Sears (D).
J. Mark Wilcox (D).

GEORGIA (9).

Paul Brown (D). E. M. Owen (D).
B. T. Castellow (D). Homer C. Parker (D)
E. E. Cox (D). Robert Ramspeck (D)
Braswell Deen (D). Carl Vinson (D).
John S. Wood (D).

IDAHO (1).

Thomas C. Coffin (D).

KENTUCKY (7).

John Y Brown (D). Virgil Chapman (D).
Cap R. Carden (D). Wm. V. Gregory (D).
Glover H. Cary (D). Andrew J. May (D).
Brent Spence (D).

LOUISIANA (6).

Cleveland Dear (D). Numa F. Montet (D)
J. O. Fernandez (D). John N. Sandlin (D)
Paul H. Maloney (D). Riley J. Wilson (D).

MISSISSIPPI (6).

Jeff Busby (D). Russell Ellzey (D).
Wm. M. Colmer (D). John E. Rankin (D).
Wall Doxey (D). W. Whittington (D).

MISSOURI (9).

Clarence Cannon (D). Frank H. Lee (D).
John J. Cochran (D). Milton A. Romjue (D
C. C. Dickinson (D). Jas. E. Ruffin (D).
R. M. Duncan (D). Clyde Williams (D).
Reuben T. Wood (D).

NEBRASKA (1).

Edward H. Burke (D).

NORTH CAROLINA (9).

C. L. Abernethy (D). John H. Kerr (D).
A. L. Bulwinkle (D). J. W. Lambeth (D).
J. B. Clark (D). W. B. Umstead (D).
R. L. Daughton (D). L. C. Warren (D).
Zebulon Weaver (D).

OKLAHOMA (7).

Will Rogers (D). Jed Johnson (D).
W. Cartright (D). J. V. McClintic (D).
W. W. Hastings (D). T. D. McKeown (D).
Fletcher B. Swank (D).

PENNSYLVANIA (1).

Francis E. Walter (D).

SOUTH CAROLINA (3).

H. P. Fulmer (D). T. S. McMillan (D).
James P. Richards (D).

TENNESSEE (6).

Jere Cooper (D). J. R. Mitchell (D).
Edw. H. Crump (D) C. W. Turner (D).
S. D. McReynolds (D)

TEXAS (20).

Thos. L. Blanton (D). Jos. J. Mansfield (D)
J. P. Buchanan (D). Wright Patman (D).
O. H. Cross (D). M. G. Sanders (D).
Martin Dies (D). S. P. Strong (D).
Joe H. Eagle (D). H. W. Sumners (D).
L. A. Johnson (D). Geo. B. Terrell (D).
Marvin Jones (D). R. E. Thompson (D)
R. M. Kleberg (D). C. W. Thompson (D)
F. G. Lanham (D). Sam Rayburn (D).
W. D. McFarlane (D). Milton H. West (D).

Discrimination in the House Restaurant

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 236.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

House Resolution 236

Whereas it has come to my attention as a Representative in Congress that a rule of discrimination is being enforced in the restaurant service of the House of Representatives; and

Whereas I stand peculiarly as the representative of the 12,000,000 loyal colored citizens of the United States; and

Whereas these people, and other forebears, have contributed of might and main, blood and sinew, in the development of this country; and

Whereas from the year 1619, when a group of 20 slaves were landed at Jamestown, Va., these people have been loyal to the country to which they and their forebears were brought through a commercial traffic in human souls; and

Whereas for 244 years of unrequited toil these loyal citizens tilled the soil, planted the fields, harvested the crops of the southern plantations, nursed and succored the families of their masters, were custodians of the "family chest" while master was at war to keep them in slavery; and

Whereas the first blood that fertilized the soil of this continent in the cause of liberty and fraternity flowed from the life stream of that hero martyr Crispus Attucks, who fell on Boston Common in 1770; and

Whereas the colored citizens of the United States have borne their full share of responsibility and sacrifice in every military movement in which this country has been engaged from the revolutionary period, through the Civil War, on through Carizal, San Juan Hill, and the Argonne front; and

Whereas this loyalty must gain for them the liberal plaudits of patriotic Americans and place them beyond the pale of present-day serfdom and slavery; and

Whereas under the Constitution of the United States, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments thereof, these people are citizens of the United States, entitled to all the privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by others; and

Whereas in the Washington Post of the issue of Wednesday, January 24, 1934, the Honorable Representative Lindsay C. Warren, of the First District of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, House of Representatives, is quoted as saying: "In refusing to serve two colored persons in the House restaurant today, Manager P. H. Johnson of the restaurant was acting under my orders and instructions"; and

Whereas Representative Lindsay C. Warren, of the First District of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, House of Representatives, is further quoted in said Post as saying: "The restaurant, has been operated by the committee since 1921. It has never served colored employees or visitors, nor will it, so long as I have anything to do with the restaurant"; and

Whereas the rule of discrimination was put in force and effect Tuesday, January 23, 1934, and the restaurant of the House of Representatives announced that the service was reserved for white people only to the exclusion of colored citizens, and two colored persons were so refused, as stated: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five Members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to investigate by what authority the Committee on Accounts controls and manages the conduct of the House restaurant, and by what authority said committee or any members thereof issued and enforced rules or instructions whereby any citizen of the United States is discriminated against on account of race, color, or creed in said House restaurant, grill room, or other public appurtenances or facilities connected therewith under the supervision of the House of Representatives.

Said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses and shall report their conclusions and recommendation to the House at the earliest practicable moment.

With the following committeeedered.

amendment:

Strike out the preamble.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, The SPEAKER. The question is this is the so-called "DePriest reso- on agreeing to the resolution.

lution," with which the House is Mr. PARKS and Mr. RAMSPECK very familiar, and I move the pre- called for a division.

vious question. Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I

The previous question was or- demand the yeas and nays.

NEW MEXICO (1).
Dennis Chavez (D).

NEW YORK (11).
Sol Bloom (D). J. Fitzgibbons (D).
Pat. J. Carley (D). A. J. Griffin (D).
Emanuel Celler (D). Anning S. Prall (D).
Marion Clarke (..). Gale H. Stalker (R).
Parker Corning (D). C. D. Sullivan (D).
James W. Wadsworth (R).

NORTH CAROLINA (1).
Frank Hancock (D).

OHIO (2).
Wm. E. Hess (R). Byron B. Harlan (D)

OKLAHOMA (2).
[illegible] W. Marland (D). Wesley E. Disney (D).

MISSOURI (3).
Lozier (D). J. L. Milligan (D).
Joseph B. Shannon (D).

MONTANA (1).
Joseph P. Monaghan (D).

NEBRASKA (1).
C. Shallenberger (D).

NEVADA (1).
James G. Scrugham (D).

NEW JERSEY (1).
Auf der Heide (D).
Ashton C. Shallenberger (D).

NEW YORK (11).
Ralph F. Lozier (D).
Joseph P. Monaghan (D).
James G. Scrugham (D).
Joseph P. Monaghan (D).
Oscar L. Auf der Heide (D).

Extension of Remarks

Mr. CAVAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and [Mr. Har- there were—yeas 237, nays 113, an-lan] was called downtown on im- swered "present" 1, not voting 79 portant business. I he were here, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my vote and answer "present", being a member of the Committee on Accounts.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

Discrimination-1934

D.C.

How They Voted on DePriest's Resolution

They Voted For the DePriest Resolution; They're Your Friends

ARIZONA (1).

Isabella Greenway (D).

CALIFORNIA (15).

George Burnham (D). Wm. E. Evans (R).
Albert E. Carter (R). Thos. F. Ford (D).
Denver S. Church (D). John H. Hoeppel (D).
Saml. L. Collins (R). Florence P. Kahn (D).
J. F. Dockweiler (D). Charles Kramer (D).
Ralph R. Eltse (R). Henry E. Stubbs (R).
H. L. Englebright (R). Wm. S. Traeger (R).
Richard J. Welch (R).

COLORADO (2).

Lawrence Lewis (D). [illegible] Martin (D).

CONNECTICUT (6).

C. M. Bakewell (R). A. P. Kopplemann (D).
Edward W. Goss (R). Francis Maloney (D).
W. L. Higgins (R). Schuyler Merritt (R).

DELAWARE (1).

Wilbur L. Adams (D).

GEORGIA (1).

Malcolm C. Tarver (D).

ILLINOIS (16).

J. Leroy Adair (D). Kent E. Keller (D).
Leo E. Allen (R). Edw. A. Kelley (D).
Wm. W. Arnold (D). L. Kocialkowski (D).
Fred A. Britten (R). P. H. Moynihan (R).
Oscar DePriest (R). C. V. Parsons (D).
Ev. M. Dirksen (R). Adolph J. Sabath (D).
D. C. Dobbins (D). Jas. Simpson, Jr. (R).
Frank Gillespie (D). C. Thompson (R).

INDIANA (8).

J. W. Boehne, Jr. [illegible] Glenn Griswold (D).
Geo. R. Durgan (D). W. H. Larrabee (D).
Jas. I. Farley (D). Louis Ludlow (D).
Finley H. Gray (D). S. B. Pettengill (D).

IOWA (9).

Fred Biermann (D). Guy M. Gillette (D).
Cassius Dowell (R). B. M. Jacobsen (D).
Edw. C. Eicher (D). Otha D. Wearin (D).
F. C. Gilchrist (R). Comp'n I. White (D).
Albert C. Wilford (D).

KANSAS (7).

W. A. Ayres (D). Clif. R. Hope (R).
Ran. Carpenter (D). W. P. Lambertson (R)
U. S. Guyer (R). K. O'L. McCarthy (D)
Harold McGugin (R).

KENTUCKY (1).

Finley Hamilton (D).

MAINE (3).

C. L. Beedy (R). E. C. Moran, Jr. (D).
John G. Utterback (D).

MARYLAND (3).

S. W. Gambrill (D). Wm. P. Cole, Jr. (D)
Vincent L. Palmisano (D).

MASSACHUSETTS (15).

A. P. Andrew (R). Pehr G. Holmes (R).
W. Connery, Jr. (D). Robert Luce (R).
John J. Douglass (D). J. W. McCormack (D)
Frank H. Foss (R). J. W. Martin, Jr. (R).
Chas. L. Gifford (R). Edith N. Rogers (R).
Wm. J. Granfield (D). G. H. Tinkham (R).
Arthur D. Healey (D). A. T. Treadway (R).
Richard B. Wigglesworth (R).

MICHIGAN (14).

John D. Dingell (D). C. J. McLeod (R).
Geo. A. Dondero (R). Carl E. Mapes (R).
George Foulkes (D). H. Musselwhite (D).
Michael J. Hart (D). Geo. G. Sadowski (D).
W. Frank James (R). C. M. Weideman (D).
John C. Lehr (D). J. P. Wolcott (R).
John Lesinski (D). Roy O. Woodruff (R).

MINNESOTA (9).

Henry Arens (FL). Magnus Johnson (FL).
Ray P. Chase (R). Harold Knutson (R).
T. Christianson (R). Paul J. Kvale (FL).
Einar Hoidale (D). Ernest Lundeen (FL).
Francis H. Shoemaker (FL).

MISSOURI (1).

James R. Claiborne (D).

MONTANA (1).

Roy E. Ayers (D).

NEBRASKA (3).

Edgar Howard (D). T. M. Carpenter (D)
John H. Morehead (D).

NEW HAMPSHIRE (2).

William N. Rogers (D). Charles W. Tobey (R

NEW JERSEY (13).

Isaac Bacharach (R). D. H. McLean (R).
P. A. Cavicchia (R). Mary T. Norton (D).
Chas. A. Eaton (R). Rand'ph Perkins (R)
F. A. Hartley, Jr. (R). D. Lane Powers (R).
E. A. Kenney (D). George N. Seger (R)
F. R. Lehlbach (R). Wm. H. Sutphin (D)
Charles A. Wolverton (R).

NEW YORK (31).

W. G. Andrews (R). J. J. Delaney (D).
Robert L. Bacon (R). Sam. Dickstein (D).
Alfred F. Beiter (D). Hamil. Fish, Jr. (R).
L. M. Black, Jr. (D). J. M. Fitzpatrick (D)
John J. Boylan (D). Jos. A. Gavagan (D)
W. F. Brunner (D). P. A. Goodwin (R).
Frank Crowther (R). C. E. Hancock (R).
F. D. Culkin (R). M. J. Kennedy (D).
T. H. Cullen (D). J. J. Lanzetta (D).
Geo. W. Lindsay (D). W. I. Sirovich (D).
Jas. M. Meade (D). Fred J. Sisson (D).
Chas. D. Millard (R). Bert. H. Snell (R).
J. J. O'Connor (D). A. L. Somers (D).
Frank Oliver (D). E. E. Studley (D).
T. A. Peyser (D). John Taber (R).
Daniel A. Reed (R). Wm. D. Thomas (..)
Stephen A. Rudd (D). Jas. L. Whitley (R).

NORTH DAKOTA (2).

William Lemke (R). J. H. Sinclair (R).

OHIO (21).

C. C. Bolton (R). Frank L. Kloeb (D).
John G. Cooper (R). F. C. Kniffin (D).
Robert Crosser (D). A. P. Lamneck (D).
W. J. Duffey (D). L. T. Marshall (R).
W. L. Feisinger (D). James G. Polk (D).
Brooks Fletcher (D). R. T. Secrest (D).
Dow W. Harter (D). M. L. Sweeney (D).
John B. Hollister (R). Wm. R. Thom (D).
L. E. Imhoff (D). Chas. V. Traux (D).
Thos. A. Jenkins (R). Charles West (D).
Stephen M. Young (D).

OREGON (3).

Chas. Martin (D). Jas. W. Mott (R).
Walter M. Pierce (D).

PENNSYLVANIA (23).

James M. Beck (R). Clyde Kelly (R).
Pat. J. Boland (D). J. R. Kinzer (R).
J. Twing Brooks (D). L. T. McFadden (R)
Geo. F. Brumm (R). M. J. Muldowney (R).
Jas. J. Connolly (R). W. C. Rousley (R).
Geo. P. Darrow (R). Robert F. Rich (R).
J. Wm. Ditter (R). W. L. Richardson (D
Matt. A. Dunn (D). J. Buell Snyder (D)
Chas. I. Faddis (D). Edw. L. Stokes (R)
Benj. K. Focht (R). Nat. L. Strong (R)
Harry L. Haines (D). C. M. Turpin (R).
James Wolfenden (R).

RHODE ISLAND (2).

F. B. Condon (D). J. M. O'Connell (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA (1).

Theo. B. Werner (D).

TENNESSEE (2).

B. Carroll Reece (R). J. Will Taylor (R).

UTAH (2).

Abe Murdock (D). J. W. Robinson (D).

VERMONT (1).

Charles A. Plumley ( ).

WASHINGTON (4).

Wesley Lloyd (D). M. C. Wallgren (D)
Joe L. Smith (D). M. A. Zioncheck (D)

WEST VIRGINIA (4).

A. Edmiston (D). J. Randolph (D).
John Kee (D). Martin F. Smith (D).

WISCONSIN (7).

G. W. Blanchard (R). Chas. W. Henney (D).
G. J. Boileau (R). James Hughes (D).
James A. Frear (R). M. K. Reilly (D.)
Gardner R. Withrow (R).

They Voted Against the DePriest Resolution; They're Your Enemies

ALABAMA (5).

John McDuffie (D). A. H. Carmichael (D)
Geo. Huddleston (D). W. B. Bankhead (D)
Henry B. Steagall (D).

ARKANSAS (7).

Ben Cravens (D). D. D. Glover (D).
Wm. J. Driver (D). John E. Miller (D).
Claude A. Fuller (D). Tilman B. Parks (D)
David D. Terry (D).

CALIFORNIA (2).

Frank H. Buck (D). Chas. J. Colden (D).

FLORIDA (5).

M. F. Caldwell (D). J. H. Peterson (D).
Robert A. Green (D). Wm. J. Sears (D).
J. Mark Wilcox (D).

GEORGIA (9).

Paul Brown (D). E. M. Owen (D).
B. T. Castellow (D). Homer C. Parker (D)
E. E. Cox (D). Robert Ramspeck (D)
Braswell Deen (D). Carl Vinson (D).
John S. Wood (D).

IDAHO (1).

Thomas C. Coffin (D).

KENTUCKY (7).

John Y Brown (D). Virgil Chapman (D).
Cap R. Carden (D). Wm. V. Gregory (D).
Glover H. Cary (D). Andrew J. May (D).
Brent Spence (D).

LOUISIANA (6).

Cleveland Dear (D). Numa F. Montet (D)
J. O. Fernandez (D). John N. Sandlin (D)
Paul H. Maloney (D). Riley J. Wilson (D).

MISSISSIPPI (6).

Jeff Busby (D). Russell Ellzey (D).
Wm. M. Colmer (D). John E. Rankin (D).
Wall Doxey (D). W. Whittington (D).

MISSOURI (9).

Clarence Cannon (D). Frank H. Lee (D).
John J. Cochran (D). Milton A. Romjue (D
C. C. Dickinson (D). Jas. E. Ruffin (D).
R. M. Duncan (D). Clyde Williams (D).
Reuben T. Wood (D).

NEBRASKA (1).

Edward H. Burke (D).

NORTH CAROLINA (9).

C. L. Abernethy (D). John H. Kerr (D).
A. L. Bulwinkle (D). J. W. Lambeth (D).
J. B. Clark (D). W. B. Umstead (D).
R. L. Daughton (D). L. C. Warren (D).
Zebulon Weaver (D).

OKLAHOMA (7).

Will Rogers (D). Jed Johnson (D).
W. Cartright (D). J. V. McClintic (D).
W. W. Hastings (D). T. D. McKeown (D).
Fletcher B. Swank (D).

PENNSYLVANIA (1).

Francis E. Walter (D).

SOUTH CAROLINA (3).

H. P. Fulmer (D). T. S. McMillan (D).
James P. Richards (D).

TENNESSEE (6).

Jere Cooper (D). J. R. Mitchell (D).
Edw. H. Crump (D). C. W. Turner (D).
S. D. McReynolds (D).

TEXAS (20).

Thos. L. Blanton (D). Jos. J. Mansfield (D)
J. P. Buchanan (D). Wright Patman (D).
O. H. Cross (D). M. G. Sanders (D).
Martin Dies (D). S. P. Strong (D).
Joe H. Eagle (D). H. W. Sumners (D).
L. A. Johnson (D). Geo. B. Terrell (D).
Marvin Jones (D). R. E. Thomason (D)
R. M. Kleberg (D). C. W. Thompson (D)
F. G. Lanham (D). Sam Rayburn (D).
W. D. McFarlane (D). Milton H. West (D).

Discrimination in the House Restaurant

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 236.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

House Resolution 236

Whereas it has come to my attention as a Representative in Congress that a rule of discrimination is being enforced in the restaurant service of the House of Representatives; and

Whereas I stand peculiarly as the representative of the 12,000,000 loyal colored citizens of the United States; and

Whereas these people, and other forebears, have contributed of might and main, blood and sinew, in the development of this country; and

Whereas from the year 1619, when a group of 20 slaves were landed at Jamestown, Va., these people have been loyal to the country to which they and their forebears were brought through a commercial traffic in human souls; and

Whereas for 244 years of unrequited toil these loyal citizens tilled the soil, planted the fields, harvested the crops of the southern plantations, nursed and succored the families of their masters, were custodians of the "family chest" while master was at war to keep them in slavery; and

Whereas the first blood that fertilized the soil of this continent in the cause of liberty and fraternity flowed from the life stream of that hero martyr Crispus Attucks, who fell on Boston Common in 1770; and

Whereas the colored citizens of the United States have borne their full share of responsibility and sacrifice in every military movement in which this country has been engaged from the revolutionary period, through the Civil War, on through Carizal, San Juan Hill, and the Argonne front; and

Whereas this loyalty must gain for them the liberal plaudits of patriotic Americans and place them beyond the pale of present-day serfdom and slavery; and

Whereas under the Constitution of the United States, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments thereof, these people are citizens of the United States, entitled to all the privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by others; and

Whereas in the Washington Post of the issue of Wednesday, January 24, 1934, the Honorable Representative Lindsay C. Warren, of the First District of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, House of Representatives, is quoted as saying: "In refusing to serve two colored persons in the House restaurant today, Manager P. H. Johnson of the restaurant was acting under my orders and instructions"; and

Whereas Representative Lindsay C. Warren, of the First District of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, House of Representatives, is further quoted in said Post as saying: "The restaurant has been operated by the committee since 1921. It has never served colored employees or visitors, nor will it, so long as I have anything to do with the restaurant"; and

Whereas the rule of discrimination was put in force and effect Tuesday, January 23, 1934, and the restaurant of the House of Representatives announced that the service was reserved for white people only to the exclusion of colored citizens, and two colored persons were so refused, as stated: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five Members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to investigate by what authority the Committee on Accounts controls and manages the conduct of the House restaurant, and by what authority said committee or any members thereof issued and enforced rules or instructions whereby any citizen of the United States is discriminated against on account of race, color, or creed in said House restaurant, grill room, or other public appurtenances or facilities connected therewith under the supervision of the House of Representatives.

Said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses and shall report their conclusions and recommendation to the House at the earliest practicable moment.

With the following committeedered.

amendment:

Strike out the preamble.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, The SPEAKER. The question is this is the so-called "DePriest reso-on agreeing to the resolution. lution," with which the House is Mr. PARKS and Mr. RAMSPECK very familiar, and I move the pre-called for a division.

vious question.

The previous question was or-demand the yeas and nays.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

NEW MEXICO (1).

Dennis Chavez (D).

NEW YORK (11).

J. Fitzgibbons (D).
Sol Bloom (D). A. J. Griffin (D).
Pat. J. Carley (D). Anning S. Prall (D).
Emanuel Celler (D). Gale H. Stalker (D).
Marion Clarke (..). C. D. Sullivan (D).
Parker Corning (D). James W. Wadsworth (R).

NORTH CAROLINA (1).

Frank Hancock (D).

OHIO (2).

Byron B. Harlan (D).

OKLAHOMA (2).

Wesley E. Disney (D).

MISSOURI (3).

J. L. Milligan (D).
Joseph B. Shannon (D).

MONTANA (1).

Joseph P. Monaghan (D).

NEBRASKA (1).

Ashton C. Shallenberger (D).

NEVADA (1).

James G. Scrugham (D).

NEW JERSEY (1).

Oscar L. Auf der Heide (D).

Extension of Remarks

Mr. Speaker, I

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker

I withdraw my vote and answer

"present", being a member of the

Committee on Accounts.

The result of the vote was an-

nounced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider the vote

by which the resolution was agreed to

to was laid on the table.

Mr. FIESINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and[illegible] was called. I[illegible]he were here, there were—yeas 237, nays 113, an-lan] swered "present" 1, not voting 79,portant business. I[illegible]he could have voted "yea."

PENNSYLVANIA (10).
Wm. M. Berlin (D). H. Ellenbogen (D).
Thos. C. Cochran (R) Oliver W. Frey (D).
Chas. N. Crosby (D). J. Banks Kurtz (D).
I. H. Doutrich (R). J. Howard Swick (R)
Geo. W. Edmonds (R) A. M. Waldron (R).
SOUTH CAROLINA (3).
A. H. Gasque (D). John J. McSwain (D)
John C. Taylor (D).
SOUTH DAKOTA (1).
Fred H. Hildebrandt (D).
TENNESSEE (1).
Gordon Browning (D).
TEXAS (1).
Joseph W. Bailey, Jr. (D).
VIRGINIA (2).
Thos. G. Burch (D). C. W. Darden, Jr. (D
WASHINGTON (2).
Knute Hill (D). Samuel B. Hill (D).
WEST VIRGINIA (1).
Robert L. Ramsay (D).
WISCONSIN (2).
R. J. Cannon (D). Thos. O'Malley (D).
WYOMING (1).
Vincent Carter (R).
VIRGINIA (3).
S. Otis Bland (D). A. J. Montague (D).
Pat. H. Drewry (D). A. W. Robertson (D)
J. W. Flannagan (D). H. W. Smith (D).
Clifton A. Woodrum (D).
WEST VIRGINIA (1).
George W. Johnson (D).
WISCONSIN (1).
Hubert H. Peavey (R).

These Declined to Vote Either Way

ALABAMA (4).
Miles C. Allgood (D). Lamar Jeffers (D).
Lister Hill (D). W. B. Oliver (D).
CALIFORNIA (3).
John H. Burke (D). Clarence F. Lea (D).
John J. McGrath (D).
COLORADO (2).
Fred Cummings (D). Edw. T. Taylor (D).
ILLINOIS (9).
Harry P. Beam (D). Walter Nesbit (D).
M. A. Brennan (D). Thos. J. O'Brien (D)
John T. Buckbee (R). Frank R. Reid (R).
James E. Meeks (D). E. M. Schaefer (D).
Leonard W. Schuetz (D).
INDIANA (4).
Eugene B. Crowe (D). V. E. Jenckes (D).
A. H. Greenwood (D). Wm. T. Schulte (D).
IOWA (1).
Lloyd Thurston (R).
KENTUCKY (1).
Fred M. Vinson (D).
LOUISIANA (1).
Rene L. De Rouen (D).
MARYLAND (3).
T. A. Goldsborough (D). A. J. Kennedy (D).
David J. Lewis (D).
MICHIGAN (2).
P. M. Brown (D). Claude E. Cady (D).
MISSISSIPPI (1).
Ross A. Collins (D).

Kamey and DePriest Name Committee For Probe of House Restaurant Policy

WASHINGTON, D. C.+(CNS)—Speaker Henry T. Rainey named John H. Miler (Dem., Ark.) chairman of the committee to investigate the authority exercised by the accounts committee in refusing service to colored persons in the House restaurant.

Other members of the committee are: Representatives Francis E. Walter (Dem., Pa.), Compton I. White, (Dem., Idaho); Louis T. McFadden (Rep., Pa.), and P. H. Maynian (Rep., Ill).

The two Republicans were selected for the committee assignment by Congressman DePriest.

Bloom Among New Yorkers Who Side-stepped Voting On DePriest's Resolution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eleven members of the House of Representatives from the State of New York are reported as having declined to vote either way on the DePriest resolution calling for an investigation into the charges of discrimination against Negro citizens in the House Restaurant. The Congressional Record makes known that Representatives Griffin, Celler, Corning, C. D. Sullivan and Wadsworth went on record as favoring the resolution. They were paired with colleagues who were against it.

Mrs. Marion Clarke, Anning S. Prall, J. Fitzgibbons, Gale H. Stalker and Pat J. Carley did not distinguish themselves by voting yea or nay Representative Sol Bloom, who for years has received the support of Negroes living in his district in Manhattan, did not vote and was not paired. He was conspicuous by his absence.

DEPRIEST HOUSE COMMITTEE TO START WORK

[AFRO Bureau]

WASHINGTON — The House committee which will investigate the authority exercised by Representative Lindsay C. Warren, chairman of the Accounts Committee, in refusing service to colored persons in the House restaurant, has not yet begun its work, it was learned Tuesday.

The failure of the committee to begin its investigation since its appointment May 2 is due to the fact that two members are busy mending their fences in the Pennsylvania primaries which are to be held May 15.

The two committee members, who are tied up in the Pennsylvania primaries, are Representatives Francis E. Walter, Democrat, of Easton, Pa., and Louis T. McFadden, Republican, of Canton, Pa. Both are candidates for renomination.

As soon as the Pennsylvania primaries are over, it is believed that the committee will undertake the investigation authorized by the DePriest resolution

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

MAY 1 - 1934

The DePriest Incident.

To The Observer:

The public is anxiously awaiting for the officials at Washington to take some actions regarding the insistence of the negro Congressman DePriest that negroes other than himself be allowed to eat in the Capitol restaurant.

It has been pointed out that white people from the north, east and west avoid the negro when they can but cultivate him for his vote.

It was further pointed out that most of the financial support of the restaurant comes from white people. DePriest, being the only negro Congressman, is allowed to eat in there.

Personally, I think DePriest is a fine man and has made an able representative in many ways since being in Congress, yet he has made mistakes which are quite possible for any human being.

I hope that he will not run too recklessly with this issue before stopping to use a little common sense.

The American negro is living under a tremendous pressure which is becoming more terrific each day.

This pressure increases as economic conditions change and the social order becomes more complex. It is from within as well as without.

Shall we eat at all?

The question, where I shall eat is not as fundamental as whether I shall eat at all.

There are other restaurants in Washington, some of which are occupied and operated by negroes who would appreciate having DePriest's presence and business. If he pays for his food in the Capitol restaurant and does not get the service he desires for himself and other negroes there, why not take his friends and other negroes to a negro restaurant where his patronage will have more effect, especially since the future of the negro and the negro business depends largely upon the co-operation of the negroes and the negro himself.

The other Nationalists, such as the Japs, and Chinese get their rightful place in America because their civilization is even older than the American white man's. The salvation of the Japs was accomplished largely by the Japs themselves, so with the Chinese and others. The negroes' salvation in a large measure will depend largely upon the negro himself.

WOODS MORGAN.
Charlotte

One Southerner Votes for DePriest Cafeteria Resolution

No name among the 237 registered in support of House Resolution No. 236, popularly known as the DePriest Resolution, last Wednesday, shone quite so brightly as that of Congressman Will Taylor of Tennessee.

Except for the vote of Mr. Taylor, every Southern Congressman voted in effect that the Negro is an inferior citizen and not entitled to the same rights and privileges other citizens pay and fight for.

Except for the vote of Mr. Taylor, all the other votes in support of the theory that the federal government has no right to discriminate against any class of citizens came from Northern and Western states.

Debate on the DePriest resolution was sidetracked, although many Congressmen had sought to go on record for and against the bill. Prominent among those who sought inclusion of their remarks in favor of the bill in The Record were Congressman Ford of California, who has introduced the Cosigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill in the House, and Congressman Cavagan and Lanzetta, of New York.

Most prominent among those who wished to speak in opposition was Rep. Cochrane of Missouri.

Immediately after the DePriest resolution had passed, a Florida representative introduced a bill to abolish the House restuarant which has been the cause of all the furor because of barring Negroes.

The Floridain claimed that he introduced the bill because lots of people claimed Congressmen received their meals free anyway and because he did not wish to eat with Negroes.

Rep. O'Connor, of New York sought before the vote on the bill to prove that the DePriest petition was without effect, pointing out technicalities that deprived it of force. But it is significant that the powerful rules committee failed to act until Mr. DePriest had obtained sufficient signatures to his petition for the ostensible purpose of discharging the committee from consideration of his resolution.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MORNING UNION

MAY 7 1934

Much furore has been raised over one Negro legislator eating in a Capitol restaurant. What about Negro tenants in the big housing groups that are intended to supplant urban slum districts? A colony that is to take in tenants from these huddled areas cannot be selective. In some communities the only practical resort in developing mass housing plans would be in segregation—a separate development for each group. But segregation is contrary to our national policy as a democracy and it would fail to meet the preference of a majority, probably, of the elements sought to be accommodated by the housing plans. They pick and choose their places of abode, regardless of paternalistic schemes.

Discrimination - 1934

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 27, 1934

Call For Demonstration Backing De Priest Demand

The News and Observer Bureau,
1232 National Press Building.

By ROBERT E. WILLIAMS.

Washington, April 26.—Following action of the House yesterday in passing the De Priest resolution for appointment of a committee to investigate the barring of Negroes from the House restaurant at the Capitol, Communist circulars were scattered over Washington today calling for a mass demonstration at the capitol Saturday morning at 11 o'clock for the avowed purpose of protesting to Speaker Henry T. Rainey and Representative Lindsay C. Warren, chairman of the Committee on Accounts.

Kenneth Romney, sergeant-at-arms of the House, today began preparations for mobilizing a sufficient number of police to keep the demonstrators out of the capitol, but a riot is by no means an impossibility.

"The national government brazenly Jim Crows Negroes in the House restaurants," reads the circular. "Representative Warren openly says that he will not permit Negroes to be served in these restaurants and police have been used to kick out those Negroes who have dared to demand that they be served. A waiter was fired from the government restaurant because he dared to serve a Negro. Speaker of the House Rainey hypocritically states that as far as he knows Negroes are receiving all the rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the country but that there are certain social barriers beween the races which will never be broken.

"We must show these people that we Negro and white workers are determined to unite together and smash Jim Crowism in Washington, the capitol of the country and in this way deal a blow to the system of lynching and segregation throughout the country."

There have been repeated protests by individuals and small groups since De Priest's secretary and another Negro were barred from the House restaurant on January 23, but the only organized protest to date was by 44 Howard University students some weeks ago.

Sponsors of Saturday's demonstration, who include representatives of 27 Communist and allied organizations hope to have a crowd numbered in the thousands.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
April 29, 1934

NO SOCIAL EQUALITY IN U. S., RAINEY SAYS

It Will Never Be Obtained, Communists Told

WASHINGTON, April 28.—(INS)—Social equality between the white and negro races will never obtain in the United States, Speaker Henry T. Rainey of the House today told a delegation of Communists who protested against race discrimination in the House restaurant.

The delegation was received by Rainey after police said that attempts to mobilize negroes for a demonstration in front of the capitol had failed.

The delegation calling on Rainey included Harold Spencer, who said that he represented the Communists in Washington; Gertrude Thorpe, a girl representing "the League of Struggle for Freedom," and four negro members of the United Conference Against Race Discrimination.

No Social Equality

"There never will be social equality between the two races—that is, mingling in restaurants and other places," Rainey said.

The speaker insisted that constitutional rights of negroes were respected, and denied any prejudice against the race. He said that he had no authority to order the restaurant open to negroes as the delegation requested.

Miss Thorpe asserted that a negro group which recently came to the capitol to make a protest was roughly treated.

"We treated them very leniently when a mob of negroes came up here, using profane language and making threats," said Rainey. "They ought to have been arrested. I don't think the negroes generally approved of it."

Miss Thorpe challenged the speaker's statement that the House restaurant is not a public restaurant.

"I want to know whether you are lying or are ignorant," she told the speaker. "You have shown yourself to be prejudiced against the negro."

Taking no offense at the language, Rainey listened until the delegation had finished.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 27, 1934

TARVER DENIES VOTE FOR DE PRIEST PAPER

WASHINGTON, April 26.—(AP)—Representative Tarver, Georgia democrat, arose today in the house on a point of personal privilege and said "In my section of the country, no gentleman would vote for the De Priest resolution."

The resolution by Representative De Priest, negro republican from Illinois, to investigate authority of Chairman Warren, democrat, North Carolina, of the accounts committee, to bar negroes from eating in the house restaurant, was adopted yesterday 237 to 113.

Tarver was recorded today in the Congressional Record as having voted for it.

Tarver said the error was made "through connivance of some clerical help."

He claimed he had voted "no" in "a clear tone," and added that "in a spirit of malice," he had been "maligned."

The house agreed to let Tarver change the record of his vote from "aye" to "no."

FLORIDAN ASKS HOUSE TO CLOSE RESTAURANT

WASHINGTON — Before the echoes from the passage of the De-Priest resolution had died away, Representative Robert A. Green (D), of Florida, introduced a bill last Wednesday, calling for abolition of the House restaurant.

The fact that he did not wish to eat with colored people and the alleged impression that Congressmen receive their meals free, were the representative's professed reasons for introducing the bill.

Conspicuous among the 237 names registered in support of the De-Priest resolution, was that of Representative Will Taylor of Tennessee, the only southerner to support the measure.

DePriest Had One Dixie Backer

Prominent among those who sought inclusion in the Record, of their remarks in favor of the resolution, were Representatives Ford of California, who has introduced the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill in the House; and Gavagan and Lanzetta of New York.

Equally insistent on speaking in opposition to the resolution, was Representative Cochran of Missouri.

Beck Predicts House Will Vote to Support DePriest

Speech of James M. Beck (Rep., Penna.) in Congress April 25, urging the passage of the DePriest resolution to find out why colored people are being barred from restaurants in the Capitol.

As the House restaurant is now managed, a man or woman, whether a citizen or an alien, can freely enter. An alien from Japan, China, New Zealand, Patagonia, or an Eskimo from the frozen regions of the Arctic Circle, can come into the restaurant and no one will say him nay.

Only the Negro citizen is excluded and this notwithstanding the fact that for his benefit and to prevent discrimination against him in the most important of all rights, that of suffrage, the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was ratified by the States which forbade any such discrimination either by United States or by any State "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Strange if No Resentment

It would be strange, indeed, if that class of our people should not resent a discrimination which opens the door of the House restaurant to an alien of the yellow race and denies it to a citizen of the United States who is of the African race.

We have in this House a Representative of that race, the gentleman from Illinois, who introduced this resolution, and I think all of us have been impressed with his usefulness as such a Member and the quiet dignity of his personality. He as a Representative can enter the House restaurant and can take with him one or more friends, but he knows the doors of the restaurant are closed to any other member of his race, no matter what distinction such a one may have won in some field of human activity, and even though he has offered his life in defense of our country. Consider what this means.

Can See the President

A member of his race can have the same access to the President as any other man, and President Roosevelt, who is man of broad human sympathies, would be the last to close the door of the Executive Office upon any member of Mr. DePriest's race.

One of his race cannot only enter the historic chamber of the Supreme Court of the United States, but also as a member of its bar argue important cases in that august tribunal.

The Coffee Cup Line

He can enter freely any other public institution maintained by the Federal Government on the broad basis that he is as much a citizen of the United States as any white man, but he cannot have a cup of coffee and a roll in a public restaurant maintained by the Treasury of the United States.

Such a one has paid his taxes, been liable to be drafted in time of war, and has often volunteered in time of war. Many of this race did valorous service on the fields of France, and many of them gave to the defense of their country the "last full measure of their devotion" to the flag, but under the present direction of the Committee on Accounts he is denied an opportunity to have a meal in the House restaurant.

Race Prejudice Worst

I know of no single influence that has had such a baleful effect in all ages as racial prejudice. Many wars have been fought because of such prejudice from the dawn of history to the present day.

We could fittingly follow the example of the mother country, which judges every man according to his inherent worth rather than the color of his skin, and the strength

of the British Empire has been the broad tolerance with which it treats men of all races who come to England. Each of them is judged on his merits, and when I was in London a few years ago one of the most successful theatrical productions was that of Shakespeare's "Othello," in which Paul Robeson, a colored man, played the part of Othello. Othello himself was of dark skin, and one can recall that Shakespeare made his Portia say of the Prince of Morocco that he had "the shadowed livery of the burnished sun."

The Japanese Issue

The whole question of racial prejudice is at the moment of vital importance to America in our international relations. If unhappily this country should ever become involved in a war with the great empire of Japan—and a more futile war could hardly be imagined—the chief contributing cause will be the intolerance of this country in refusing any admission to this country, with some trifling exceptions to a citizen of Japan. The Japanese Empire, one of the proudest of all nations, does not object to our quota system, under which only a few Japanese could ever enter this country as immigrants, but it does object to the fact that the quota privilege, so freely extended to nearly all other nations, is denied to them. This rankles in their breasts and is the chief reason why the shadow of possible war hangs over both countries.

If Positions Were Reversed

We could better realize this if the positions wer reversed, for if Japan allowed citizens of nearly every other country to enter its borders under the quota system, but denied the United States any such privilege, our pride would be hurt and we would bitterly resent it.

If this be true as to an alien race, an invidious discrimination by the Federal Government in any of its institutions against a class of its own people seems to me without any justification. We should not put this undeserved stigma upon a race which has contributed so much to the growth and prosperity of our country.

Good Enough to Eat

If the colored man was good enough to die for his country in the World War, surely he is good enough to be admitted to a public restaurant, maintained at the expense of the United States for the convenience of all people, and while the Committee on Accounts has been fit to deny this privilege to one class of citizens, and only one, the House of Representatives has never so ordered and, I venture to predict, never will.

NO SOCIAL EQUALITY IN U. S., RAINEY SAYS

It Will Never Be Obtained, Communists Told

WASHINGTON, April 28.—(INS)—Social equality between the white and negro races will never obtain in the United States, Speaker Henry T. Rainey of the House today told a delegation of Communists who protested against race discrimination in the House restaurant.

The delegation was received by Rainey after police said that attempts to mobilize negroes for a demonstration in front of the capitol had failed.

The delegation calling on Rainey included Harold Spencer, who said that he represented the Communists in Washington; Gertrude Thorpe, a girl representing "the League of Struggle for Freedom," and four negro members of the United Conference Against Race Discrimination.

No Social Equality

"There never will be social equality between the two races—that is, mingling in restaurants and other places," Rainey said.

The speaker insisted that constitutional rights of negroes were respected, and denied any prejudice against the race. He said that he had no authority to order the restaurant open to negroes as the delegation requested.

Miss Thorpe asserted that a negro group which recently came to the capitol to make a protest was roughly treated.

"We treated them very leniently when a mob of negroes came up here, using profane language and making threats," said Rainey. "They ought to have been arrested. I don't think the negroes generally approved of it."

Miss Thorpe challenged the speaker's statement that the House restaurant is not a public restaurant.

"I want to know whether you are lying or are ignorant," she told the speaker. "You have shown yourself to be prejudiced against the negro."

Taking no offense at the language, Rainey listened until the delegation had finished.

DePriest Measure Passed by 237-114 In Stormy Session

By FREDERICK S. WEAVER

WASHINGTON—A signal victory was scored by Congressman Oscar DePriest Wednesday afternoon, when the House voted 237-114 to adopt his resolution calling for the authority of Congressman Lindsay C Warren, North Carolina, Chairman of the House Accounts Committee, to bar colored people from eating in the public restaurant of the House.

As soon as Representative John J. O'Cosner (D) New York, called for the resolution, the previously empty House became full within five minutes. Congressmen rushed in from all sides of the House, huddled in various groups discussing the bill, and while the House was in a turbulent state, the resolution passed.

When Speaker of the House Henry T. Rainey put the motion, the "nays" sounded louder than the "yeas," and a division of the House was promptly called for. Speaker Rainey then asked all in favor to stand, and 237 stood in favor of passing the resolution.

To put those who voted against the adoption of the resolution on record, Congressman Louis T. McFadden (D) Pennsylvania, asked for a roll call. The vote on the roll call was the same as the standing vote.

Vote Is "Loud"

The voting became quite humorous to the Southern Representatives, and the Speaker had to use his gavel continuously to keep them in order. Practically all of them answered to their name with an unusually loud "No," but a supporter of the resolution would retaliate with a "Yes" equally as loud.

In a statement to an AFRO reporter immediately after the adoption of his resolution, Mr. DePriest said:

"So far it has been an overwhelming victory, but the fight has just begun. I will not be satisfied until my constituents are accorded the same rights and privileges as those of white Representatives."

Thus ended the first round of the battle to block jim-crow practices in the nation's capital.

Mr. DePriest's resolution was offered in the House the day after his secretary, Morris Lewis, was barred from the public restaurant of House, by the manager, P. H. Johnson, upon orders of Congressman Lindsay C. Warren, who has charge of the restaurant. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules by Speaker Rainey, and ordered to be printed.

Tried to Pigeon Hole It

The Rules Committee attempted to pigeon-hole the resolution, but were outwitted by the Illinois warrior, when he filed a motion in the form of a petition, to dismiss the Committee, at the end of thirty legislative days, the time allowed before a motion to dismiss can be offered.

After several days the petition received the required number of 145 names, and the committee was automatically dismissed. During the interim of the dismissal of the committee and time for the resolution to come to the House for a vote, the commitee reported favorably on the resolution, which took precedence over the DePriest petition, causing the resolution to go on the House calendar and come up in the regular order. It was held up several days by Speaker Rainey, because of the absence of Mr. DePriest.

Jim-Crow Signs Remain

In the meantime, the temporary placards, bearing insignia "For Members Only," continue to remain on the doors of the public restaurant to keep colored people from eating in the restaurant until the matter is entirely settled.

Speaker Rainey is expected to appoint his investigating committee sometime this week.

WASHINGTON HOTEL YIELDS TO THREATS

Admits Bay State Lawyer After Delegates Act to Seek Another Hotel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. — Only after members of the Massachusetts delegation attending the national crime conference here threatened to walk out of the hotel in which they were housed Tuesday did the hotel management consent to admit Matthew W. Bullock.

Mr. Bullock, a member of the Massachusetts Board of Parole, went to the hotel to visit P. Emmet Gavin, another member of the board, in the latter's suite. The management refused to allow him to make even a brief visit.

Informed of the hotel's discrimination against Bullock, Gavin and other members of the delegation threatened to withdraw from the hotel in a body. The hotel yielded to the insistence of the Bay State group and finally permitted Mr. Bullock to go to the apartment.

DePriest Wins, but—

CONGRESSMAN OSCAR DE PRIEST has won his fights to have the House Accounts Committee investigated to determine its authority for excluding Negro diners from the Congressional restaurant, but the question is settled by no means. Representative Green, a Democrat who hails from Florida, has offered the House an alternative to permitting Negroes the same privileges accorded other citizens. The gentleman from the Citrus State has offered a resolution to close the restaurant for, ". . . since the House has adopted the DePriest resolution, it looks as though we may have to eat with Negroes, and where I come from we don't do that."

When the DePriest resolution came up for consideration it received the support of 273 congressmen, while 114 voted against it. That looks like a pretty good piece of work by a lone Negro among more than 400 whites. We do not pretend to know what the House will do about the situation after its inquiry, but closing the restaurant might not be a bad idea if our solons feel that it must be open to "members only" and the white public.

Discrimination - 1934

D.C.

70 DELEGATES QUIT D.C. HOTELS IN J.C. PROTEST

Afro-American

Postal Men Oppose Color Line Drawn by Hostelries.

5-26-34

MARCHED INTO STREET AT 1 A.M.

Baltimore Md.

Salvation Army Drew Line, Too.

[AFRO Bureau]

WASHINGTON. — Refused accommodations by the Everett Hotel here, last Thursday, because of colored members present, a delegation of New York postal employees, seventy strong, took to the streets at 1 a.m., in search of shelter for the remainder of the night.

In the entire delegation of 200, there were five colored members. One of these was with the first delegation to arrive here; the other four arrived later in the day, with a second group from New York.

The delegation had come to this city to seek passage of House Resolution 6560, providing for the immediate filling of all vacancies in the post office, and to ask elimination of the speed-up an stretch-out system in the post office.

The first New York delegation of representatives of the National Association of Substitute Post Office Employees arrived here at 7 p.m. last Thursday.

Fill One Hotel

Registering at the Everett Hotel, they filled it to capacity. Other incoming NASPOE delegations from all over the country similarly sought other hotels.

The second New York delegation arrived here at 11:30 p.m., and sought to register at the Hotel Logan, which is under the same management as the Everett.

The Logan refused to house colored delegates in the group, whereupon the entire delegation refused accommodations and marched in a body to the Everett.

There it was learned that Delegate William A. Bailey, a vice president of the New York local of the NASPOE, had been ejected from the Everett, after registering there five hours earlier.

Delegates Leave Hotel

Many of the first delegation, roused from their beds, informed the management of the hotel that they would leave in a body, unless the color bars were let down.

When the management refused to grant this request, seventy delegates went into the streets in the early morning, without a place to sleep.

Salvation Army Refuses

The Salvation Army emphatically refused to house the men, insisting that the whites sleep in one building, and the colored in another.

Through the local federal employees, the delegates were finally taken care of.

NEW YORK ~~EVENING~~ WORLD

Telegram

MAY 24 1934

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Representative Warren Says Public May Be Barred from House Cafe.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative Warren (D., N. C.), told House investigators today he was acting within the rules when he banned Negroes last January from the House restaurant. The public generally, he said, ate in the restaurant "by sufferance."

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

MAY 25 1934

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The public generally, he said, ate in the restaurant "by sufferance."

Warren, chairman of the Accounts Committee, told the investigating committee that the House had delegated control of the restaurant to the accounts group which, in turn, had turned over rule making for the restaurant to the chairman.

The investigation of Warren's authority was ordered by the House in adopting a resolution by Representative Oscar DePriest (Rep., Ill), colored.

Chairman Of Accounts Committee Claims Right Is His To Exclude Negroes From House Restaurant

New York Age

6-2-34

New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)—The special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the authority exercises by the Accounts Committee in refusing service to colored persons in the House restaurant held a hearing on the matter Thursday, May 24.

Morris Lewis, secretary to Representative Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, read a statement before the committee giving a full accouunt of the manner in which he and his son were requested to leave the dining room on January 23. Mr. Lewis made it quite plain that the "Members Only" placards posted over the dining room were "the grossest subterfuge as everybody knew that anyone else but Negroes, could eat there."

Chairman Lindsay Warren of the Accounts Committee, sought to defend his right to deny colored persons the privilege of eating in the restaurant. He cited the resolution adopted by his committee and claimed similiar resolutions had been adopted by the Accounts Committee at every session since the restaurant was put under its control in 1921. He pointed out that under the resolution he had authority to dictate rules for he restaurant.

He asserted the House restaurant was primarily for members and their guests, and that neither Mr. DePriest, who had caused the investigation, nor guests he brought with him, had been given any less courteous service than any other member.

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Congressman DePriest, who was out of the city, will probably be heard next week at another meeting of the committee. John H. Miller, Democrat of Arkansas, chairman of the committee, recently appointed by Speaker Henry T. Rainey, presided at the hearing. The other members of the committee are: Representative Francis E. Walter, (Dem., Pa.), Compton I. White, (Dem., Idaho; Louis T. McFadden (Rep., Pa.); and P. H. Moynihan (Rep., Ill). The two Republicans were selected for the committee assignment by Congressman DePriest.

SPEAKER RAINEY "SPEAKS".

Two of Speaker Rainey's most outspoken critics for publicity declaring he favored a separate eating place for colored Americans in the Capitol of the United States have been Col. Arthur W. Little, former Commander of the 369th Regiment, and Charles Edward Russell, well known writer and publicist. When Mr. Russell lambasted Speaker Rainey for advocating "Jim Crowism" in the Government's public buildings, he received a communication from Col. Little which said in part:

Speaker Rainey's letter to you***is a most humiliating letter for any American citizen to have read, and it is particularly offensive to me. For a man holding the great office of Speaker of the House of Representatives to try to be funny in discussing with a man of your eminence and dignity before the world a matter concerning the properly hurt feelings of fifteen million Americans, is bad enough for any citizen who desires to cling to the theory of maintaining an appraisement of respect toward our fellow citizens in great office; but when you add to the undignified spectacle of the Speaker of the House trying to be funny in the public prints, the disgusting indications of class and racial prejudice, it causes me to suffer a secondary spasm of shame; because while Speaker Rainey was undoubtedly joining in all the popular choruses of the day in singing "Over There," I was over there lying in mud with these brother Americans with brown skin.

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I am gratified to have your endorsement so generously given of the position I tried to maintain in my letter to Speaker Rainey. I am glad to know that you feel as I felt in regard to his baseless but unjust communication. It is a long fight for human justice, but those that are enlisted in it feel the stronger when they are reassured that they are not fighting alone.

Perhaps it is timely and fitting to remark that Speaker Rainey comes from the State of Illinois, but there are sections of that great commonwealth where prejudice is as thick as in many backward Southern communities. There are towns in Illinois which conspicuously display signs telling that Negroes are not allowed. In all likelihood it is this benighted constituency that the Speaker of the House of Representative at Washington represents and whose sentiments he expresses to the disgust of all fair-minded Americans.

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COMMITTEE TOLD CAPITOL CAFE J.C. IS ILLEGAL

Pa. Congressman Says that Warren Had no Right to Bar Colored

2 AMENDMENTS ARE VIOLATED

McFadden Says "justice will be done."

Washington- The public hearing of the Congressional committee, investigating discrimination in the House Restaurant, closed Monday afternoon with Representatives Oscar DePriest and James Woolfenden (R) of Pennsylvania, testifying.

Immediately at the close of the meeting the committee went into executive session to determine what report should be made to Congress.

The hearing began May 24, at which time Representatives Warren and Underhill, and Morris Lewis secretary of Mr. DePriest testified. The hearing was continued until the following Monday, May 28, but postponed until last Monday.

No Authority for Violation

Representative Woolfenden told the committee that he presented the resolution giving power to the chairman of the committee on accounts, Mr. Warren, to manage the restaurant, at the suggestion of the latter. He said that it was the usual resolution that had been presented since 1921 and that he merely presented it so that it would be in the record. He further told the committee that there was no authority in the resolution for Congressman Warren to violate the United States Constitution.

On cross-examination by Representative McFadden, Mr. Woolfenden admitted that exclusion of colored people from the restaurant was a violation of the constitution of the United States. When asked the section of the constitution to which he referred, he said that he referred to the 14th and 15th amendments.

DePriest Interrupts

At this point Mr. DePriest interrupted:

"That resolution merely gives the manager of the restaurant the right to check up on telegraph bills and handle the business of the restaurant?"

Mr. Woolfenden: "Yes."

Mr. DePriest: "It doesn't give him the right to exclude anyone from the restaurant whether he be white or black?"

Mr. Woolfenden: "It doesn't."

Mr. DePriest: "Will Mr. Warren be here? I would like to ask him and to know whether or not this applies to Jew and Irish."

When questioned by Representative McFadden, Mr. Woolfenden denied that he had ever heard of any discrimination in the restaurant before.

Outsiders Not Barred

Mr. DePriest brought out the point that on one side of the hall the restaurant is for members only and the other is for the general public. Mr. Woolfenden admitted that since the discrimination, member signs have been placed on both restaurants. He told the committee that persons other than members eat there undisturbed.

In his statement to the committee, Mr. DePriest stated that he had never heard of any discrimination until his secretary was put out of the dining hall, on the orders of Congressman Warren, because he was colored.

Referring to the statement of Representative Warren at the first hearing, that a place was next to the kitchen for colored people, Mr. DePriest said,

"I thought it was for servants and workers; people who wore overalls. You wouldn't expect my secretary to eat in there."

In closing the meeting just before they went into executive session, Mr. McFadden declared that the committee would "see that justice is done."

RAISE PROTEST AFTER KINSTON DIVINE IS FINED

Prejudice Seen As Sole Motive Of Traffic Arrest

By S. A. HAYNES

KINSTON, N. C.—The Rev. Paul A. Hodges, prominent pastor, business man, and civic leader of Lenoir County was convicted in Recorder's Court, Tuesday, May 8, on a charge of interfering in the operation and direction of traffic and ordered to pay one dollar and costs, a total of $10.95.

The defendant, through his attorney Rouse N. Rouse, white, eminent member of the law firm of Rouse and Sons, appealed to Superior Court against the findings of the lower tribunal.

The arrest and trial of Rev. Mr. Hodges brought vigorous protests from liberal whites in Kinston and Lenoir County against police brutality practiced upon respectable colored citizens and increasing race prejudice which has seriously hampered the progress of race relations in the last 12 months.

Minister Tells Story

Interviewed by a Journal and Guide correspondent, Rev. Mr. Hodges gave the following version of his arrest and trial:

"On April 27, I left my store located on Queen Street and walked to a drug store one block away. I instructed my son, Ernest, to close up and meet me there with my car.

"Upon his arrival he blew the horn and I walked out to the car. A white policeman, Patrick Wright drove up behind my son and blew his horn.

"My son pulled up so he could get by. The officer got out of his car and said abusively, 'Get the damn thing off from the street.'

"I asked him what was the trouble as I was not violating any traffic rules. He again replied, 'Get the damn thing off from Queen Street.'

Threatened With Gun

"I asked him why my car could not park on Queen Street as it had done for years. The officer drew his gun and slapped me; took me out of the car; placed me under arrest and locked me up.

"I remained in the cell 15 minutes until released on a $25 bond supplied by my brother."

When the case was heard before Judge Joseph Dawson on May 8, white and colored friends of the accused packed the Recorder's Court. Officer Wright testified that Rev. Mr. Hodges' son, Ernest, stopped the machine on Queen Street without allowing room for other motorists to pass.

He said he warned him to move three times, that he moved slightly but not sufficiently. Wright told the court that when he went to the car the father interfered with him by asking:

Placed Under Arrest

"What are you going to do about it?" or words to that effect. He placed the father under arrest.

Attorney Rouse in a brilliant address to the court, scathingly denounced police brutality and foolish exhibitions of racial intolerance by officers of the law against respectable colored citizens. He scored the arresting officer for his ignorance and stupidity.

"You had as much right to strike and terrorize Judge Dawson as you did the defendant," the attorney told the officer who wilted under the indictment. Mr. Rouse's request that the case be dismissed was denied by Judge Dawson.

Prominent Churchman

Rev. Mr. Hodges is a native of Kinston. He is general secretary of the United Freewill Baptist Church of the World, pastor of St. Peter's Church at Snow Hill and Andrews Chapel at Trenton, and an active member of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Ministerial Alliance.

He has been associated with the business and industrial life of Kinston and Lenoir County for the past 25 years. He operates a clothing and shoe store at 219 Queen Street, and a modern dry cleaning and pressing plant next door, giving employment to several persons.

He is the father of nine children, five boys and four girls. As a civic leader he is noted for his progressive ideas and militancy.

The local N. A. A. C. P. and the Ministerial Alliance are backing Rev. Mr. Hodges in his fight for complete vindication before the Superior Court.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MORNING UNION

MAY 3 1934
THE AMERICAN NEGRO

Policy of Exclusion from House Restaurant Is Criticized.

To the Editor of The Union.

Sir: If the profusion of emergency measures emanating from our Federal Government, presumably aimed at betterment of economic and social conditions, is to enjoy any measure of success, there must be established a greater bond of cooperation between our legislative bodies and the people. The people are implored to shunt traditional behavior to the background and to adopt a perspective particularly suited to the restoration of American prosperity and morale; that is, an attitude of international good will and greater internal cooperation. Now, if this is what is expected of the harassed American people, is it too much to expect from our lawmakers, particularly those who claim Southern States as their places of residence?

This letter is not directed at those congressmen who have shown their friendship toward Afro-America by word and deed, but at those who, although professed adherents to democracy, continue to indulge in moronic behaviorisms toward this "black twelfth" of the national population, who owe whatever bad traits they may have to early Caucasians and whatever good to their own assiduousness in the face of almost overwhelming handicaps.

The current thorn in the side of the American Negro is that controversy regarding the House restaurant and its singularly undemocratic policies. It is a tragic paradox that this unsavory incident should take place in Washington, our capital city; and even more tragic that citizens should be forcibly ejected from establishments that are supported by the taxes levied upon these same citizens.

And now, to cap the climax of all injustice, Rep. Green of Florida has advised that it would be preferable to close down the restaurant than to risk the possibility of the Southerner eating with the Negro. This move, of course, is an obvious attempt to escape the risk of an inevitable clash with the constitutional right of the Negro. However, momentarily disregarding this chronic evasiveness, where are our democratic principles and all the other printed verbosities in the Constitution? What I would like to know is, if the American soldiers of the World War died to make the world safe for democracy, what did the American Negro soldiers die for?

ROLAND M. SAWYER.
Springfield, May 2, 1934.

Discrimination - 1934

D.C.

WITNESSES TESTIFY ON CAFE INSULT

House Committee Hears Pros and Cons of Segregation

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Condemning the flagrant policy of segregation now in practice at the public restaurant of the House of Representatives in the Capitol building here, Morris Lewis, secretary to Congressman Oscar DePriest, appeared last Thursday morning before a comittee investigating the right of Representative Lindsey Warren, chairman of the house committee on accounts, to order any such discrimination.

Lewis, in the absence of Congressman DePriest, gave a brief account of the history of the present controversy, informing committee members that he had been allowed to eat in the socalled "public" restaurant without challenge for several years, until Warren issued the order that colored persons should be excluded unless they come as guests of Mr. DePriest.

Calls Sign Subterfuge

Lewis called the sign recently placed at the door of the restaurant, reading "For Members Only," the grossest kind of subterfuge, and pointed out that all other persons, regardless of their color, are freely admitted to the restaurant and served without question.

Speaking for Mr. DePriest, Lewis asked that the committee not only report on the question of authority for the accounts committee to establish any rule discriminating against any person in the matter of service in the public restaurant of the house because of race or color, but also that it recommend that any order barring any person from service in the restaurant because of race or color be forthwith rescinded.

Warren Evasive

Testifying in his own behalf, Warren, who hails from North Carolina, told the committee the restaurant "has been operated in exactly the same manner since it was first established down to date." He proved evasive, however, when questioned by members of the committee. Asked point-blank whether the restaurant was intended solely for the use of members of the House, or whether it was open to the general public, he said, "Well, I wouldn't say it was solely for the members of the House, but we all know that it is intended for them and for their guests. Of course, the general public has been admitted from time to time, but that was entirely permissive. It is certainly not a 'public' restaurant."

Continuing, Warren pointed out that by a resolution adopted by the committee on accounts in its first session of the year, authority was vested in him to issue any orders he wished in relation to the running of the cafeteria. It was with the power given him then, he said, that he later undertook to keep "undesirables" out of the restaurant.

Charles L. Underhill, Massachusetts, former chairman of the house committee on accounts, told the committee that in the course of his regime no attempt at segregation was ever made. "Mr. DePriest was always served courteously and promptly," Underhill said, "The only untoward incident that occurred during the years that I had charge of the running of the restaurant was one time when Mr. DePriest brought in as guests some white people in addition to a group of his colored friends causing a great deal of comment. It was suggested then to the Representative from Illinois that none of the other members would think of bringing a mixed group into the cafeteria. The incident never occurred again."

"Special" Room For Negroes

Warren, in his testimony, stated that a special room had been 'reserved' for colored persons in the House wing of the capitol. This room, he said, offered even quicker service and greatly reduced prices "because it's so near the kitchen."

Underhill stated that it was never the intention of the House that this room be maintained exclusively for Negro patronage. "The room is put there for all employes who don't wish to doll up before they go in. Policemen, cloakroom employes, and janitors eat there — white as well as colored."

Asked where the commission received its authority to exclude any American citizen from the public restaurant of the House, Underhill stated that that authority came from the House itself, but that it was intended to include only "undesirables," including drunken or poorly-clothed persons who would be out of place in any public restaurant.

"Under this ruling, was there any discrimination against colored persons during your administration?" he was asked.

"The question never arose," he answered. "I think that as a rule the colored people prefer to attend their own churches, their own schools, and their own restaurants. They're not seeking the society of any other group—they're sufficient unto themselves. And my experience has always been that they're happy in that attitude."

After hearing Mr. Morris Lewis' statement, the committee adjourned until Monday morning, when it will hear Congressman DePriest and a large group of those who claim that they were unjustly discriminated against.

Refusal of Service to Negroes in House Cafe Upheld by Committee

Gag Rule May Keep the DePriest Resolution From House Floor

TWO REPUBLICANS DISSENT IN REPORT

Representatives Claim They Could Find No Discrimination

Persistent efforts of Congressman Oscar DePriest for the past five months to have the ban against colored persons eating in the public restaurant of the House of Representatives received a serious setback, Saturday, when a special investigating committee upheld the action of Chairman Warren, white, Democrat of North Carolina, of the Accounts Committee in making the discrimination.

The majority, all Democrats, reported they found no discrimination and recommended that authority to operate and control the restaurant remain with the Committee of Accounts. Those taking this position were: Representatives Miller, Ark.; Walter, Pa.; White, Idaho.

Two Dissent

The two Republican members of the special committee, P. H. Moynihan, Ill., and L. T. McFadden, Pa., submitted a minority report. They contended that in issuing an order or rule denying service in the public restaurant to any person on account of race or color, the chairman exceeded his authority in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. They recommended that the discrimnatory order be forthwith rescinded.

The committee was appointed by Speaker Rainey to investigate discrimination as a resut of a resolution offered by Mr. DePriest. The latter was prompted to action by the denial of service to Morris Lewis, his secretary, and son. Several public, and executive hearings had been held on the matter.

Issue is Evaded

The complaint centered around the public section of the House Restaurant and not the main section reserved for the Representatives. The committee majority, however failed to confine themselves to the direct question at issue. They reported that there had never been any discrimination in serving the members of the House or their guests. The issue at hand was the discrimination on account of color in the public restaurant.

As a result of the adverse committee report, the question has very slim chances of reaching the floor for consideration by the entire membership of the House. Mr. Miller, the chairman of the special committee, according to the rules, can secure the recognition of Speaker Rainey to present the matter on the floor. However, there is a possibility that the "gag rule," which is effectively used by the powers that be to balk undesirable legislation may be enforced.

In the meantime, the management of the House Restaurant can blissfully continue to ban Negroes from the House's public restaurant, gaining confidence in the committee's action and the improbability of the matter ever reaching the floor of the House.

Just what future action Mr. DePriest proposes is not known at this time. He is out of the city on speaking engagements.

DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE CAPITAL

JUN 13 1934

INTOLERANCE PERSISTS.

The Republican members of the special committee appointed to consider the management of the house restaurant concluded in a minority report that the ruling barring Negroes was "discriminatory" and should be rescinded.

The majority of the special committee, being Democrats, naturally upheld the accounts committee chairman (Warren of North Carolina) and decided there had been no discrimination.

This procedure is sheer farce, of course, and unless Congressman DePriest is weakening, more will be heard of it.

The house restaurant has always been a more or less public dining room.

In order to save its face for refusing to serve Representative DePriest's secretary, the accounts committee pretends that the restaurant is available only to house members and their guests.

To be sure, the regulation will only be invoked in case a Negro appears for admittance. This makes Congressman DePriest 100 per cent right, but the southern Democrats win nevertheless.

No NRA Code Hearings in Hotels Which Segregate

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Code hearings coming under the authority of the Department of Agriculture will not in the future be held in hotels or other gathering places where colored persons are automatically barred from entering by local custom, it was announced here this week by Paul H. Appleby, white, assistant to the secretary of agriculture.

The decision was wrung from the department after many weeks of evasion by John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, who gathered evidence to the effect that at many places where code hearings were tentatively scheduled by the authorities in charge, colored farmers and workmen would be automatically excluded.

Since the codes under consideration—cotton growing and ginning—will have their most serious effect upon colored persons, it is planned to hold all further hearings in public buildings in order that those whose interests are vitally affected may attend and testify in perfect freedom.

Capital Cafe Melee May Bring Suit for Big Sum

(AFRO Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — The Rev Thomas W. Wallace, secretary-treasurer of the Department of Ministerial Relief of the A.M.E Zion Church, 1752 Oregon Avenue northwest, on his return here this week from New York is expected to press action against Louis Hurwitz, alias Garges, white, proprietor, and a group of employees of the Cotton Club, formerly the Wunder Bar, Tenth and U Streets, northwest, for an alleged attack on his son, Thomas W. Wallace, Jr.

Hurwitz or the Temple Luncheonette and Drug Company, the corporate names under which several allied businesses are operated by Hurwitz at the Masonic Temple building, will probably be named the defendant in a damage suit, it was learned, on the theory that the employees of the Cotton Club who took part in the attack on young Wallace are his agents or agents of the corporation. Warrants will be sought for the arrest of the actual participants so far as their identity is known. Edward P. Lovette of the law firm of Houston and Houston will represent young Wallace.

Tommy was beaten in the Cotton Club on the night before the Fourth of July when the Barons, a social club, gave an affair there. He is alleged to have been knocked down, beaten up and kicked by several employees.

Name Comic's Daughter

According to an eyewitness, the fight was precipitated by Mrs. Olivette Miller Price, daughter of Flournoy Miller, the comedian, of New York, who has been visiting here this summer as the guest of the Trenvanion Guys in Ladover, Md.

Young Wallace and Creston Honesty are said to have come into the club and sat at a table. Shortly afterwards they spied Olivette sitting in a booth alone. Knowing her, they went over and began a conversation. Tommy is said to have put his hand on her wrist and continued holding it as they talked. Olivette offered no objection, it was said.

Argument Started

Barrington Guy, the master of ceremonies at the Cotton Club and reputedly Olivette's current heart, approached the trio. When Olivette looked up and saw him, she is said to have become indignant and exclaimed to Tommy: "How dare you! You don't know me!"

Barrington and Tommy then engaged in an argument. Trevanion Guy, Barrington's brother who was tending bar, ran from behind the bar and is alleged to have struck Tommy.

Waiters came flying from all directions and are said to have continued the attack on Tommy, knocking him down and beating and kicking him until he was bloody.

The next day Tommy was treated at Freedmen's Hospital by Dr. G. W. Shaed, Jr., for a cut lip and multiple bruises. He was advised to go to an eye specialist for treatment of his eye. His eye is severely bruised.

Tommy's Version

Tommy's version of what took place is as follows:

"I was at a table with Creston Honesty and Olivette Miller carrying on an ordinary conversation. After having sat there for about ten minutes, I asked her if she wanted to dance. When she got up as though to accept my invitation to dance, Barrington came up and appeared incensed because I had asked her for a dance.

"He asked what was wrong. He put his hand on my shoulder. I may have knocked it off—I don't remember. A few words were passed and we parted. I thought the matter was settled, but as Barrington left Trevanion hit me from behind and almost simultaneously about five waiters began attacking me.

"They were apparently under the impression that I had hit Barrington and were taking up for him. None of us was drunk. I had known Olivette for some time and don't know why I was attacked."

Guy's Story

Barrington gave a slightly different version of what took place. He said Mrs. Price was his guest. He stated he noticed Wallace feeling her breast, to which Olivette objected. He said when Wallace persisted, he went to him and asked him not to do it.

Wallace wanted to know who he was. When he told him, he felt that was sufficient, Barrington said, and walked away. The next he saw were five waiters trying to take a bottle from Wallace, he stated. Later he was told Wallace was trying to strike him with the bottle as he walked away from him.

Barrington said the fight was about over when Trevanion joined in. After the fight was over, Barrington said he carried Wallace into the men's room and washed his face.

Gangster Shot

The Cotton Club has been the scene of many a brawl. It was here—when it was called the Wunder Bar—that Joseph Nalley, a white gangster, was shot to death. Charles (Rags) Warring, another white gangster, was arrested for the killing but the grand jury ignored the charge and he was freed.

The place has been branded as a nuisance by neighbors and efforts have been made to close it.

Property owners in the vicinity and the board of education have opposed granting it a liquor license. It is a black and tan resort.

A Congressman Achieves Fame

MR. LINDSEY WARREN has represented the first congressional district of North Carolina in the national House of Representatives for a good many years. Very little has been heard of Mr. WARREN although he has been an intelligent and active member of the House and because of his years of service under the time honored seniority rule he has gotten some important committee assignments, one of which is chairman of the Committee on Accounts, which controls, among other things, facilities provided for the personal accommodation of members of the body—the House restaurant for example.

MR. WARREN was elected to the House to succeed JOHN H. SMALL, who during nearly a quarter of a century in Congress achieved national note because of his interest in the development of inland waterways. Mr. SMALL was a real congressman—which is not said to reflect upon Mr. WARREN—but he devoted his talents so much to big matters, over the heads of his North Carolina constituency, that among many other useful statesmen that "went down" with the waning WOODROW WILSON popularity he was retired, and the young, handsome Mr. WARREN was sent up to fill his place.

At last the successor to JOHN H. SMALL has made the front pages of the metropolitan newspapers, and has achieved fame, and the lasting approbation of his constituents by a singular act—singular but unfailing in elevating Congressmen and Senators of the southern states to fame and assured position, for a while at least. TILLMAN, HOKE SMITH, TOM WATSON, VARDIMAN, BLEASE and HEFLIN all occupied the spotlight which now illumines Mr. WARREN. As chairman of the Committee on Accounts he had some patronage around the House at his disposal. Accordingly he made a fellow Tar Heel by the name of JOHNSON manager of the House restaurant and grill room. The former is reserved for members of the House and their guests, the latter a public eating place, patronized largely by federal employes. The other day manager JOHNSON spotted MORRIS LEWIS, secretary to Congressman DEPRIEST, and his son, taking lunch at a horseshoe counter in the public grill. He brought this to the attention of Congressman WARREN, who authorized manager JOHNSON to refuse any further service to persons of Afric origin. Immediately Mr. WARREN became famous. Telegrams poured in from North Carolina and Virginia applauding his statesmanship. Right now he could be nominated and elected governor of North Carolina on this issue alone. He has done something about the one question that is uppermost in the minds of a majority of southern white people. He has demonstrated to their satisfaction the superiority of white over black.

In issuing his order (which northern and western Democrats will not permit to stand) Mr. WARREN announced that inasmuch as OSCAR DEPRIEST is a member of Congress he and his guests may take meals in the House restaurant, if they choose to do so, but DEPRIEST'S secretary and other colored persons in the service of the government shall not take any meals in the public grill. That is comparable to the south's traditional attitude on miscegenation. As long as it is not legalized it is alright. As long as white men want black women they may have them so long as the relationship is illicit and illegal. When it is done that way it is not social equality; when it is done the other way it is. That is the system that proves white supremacy; that is the system that sustains it in the political minds but condemns it in the sociological minds.

Congressman WARREN has qualified for the southern Hall of Fame. He has publicly joined the company of those who honestly believe that if a Negro gets a chance to eat where white people dine his food digests better, he takes on weight and enjoys better health and really achieves equality in every respect with his fair-hued compatriots. All of which is an unwarranted social obsession. What the dark-hued brother wants is to get something to eat without having to travel thirty city blocks and lose an hour's time. He does not care a damn for the "social" aspects about which other people have gastronomic pains and mental aberrations.

Discrimination - 1934

Plymouth, N. C., Beacon & News
March 30, 1934

The Racial Issue in Washington

Lindsay Warren defended his position on the rac question in a speech before the House of Represen tatives last Friday. Congressman Warren, who i chairman of the committee on accounts, and unde whose direction the House restaurant is run, gave th history of the restaurant since 1921, when the firs rules governing its service were promulgated, and which were exactly the same as at the present time The operation of the restaurant has been practically identical under Warren with its operation since it was first established. The same type of service, so far as the races are concerned, has been given under him as was given under the various Republican chairmen; except that under Republican management the restaurant was operated at an annual loss of about $25,000, while under the Warren management the annual $25,000 loss has been changed to a $50 profit the first year.

A department has been maintained for serving colored employees and friends, as well as the main dining room, which is for Members of Congress and other guests. No trouble arose until a few weeks ago, when visitors of the colored race appeared for service in the main dining room. Upon being refused Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, took up the fight. Of course, he, as a Congressman, is allowed to be served in the House restaurant proper, along with the white people. The trouble did not crystalize until hundreds of Howard University students attempted to force their way into the restaurant and had to be dealt with by police when they became very rough and vulgar.

DePriest introduced a resolution asking for an investigation into the operation of the House restaurant, which resolution was referred to the rules committee. DePriest is now asking that this committee be discharged from consideration of his resolution so that it may be brought to a vote in the House. He has sceured the necessary 145 signatures to his petition for discharge of the committee and the matter automatically come up before the House on April 2 However, Congressman Warren's speech last Friday effectively spiked any action, as he furnished all the information that DePriest was asking for in his resolution.

Of course, all this is very unfortunate and will strain the racial understanding of both white and colored. White people and colored people both like each other and work together in perfect accord unless excited by some unnecessary propaganda in such cases as that which recently occurred in Washington. And each race has a few people who generally want to make trouble.

The color line is well adjusted in the South, and it is only in extreme cases that either side would ask for a more friendly cooperative adjustment than we are now enjoying. The white man or the colored man who would molest the present social adjustment is doing his race great harm.

Congressman DePriest is not helping his people when he attempts to press social conditions which the great majority of colored people do not want and which the white people will not stand for.

The colored race is fully capable of making and maintaining social circles and conditions which gives them the happiness which is the equal of that of any other race of people on earth.

DePriest can neither raise nor lower the standard of either the white nor the colored race by the force of prejudice and he certainly can do them more good by letting them alone.

If I Were a Negro

W. O. Saunders in Elizabeth City Independent.

Has the Negro a right to demand service in the public restaurants in the U. S. Capitol in Washington? Undoubtedly he has. Theoretically the U. S government makes no racial distinctions, color having no bearing on citizenship. But we have with us certain unwritten laws that are stronger than our printed statutes. The majority decrees and enforces these laws. Here in these United States an aminous majority of white citizens has decreed that the dark-skinned minority shall not be entertained in first-class hotels and restaurants patronized by the white race. The fact that the majority is un-Christian, uncharitable, and without legal or moral support for the position it takes does not alter the existing fact. The resultant situation is that colored persons who stand upon their rights and insist upon thrusting themselves into places where they are not wanted, accomplish little in the way of establishing their freedom in such matters and do much racial harm by keeping the racial issue very much alive. It seems to me that the Negro who persists in intruding himself into company in which he is not welcome does so at a painful sacrifice of his self-respect. If I were a self-respecting Negro I wouldn't give any domineering Nordic on earth an opportunity to insult me by refusing me a seat at his table.

Plymouth, N. C., Beacon & News
March 30, 1934

SCORES ACTION OF DE PRIEST

Colored Lawyer and School Principal Commends Lindsay Warren

There is at least one member of the colored race in Washington County who believes that Congressman Lindsay Warren was right in refusing to serve colored people in the restaurant operated in the nation's Capitol by the House of Representatives.

Congressman Warren should be glad to know that J. J. Clemmons, of Roper, a colored licensed attorney and principal of the Roper colored school is on his side in the controversy. Clemmons is also a member of the committee of 1,000 in this state to better the relations between the races.

Clemmons made some of the largest newspapers in the United States about four years ago when he came out boldly with the assertion that DePriest and his wife should not have attempted to mingle with the whites. A local reporter sent this item to the state papers and vehement negroes sent him clippings of stories from the Philadelphia Record and other papers. Clemmons' statement follows:

"I cannot see in anyway that our Representative from this Congressional District is wrong in following the precedent of former officials of the management of the lunch room in Washington, D. C.

"I am grateful to Hon. Warren in speaking as to the friendly racial relation. There is no state in this Union which is more friendly in race relations than the "Old North State.

"Our great governor appointed 1,000 persons as a racial committee to continue to make this on eof the best states in racial relations between the races.

"I have the honor to be a member of that committee.

"I greatly abhor the conduct of the Howard University students. Such conduct does not benefit the Negro race any—but greatly harms us all."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
March 29, 1934

NEGROES IN CONGRESS.

Although there is at present only one Negro member of Congress, Representative Oscar DePriest, of the First Congressional District, Illinois, there have been, including DePriest, a total of twenty-three Negroes sent to Congress, two to the Senate and twenty-one to the House of Representatives. Most of the Negro Congressmen have been one-termers, but there have been at least two notable exceptions. Representative Joseph Rainey, of South Carolina, served eight years and Representative DePriest is now serving his third successive term. Again, most of the Negro Congressmen were elected during the hectic years after the close of the War Between the States, but three were elected in the last decade of the

past century. The term of one of the three extended into the present century, ending March 4, 1901. From that date until the election of Oscar DePriest six years ago, there was no Negro in Congress.

Negroes have gone to Congress from nine States. Illinois is one of them, while the eight others lie south of the Mason and Dixon line. South Carolina holds the record for Negro Congressmen, having had eight Negro Representatives. Mississippi is the only State to have been represented in the Senate by a Negro. It had two Negro Senators, one serving from 1869 to 1871, the other having been elected in 1875. The Southern States having had Negro members in the House of Representatives, and the number of them, follow: South Carolina, 8; Louisiana, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; North Carolina, 4; Alabama, 3; Virginia, 1; Florida, 1.

The foregoing information, taken from the recent special edition of the Nashville Globe and Independent, is part of the record of a grim past, which the South is happily forgetting. With the passing of the race question from the field of politics there have come happier race relations and marked progress by both races. Especially marked has been the progress of the Negro.

Cooleemee, N. C., Journal
March 29, 1934

WARREN STANDING FIRM

Chairman Lindsay Warren of the Accounts Committee of the House of Representatives, who ruled that negroes must not be served in the capitol resturant at Washington, seems to be standing by his guns although his position is being bitterly attacked by Oscar DePriest, negro Congressman from Chicago. Warren's stand was possibly instigated by a raid which a large number of negro college students made on the resturant a couple of weeks ago. So, his Committee decided to bar all negroes from the resturant except Congressman DePriest and his guests. A recent news dispatch says that democratic members of the House from both the north and the west are standing by Warren and his Committee in their exclusion of colored people from the resturant.

Two Iowans Sign Cafe Protest Petition

F. C. Gilchrist (R) and C. C. Dowell (R) were the Iowa representatives who signed the petition against discrimination in the public restaurant at the House.

WASHINGTON—(ANP) Although Congressman Oscar DePriest won his right to force an investigation of the authority for practicing discrimination in the public restaurant of the House of Representatives, an analysis of the vote discloses that he obtained support from only 24 of the 48 states. New York led with 27, Pennsylvania was second with 20 signers and Massachusetts was third with 13. The 145 signers were distributed as follows: 48 Democrats; 92 Republicans and five Farmer-Laborites.

Not only 11 of the states nominally regarded as southern stood mute, but 13 others, principally in the west either had no representatives who felt favorably toward this issue of fundamental right, or had delegations which were 100 per cent opposed to it. Colorado, Arizona, Montant, New Mexico, Missouri, Delaware (has only one congressman), Oregon, Utah, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Nevada, Idaho, yielded not a single signature to the DePriest petition. However, the total of 147 signatures obtained by Mr. DePriest was nearly equal to the entire representation of the 24 silent states which have only 153 congressmen. From the 24 states whose congressman signed the DePriest petition there are 282 representatives. Illinois was less than 50 per cent for it.

The House committee on rules, which had hitherto ignored the DePriest resolution, got together as soon as the petition had been perfected, cut the resolution down and voted to report it out favorably. This means that the committee will have charge of the debate and that it will probably come up before April 9.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS
APR 3 1934

Says Pride of Race Should Be Sought by Negroes in America

Editor, The News:

AMONG the many interesting topics discussed by the readers of your valuable paper, I find the House restaurant controversy largely in the limelight.

It appears as if the eternal question has invaded the sanctuary of Capitol Hill—where it must eventually be settled in the course of time.

I am a member of the colored race and I feel keenly any discrimination which tends to humiliate my people. Especially when espoused by such laws as Jim Crow segregation and other indignities devised to humiliate us.

Yet, even so, if the management of the House restaurant or any other restaurant has no desire to cater to colored patronage, the colored race should have enough race pride not to insist on spending their money where they are not welcome, when there are numerous restaurants owned and operated by their race where they would be welcome and receive decent treatment.

Social equality can do little to advance the colored race, as long as the race lacks pride of self.

COALHEAVER

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS
APR 3 1934

What Is Public—and What Equality

Editor, The News:

BECAUSE the resolution introduced by Rep. DePriest to have the House investigate the ruling of the Committee on Accounting preventing Negroes from being served in the House restaurant is to come before the House April 9, it is important that some of the statements regarding this situation should be discussed.

It is said that this is an attempt to create social equality of races by compulsion. It is, of course, no such thing. No matter what one may think of social equality for Negroes this is an entirely different situation.

The question as to whether one is the social equal of a man or woman who happens to sit at the next table in a public restaurant never arises. There may be the question as to his cleanliness, his table manners, and his conduct, but his social status is not debated. He is merely a customer of a restaurant which sells food and can only be treated on that basis. The question of social equality is of no more significance there than it is in a grocery store.

Some have stated that the attempt made by some white people to eat with their Negro friends is an effort to break down the universal bar against Negroes and whites eating in the same restaurants in Washington. This custom already exists. Negroes are served at the lunch counter in the Union Station and in other private restaurants in Washington.

The statement is made that there has been an unwritten rule against Negroes in the House restaurant for many years and there is no reason why it should be changed. The only answer to this is that no matter how long such a rule has been in force it is a denial of fundamental right of an American citizen guaranteed by the Constitution.

The House does not have to maintain a restaurant for the public. The moment it does, however, it must be for the public, not just the part of that public which happens to be in the majority. This country was established for all of the people, not just the majority. It would be just as sensible to deny the right of Democrats or Republicans, depending upon which was in a minority, as it is to deny the constitutional right to Negroes to enter a public restaurant in the Capitol. Very few people are willing consciously to deny the rights of citizenship to American citizens.

A few people charge that an attempt of white people to eat with Negroes in this restaurant only succeeds in stirring race hatred. It is interesting to know that these white people have thus become aware of the existence of racial animosity in instances when white actions of intolerance are challenged. Do they never realize that racial hatred and animosity are created in the minds and hearts of Negroes when they are treated with intolerance and their rights abridged? Do they never understand how much smouldering resentment and antagonism is generated by such denials of fundamental human considerations? Do white Christians never consider the amount of antipathy they are creating against the Christian religion in the minds of intelligent Negroes when they thus deny the first implication of the teaching of Jesus regarding the brotherhood of man? Do not the white peoples of the world even suspect the amount of race antagonism they are constantly developing in the black and yellow peoples by these denials of human rights? If they do not, it is high time that they become aware of it.

There are vast and complex problems in the age-old question of the relations of the races which are fully recognized by all intelligent and serious members of the white and colored races. We know how necessary all who are possessed of a sense of religious values and a social consciousness know that the race problem must be solved upon considerations of mutual respect, sympathy and with an understanding of the fundamental rights and duties of each group.

Underneath all our discussion, however, there must be one fundamental conviction if any final solution is to be reached. That is that under God all men are brothers. Upon that assumption our minds and hearts can find the ways in which men and women of different color can be comrades and co-workers.

RUSSELL J. CLINCHY.

Discrimination - 1934

OUSTING OF MISS BYRD FROM HOUSE CAFE NOT CLOSED

March 27, 1934

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WASHINGTON, Mar. 29 — In a strong letter to Senator Royal S. Copeland (Democrat, New York), chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, Walter White secretary of the National Asciation for the Advancement of Colored People, has scored the effort of the New York senator to close the incident. On March 12 the Association's board of directors at its monthly meeting condemned the brutal assault on Miss Mabel Byrd and the refusa to serve her in the Senate office building restaurant, and requested an immediate investigation of the incident.

On March 14, Mr. White wrote to Senator Copeland advising him of the board's resolution and requesting notification of the time and date of hearings on the matter so the Association might have witnesses present to testify. To this the Senator replied that "I have personally taken action on the matter about which you write and it is best to consider the incident closed."

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is greatly surprised at your letter of March 19." Mr. White replied, "regarding the Senate restaurant matter . . . Will you advise us what the personal action is which you have taken?

"A respected and respectable colored woman was brutally assaulted by employes of the Senate. We asked you as chairman of the Rules Committee for an investigation and punitive action against those responsible for this assault On the available evidence and the situation as it is at present, we must decline to accept your dictum that it is best to consider the incident closed. If your committee will not act we shall have to resort to the courts and to every other means within our power to inform the country of the details of what appears to us to be an effort to hush up a thoroughly vicious situation."

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The color line is well adjusted in the South, and it is only in extreme cases that either side would ask for a more friendly cooperative adjustment than we are now enjoying. The white man or the colored man who would molest the present social adjustment is doing his race great harm.

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Revolt in Colleges

THE ACTION OF A GROUP of Howard University students last week in marching to the House restaurant at the Capitol and demanding the right to eat in the government-operated sanctum which some of our congressmen would have reserved "for white only" is one of the brightest rays ever to emanate from our halls of learning. North American students—particularly those of our group—have been content to study (if they weren't too busy tap-dancing or playing football) and let the world go hang.

In Latin America and in Europe they have been a constant deterrent for callous politicians and crooked governments. Our United States variety, however, has given little attention to social problems not found in textbooks.

The fact that the Howard students were driven out by police does not mean that their cause is defeated and their protest is unheeded. They were aroused generally because House leaders are determined to keep Negroes from the government restaurants, and particularly because one of their number working as a waiter was discharged for serving a member of his own race.

There are those who will hold that Howard is supported largely by Federal funds and the students should avoid any action which will arouse the ire of the solons who pass on the appropriations. We cannot agree with them. Let 500,000 Negroes notify Congress and the President that they will not be denied this privilege granted House members and the public (white) and perhaps Mr. Roosevelt will whisper to the Capitol leaders: "The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments really oughtn't be taken as jokes, boys."

WASHINGTON, D. C
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MAR 2 4 1934

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Where Are Our Friends?

A SURVEY OF THE RECENT signers of Congressman DePriest's petition asking for a vote on his resolution to investigate exclusion of Negroes from the House restaurant shows some surprising and pertinent facts. Of the 145 who signed, Colorado, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Missouri, Delaware, Oregon, Utah, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Nevada and Idaho furnished not one.

California was 100 per cent for the resolution, but Illinois had only 50 per cent of its congressmen available for signing. There are 282 congressmen representing the 24 states who had one or more solons signing. Two hundred and eighteen votes are necessary to get the investigation, a fact which makes success possible for Mr. DePriest without help from those Southerners whose opposition is natural and to be expected. Negroes everywhere should flood the House with telegrams Monday asking help from the Northern and Western representatives whose states were not included on the petition. Failing to get their support we should not be forgetful on election day.

March 29, 1934

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INDEPENDENT
Elizabeth City, N.C.
MAR 23 1934

If I Were a Negro

HAS the Negro a right to demand service in the public restaurants in the U. S. Capitol in Washington? Undoubtedly he has. Theoretically the U. S. government makes no racial distinctions, color having no bearing on citizenship. But we have with us certain unwritten laws that are stronger than our printed statutes. The majority decrees and enforces these laws. Here in these United States an ominous majority of white citizens has decreed that the dark skinned minority shall not be entertained in first class hotels and restaurants patronized by the white race. The fact that the majority is un-Christian, uncharitable and without legal or moral support for the position it takes does not alter the existing fact. The resultant situation is that colored persons who stand upon their rights and insist upon thrusting themselves into places where they are not wanted, accomplish little in the way of establishing their freedom in such matters and do much racial harm by keeping the racial issue very much alive. It seems to me that the Negro who persists in intrduding himself into company in which he is not welcome does so at a painful sacrifice of his self respect. If I were a self respecting Negro I wouldn't give any domineering Nordic on earth an opportunity to insult me by refusing me a seat at his table.

GAZETTE TIMES WASHINGTON, D. C
CORVALLIS, ORE.
TIMES
MAR 23 1934
MAR 29 1934

House Group Beats DePriest in Move

Spiking a plan formulated by Representative Oscar DePriest (R.) of Illinois, colored, which would deprive the House restaurant of annual appropriations unless present restrictions against colored people were lifted, committee members today acted first.

They offered a committee amendment, which was accepted wiping out a $12,000 appropriation for the House restaurant. The dining room, they pointed out, is now operating at a profit. Their action prevented Mr. DePriest from offering his own amendment.

RACE EQUALITY

A mob of negro students was expelled from the capital restaurant. They came there for the express purpose of being expelled. They knew they would not be allowed in the House restaurant. If the negroes would follow the advice of Booker T. Washington, one of the wisest of their race, they would be much better off. His advice was for them to make no attempt to associate with the whites but on the contrary to make an effort to keep to themselves where they belong. The negro who does that has the respect of the whites and does not get into trouble. The difficulty so many of them are having now is that they are being encouraged by uplifters, welfare workers and others with red tendencies to soak up the doctrine of equality of races, internationalism and all the rest of the bunk. Admitting for the sake of argument, the equality of races, there is still a natural race feeling just the same as there is between a dog and a cat and no amount of mush laden uplifter bunk can change it. Dr. Norman F. Coleman got off a lot of hooey the other night at a Japanese banquet along the same line. Reed college ought to get rid of a crank like that.

Discrimination - 1934

D.C.

Delegates Attend Formal But Can't Eat with Ofays

WASHINGTON — Continuing to discriminate against their colored delegates, the Executive Council of the N.S.F.A., which met at the Mayflower Hotel during the holidays, ruled through Robert Marcus, white, chairman of the program committee, that Haron J. Battle, delegate from Morehouse College, and Kelly Goodwin, Howard University's representative, could not attend the luncheon given by the Federation, in the Italian Garden last Saturday.

The guest speaker at the luncheon was Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and according to Battle, they desired to hear the distinguished speaker. When they approached the proper person for tickets to the affair, they were told that the hotel management would not agree to their eating in the dining room.

Management Consulted.

The manager of the Mayflower Hotel was called in on request of the colored delegates, and flatly denied that he objected to their eating in the dining room at this particular occasion, stating that the Federation had rented the room and could invite anyone they choose to eat with them. He stated, however, that two years ago, when a similar dispute arose, he allowed the colored delegates to eat in the dining room and the waitresses struck. He left the matter to the decision of the executive council. Marcus then asked Battle and Goodwin if they would consent to withdraw their request.

Ruling Made.

When they refused to withdraw their intentions, Marcus declared, "I rule, then, that no colored delegates shall attend the luncheon." Battle and Goodwin left the hotel without further ado.

In the meantime the executive council was in session discussing the practicability of allowing the colored delegates to attend the final formal ball and dinner at the hotel. All agreed that it would be satisfactory except Thomas Niblett, white, of Louisiana State College. Because all decisions of the council must be unanimous, it was the ruling that they not be allowed to attend either the ball or the formal dinner. It was Marcus again that broke the news of the decision of the council to the delegates. This time a few delegates from other organizations happened to be around, including Miss Annie Steckler, white, assistant executive secretary of the National Student League, that had just closed session at Howard University. They immediately made arrangements for a picket of the hotel that night. The vice president of the N.S.F.A., a young lady from Vassar College, was also near, and questioned the right of such a decision.

Decision Reversed.

When the Federation opened for plenary session, the Vassar coed immediately gained the floor and raised the question of whether the Federation had a right to exclude colored delegates from the social functions. She received much prolonged applause with the raising of this question, giving the president, John Lang, white, to know that the majority of sentiment was in favor of the colored delegates. He reversed the decision of the executive council by reading various clauses of the constitution, and then declaring: "In view of the fact that there is nothing discriminatory contained within the constitution, I rule that the constitution be upheld." Lawrence Pritchard, of the University of Southern California, was not satisfied with that ruling and offered a motion that the colored delegates be given assurance that they will be welcomed at the dance. The chair ruled the motion unnecessary with the explanation that "the constitution handles the situation satisfactory." Much applause came again.

The delegates arrived at the dance on this occasion, neatly clad in full dress regalia, with their lady guests adorned in evening attire.

Each delegation had its pennants hanging on the walls of the ball room floor.

Immediately upon seeing the colored delegates enter the ball room the Louisiana delegation snatched its banner down and left the floor. Nothing else was said or done. The dance went on smoothly, the colored delegates participated, and reported that they enjoyed it.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Weekly
January 26, 1934

Negroes in the Capitol

Service was refused to Morris Lewis and another Negro Tuesday in the public restaurant in the Capitol in Washington. Lewis is secretary to Oscar DePriest, the only Negro representative in Congress. The manager of the restaurant, P. H. Johnson, said that in refusing to serve Negroes he was acting under orders of Lindsay Warren, representative from North Carolina, who as chairman of the committee on accounts has charge of the restaurant.

Warren confirmed Johnson's statement and said: "The restaurant has never served Negro employees (of the Government) or visitors, nor will it so long as I have anything to do with it"

It seems to us that a fact which Warren would do well to reflect upon is that Washington is not North Carolina. North Carolina recognizes a color line legally as well as by tradition and majority consent. So does all the South. The United States does not. The Capitol in Washington is the property of the United States.

An attempt on the part of the United States government to enforce the intermingling of the races in the South would be bitterly opposed. The South may rightly claim the privilege of regulating its own affairs of this character, but it has always seemed to us arrogant for the South to seek to impose its own ideas and practices outside of its own territory.

Certainly the United States government is committed to the doctrine of no favoritism based on race or color, and for it to discriminate against Negroes in a restaurant which it conducts is utterly inconsistent with its professions.

Lenoir, N. C. News-Topic
January 29, 1934

NEGRO MEMBER IN RESTAURANT ROW

The lone negro member of the House, Representative Oscar DePriest, Illinos Republican, has served notice on the Democratic majority of an attempt to force a floor vote as to whether negroes should be barred from the House restaurant.

"I am going to see to it that negroes eat there," said the angered DePriest.

Replied Representative Warren, North Carolina Democrat, who heads the committee in charge of the restaurant: "It has never served negro employes or visitors, nor will it so long as I have anything to do with it."

The squabble started when DePriest's secretary, Morris Lewis, went to the grill room of the restaurant, accompanied by a negro friend, and ordered food at the horseshoe counter. A negro waiter refused to serve him. First the manager and then Representative Warren were called. Warren said he had given the order. De Priest immediately objected and declared later he would force a House vote on a privileged resolution to gain a decision.

"If the Democrats are going to act that way toward the negroes," he said, "we might as well have a showdown now It seems funny to me that a man with money to pay for his food, whether he be Jew, Gentile or negro, should be refused food in a public restaurant"

Warren maintained that DePriest was privileged to eat there, but contended "if we let one negro employee eat in the restaurant we'll have to let all of them."

DePriest has before the rules committee a resolution for a committee of five to determine by what authority Chairman Warren of the accounts committee barred negroes from the house restaurant. Chairman Pou of the rules committee is also from North Carolina.

"There has been a place in the basement of the capitol building," said Warren, "where colored people have been served since the restaurant was first established. That's where they will continue to eat."

Weekly
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MABEL BYRD IS VICTIM OF SENATE COP

Afro-American 2-24-34

If You're Colored, You Can't Eat Here, Says Waitress.

Baltimore Md.

JIM CROW ISSUE IN U.S. CAPITOL

Sergeant - at - Arms Is from Waco, Texas.

[AFRO Bureau]

WASHINGTON — A wry note was given the hearing on the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill here on Monday when Miss Mabel Byrd, expert research director recently employed in the Interior Department, was literally thrown out of the Senate Office Building dining room.

Having been present at the morning session of the hearing, Miss Byrd retired in company with two of her friends, Mrs. Clara Call Paige of Chicago, chairman of the Cook County Board of Public Welfare and Miss Amelia Sears, secretary of the Associated Charities, of Chicago, Ill., both white, to the Senate Office Building Dining Room for lunch.

Asked for Table

They were met by the head waitress, white, whom they asked for a table. They were told by the head waitress:

"If that lady (Miss Byrd) is colored, she can't eat in here."

Mrs. Paige promptly informed the head waitress of their rights as American citizens, and demanded service. When refused the second time, the manager was asked for and the head waitress informed them that he was "downstairs."

Mrs. Paige immediately left in search of the manager, leaving Miss Byrd and Miss Sears standing. While standing there they both were handed cards which stated, "These tables reserved for Senators only."

Tore Up Cards

Knowing that they were standing and not sitting, they tore the cards and cast them on the floor. Seeing this, the head waitress returned with a member of the Capitol police. Miss Byrd was told by him that she was wanted downstairs. And without further ado, the officer proceeded to grab her with, "Come on."

Refusing, she was manhandled by the officer and carried to the elevator, where he called for help. With the assistance of another officer she was dragged to the elevator, from the elevator to the steps and pulled to the first floor office of the Capitol Police, where she fainted.

At this point Mrs. Paige and Miss Sears appeared and arranged for her removal to her home. Miss Byrd was put to bed, where she still remains in a weakened and shocked condition.

TABLE FOR NEGROES IN SENATE'S CAFE STIRS OPPOSITION

Afro-American 2-23-34

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(AP)—Rumblings of opposition greeted an order today from Chairman Copeland, Democrat, New York, of the senate rules committee, that a separate table for negroes be set aside in the senate office building restaurant.

Southern and western senators began circulating a petition "demanding" that the rules committee rescind the action.

The petition was started by Senators Smith, democrat, South Carolina, and Bankhead, democrat, Alabama.

Smith told Copeland before leaving for South Carolina that if the negroes were not barred from the restaurant by the time he returned Monday he would carry the matter to the senate floor.

The controversy developed this week during hearings on the Wagner-Costigan federal lynching bill, which would transfer to federal courts prosecution of lynchers.

A negro woman was ejected forcibly from the senate office building restaurant, and yesterday during the rush hour a negro reporter was served there. The hearing was in recess today and senators hoped the issue, which some said was for "publicity purposes," would blow over.

DePriest Loses Tilt Over Cafe Racial Bar

Afro-American 2-24-34

WASHINGTON—The rules committee of the House, dominated by the Southern Democrats, declined Congressman Oscar DePriest a hearing on his resolution, asking for an investigation of the rule under which colored people are barred from eating in the House Restaurant.

Lindsay Warren (Dem., N.C.), is chairman of the committee of accounts, and, therefore, in charge of the House Restaurant. He says no colored people will be permitted to eat in the House as long as he is in charge.

The feud started between Warren and Mr. DePriest when the House Restaurant declined to serve Morris Lewis, Mr. DePriest's secretary. Since that time he has eaten there frequently with Mr. DePriest, who cannot be barred.

Action of the rules committee pigeon-holes DePriest's apeal for a hearing, unless he can muster 140 votes among his Republican colleagues to force the proposal.

Dixie Solons Block Fight on Jim Crow

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Although Congressman Lindsay Warren of North Carolina won the first skirmish with Congressman Oscar DePriest over the Jim Crow bar in the capitol restaurant on Monday Mr. DePriest has indicated that the fight has just started.

Mr. Warren's temporary victory was made possible through the fact that the chairman of the rules committee which has jurisdiction over all other committees, is also from North Carolina. He is Edward L. Pou, dean of the North Carolina delegation and a friend of Warren. The majority of the other members on the committee are also southern Democrats, and it was an easy matter for them to agree with Congressman Warren's ruling that there should be a color bar in the restaurant.

Mr. DePriest, incensed at the refusal of waiters in the restaurant to serve Morris Lewis, his secretary, and his son a few weeks ago, immediately filed a resolution with the rules committee calling for the whole affair to be aired in the house. It was this resolution that gave the southern members their opportunity to show how they feel about Race citizens of America. Although Mr. DePriest eats regularly in the restaurant, he says he will continue the fight until all color barriers are removed.

Negro Woman Ill from Violent Expulsion by Jim-Crow Senate Cafe Fight of DePriest is in Danger

Defender 2-24-34 New York Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. — Mabel Byrd, Negro social worker who was forcibly ejected from the Senate restaurant last Tuesday, during the hearing on the Costigan-Wagner "anti-lynching" bill, is confined to her bed, under doctor's care, as a result of her brutal manhandling by two Capitol policemen. Miss Byrd today described the attack on her:

"Two policemen literally dragged me down the stairs to the basement when I protested that discrimination against my race in the Capitol of this free country, I of course, refused to submit to such treatment without remonstrance."

Gives Lie to Senator Copeland

Miss Byrd gave the lie to Senator Copeland's statement that her ejection from the restaurant was not a case of discrimination, that she was denied service only because every table was filled and "there was no room at the moment for any one, white or Negro." She declared she and two white women companions were headed for an empty table when she was asked to leave. She was informed that Negroes would not be served in the Senate restaurant, and when she protested was forcibly ejected, she declares.

Senator Copeland continued today his pretence of "defending" the constitutional rights of Negroes to obtain service in any public restaurant, declaring:

"The Capitol of the United States is no place for Jim Crow discrimination. I am against it. Some other members of the committee wanted me to set aside a special room in the restaurant for Negroes, but I wouldn't consent to that kind of segregation." (Emphasis our's, Daily Worker.)

Miss Byrd, victim of the Senate jim-crow policy, has had experience before with governmental discrimination against the Negro people. She was brought here from Chicago several months ago as a member of the N. R. A. "investigating" staff on the understanding she would be assigned to cases of robbery of Negro workers under the N. R. A. codes.

Fired for Taking Up Complaints On N. R. A.

She was provided with an office in the Commerce Building, but never allowed to work in the field. When she insisted on submitting complaints of Negro workers against the N. R. A. codes she was discharged with the promise of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, N. R. A. administrator, that she would be recalled to serve the consumers' advisory board.

Johnson promised her, she states to put her back to work by Jan. 3. That's three weeks ago, but she has never been placed.

Cafe Fight of DePriest is in Danger

Birmingham Bureau 2-27-34

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—It begins to appear as though Speaker Rainey and the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, have tried to pull a fast one on Congressman Oscar DePriest, insofar as the resolution which he introduced two weeks ago, on race discrimination in the public restaurant is concerned.

The committee won't report the resolution out. Mr. DePriest's secretary, Morris Lewis, had been refused a meal in the restaurant on account of his color and it was at this affront the resolution was aimed. It was proposed to show the southern chairman of the committee operating the restaurant, that he could not refuse a citizen because he was black.

Speaker Rainey, who is from Chicago, called Mr. DePriest into conference and suggested that he postpone consideration of the resolution until Republican Leader Snell returned. Mr. DePriest did. Overtures were then made to him, by other members. "Listen" they said "If we fix it so your secretary can eat there, will you be satisfied and withdraw the resolution?" Depriest is reported to have answered, "Hell no."

So the rules committee simply refused to consider the resolution or report it out on the floor of the house. In other words they tricked the congressman.

One resort is possible. If 145 members of the House sign the petition asking that the committee report the resolution out, they will be compelled to do so.

Mr. DePriest is appealing to every man and woman interested to write his or her congressman and ask them to sign the petition in the house asking for the report out of this bill.

"Write the Congressman from your district", Mr. DePriest pleads.

Discrimination - 1934.

Local Boy Scout Troop Barred from "Court of Award" here Saturday

Colored Boys Could Not Receive Prize at Powell Junior High School

BUCK PASSING' MEETS TRIBUNE REPORTERS

Colonel Mattice Declares Segregation Would be the Best for All

Unable to place the responsibility for the deliberate barring of Negro Boy Scouts at the Powell Junior High School, white, last Saturday night, local colored scout officials were in a quandry early this week as to the direct source of the order which barred Troop 424, from the 1934 Court of Awards.

The troop, housed by the Twelfth Street Branch, Y.M.C.A., was invited by circular to attend this year's court for the purpose of honoring troops which had been cited for meritorious service during 1933. Upon applying for admission to the Court" which is held annually, Scoutmaster Lusius E. Young, in charge of Troop 525, was notified that his organization would not be allowed to participate.

Mrs. M. F. Young, white, housekeeper at the Portland Hotel and assistant director at the Powell Community Center, was in charge at the school on the night of the affair. She refused to admit the troop, holding that the occasion was not meant to include colored participants.

Mrs. Edith H. Hunter, director of the center, told the Tribune that she was not present on the occasion and that she knew nothing whatever about the affair until it was brought to her attention, early this week. She declared that Mrs. Young's report to her was to the effect that she (Mrs. Young) had asked Colonel Mattice, scout official of the affair, if the Negro troop had been expected. Colonel Mattice's answer, Mrs. Hunter said, she was told, was in the negative.

When the Tribune asked Colonel Mattice for a statement and advised him of the report of Mrs. Young, the former denied that such a conversation had gone on between him and the community center department official. He said that he knew nothing of the trouble until he went in to the corridor and was advised of the position of the center director.

Pushed further for his attitude in the matter, the colonel said, "I should have no attitude other than to be governed by the action of the department which favors us by allowing us to use the auditorium. I did believe, however, that the colored troops were going to hold their own 'court' and make a big thing out of it."

Asked if he believed that the Negro troops would consider it an honor to be required to hold a separate court, Colonel Mattice said, "Yes, I think it would be better for all concerned."

Blames Community Center

Lynn C. Drake, white, scout executive of Washington, declared that the Community Center Department was to be held responsible for any action involving discriminating policies at local "courts."

"Our organization there, at their tolerance," he stated, "and therefore we must bear whatever attitude they hold in the race question."

The circular which was forwarded to all Scoutmasters in charge of troops which had won honors embraced the following notice:

Court of Awards—February 17

Many headline features have been arranged for the Court of Awards which will be held at the Powell Junior High School on Saturday evening, February 17th, at 8 p.m. Yule Fisher and the Washington Scouts who attended the Jamboree in Europe will speak. The President Roosevelt Awards will be presented. A large number of Life, Star, and Eagle Awards will be presented.

Remember the Place—

Powell Junior High School, Hiatt Place at Lamont Street, Saturday, February 17th, at 8 p.m. Awards will be presented as follows:

1. Medals and certificates to International Jamboree Scouts;
2. President's Awards to Troops 1, 3, 7, 10, 12, 25, 38, 29, 43, 45, 54 57, 69, 79, 90, 96, 97, 100, 101, 107 204, 205, 211, 525, 636, 678 and Pack 415, who should bring their troop flag;
3. Star;
4. Life;
5. Eagle Badges;
6. Palms.

Bring your Troop, Troop Committeemen and friends.

Former NRA Official Faints When Dragged From Table by Cops

Was Dinin with 3 White Friends when Told to Leave by Officers

ILL FROM SHOCK AT HANDS OF POLICEMEN

s One of the Outstanding Women of Race; Plans Legal Action

Denied the right to eat in the public dining room in the Senate wing of the capitol, Miss Mabel Byrd, formerly of the Research and Planning Division of the NRA, was forcibly dragged from her table, where she was lunching with three white friends, by an officer of the Capitol police and taken to Senate police headquarters, where she was later released with no charges being placed against her Tuesday afternoon.

Accompanied by Miss Amelia Sears and Miss Clara Paul Paige, of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare of Chicago, and Trezor Bowan, of Washington, all white, Miss Byrd entered the cafeteria, which is supposedly open for public use, shortly after noon Tuesday.

Dragged From Room

The party was met at the entrance to the cafeteria by the head waitress, who warned Miss Byrd that if she was colored, she could not be served there. Miss Byrd persisted in her demands for service, however, and seated herself at a table with her friends.

In a short while members of the Senate police force arrived on the scene. Going to Miss Byrd's table they requested her to leave the room. When she refused they took her by the arm and carried her, protesting, to the hallway. After a brief consultation there she was taken downstairs to the office of the Senate police.

Mrs. Byrd Faints

In the office, as the result of the brutal treatment she had received at the hands of the policemen, she fainted. Police revived her, but detained her in the office for an hour. At the end of that time they decided to release her, as no charges had been placed against her.

At present Miss Byrd is at her Washington home, 80 R Street Northwest, suffering from severe mental shock. A nurse and doctor have been in constant attendance since Tuesday afternoon. It is not believed that she will be able to resume her normal routine for several days.

To Take Legal Action

Interviewed Wednesday by a Tribune reporter, she stated that she would probably take legal action against the persons responsible for the assault, but that she had not decided yet what form that action would take.

Miss Byrd is one of the outstanding Negro women of America, having had wide experience in many phases of social and political work. At one time she was employed in the International Office at Geneva, Switzerland. She came to the N.R.A. after having been for the past two years special assistant to Dr. Paul H. Douglass, of Chicago University. She was in Washington this week to attend the hearing on the Costigan-Anti lynching Bill.

Capitol Muckerism

Forcible ejection of Miss Mabel Byrd, former NRA investigator, from the Senate restaurant in Washington last week was as dastardly a piece of muckerism as we have noted in a long while.

Miss Byrd was dragged from the restaurant by two hefty defenders of dily-white supremacy, while her two associates, who had slightly more white blood than she, were not molested.

Just two weeks ago, Congressman DePriest's secretary was compelled to leave the House restaurant because of his color.

It's time colored people in Washington and in the nation resented these indignities with every weapon at their command.

Senator Russell (Dem., Ga.) is reported to have prepared a resolution to settle the color question in Capitol restaurants. If we know Senator Russell, his resolution would set up a color line.

Very well, let us have the public test.

The DePriest resolution, calling for an investigation of House restaurant rules appears to have been pigeon-holed.

Congress must break up these illegal, indefensible, and unpatriotic acts which savor more of 1834 than of 1934.

If Congress is crooked on this question, the voters ought to know it.

Let us have a showdown in both houses and find out who our friends are.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise
February 21, 1934

CONGRESS RESTAURANTS

There has been quite a little talk about the restaurants maintained by Uncle Sam for the members of congress, the house of representatives and the senate. These restaurants are located so as to be convenient to the members of congress and are comforting, especially on a dreary day or a busy day or any old day perhaps because the legislative agent of the people can get almost anything he desires at a moment's notice and at cost.

Quite a few people who work in the offices of the congressmen are permitted to have their lunches there, perhaps their breakfasts. In many cases it is extended to friends of the gentlemen of the house or the honorable members of the senate. In this way some of the dear people have also been allowed to partake of the viands that only the exalted may store away.

Recently a negro congressman, one DePriest of Illinois, became quite peevish with the house when he was denied the privilege of extending the courtesies of the place to the constituents among the negroes in his home district. The only reason he desired to eat there was to show off to the negro voters he found in Washington. He probably would rather have eaten in a place that would have objected less to his presence and yet the mere fact that he was prohibited from taking his friends into the place caused him to insist that the ... guarantee him his rights.

... is just one of many questions ... have arisen in connection with the place. The viands that are consumed run anywhere from Boston baked means to sausage and hominy depending largely on the habitat of the eater, whether east or south. There are also hot tamales and stuff that smacks of the Mexican border. All of them eat pig's knuckles but none have so far made a fetish of chitterlings and tripe is not so hot as a menu favorite. Beer has made its appearance in one restaurant with indifferent success. Light wines may also be had but they are usually not.

New York Evening Post

FEB 22 1934

JIM CROW BATTLE RAGES IN CAPITOL

Behind-the-Scenes Conflict Follows Ejection of Negro From Senate Restaurant

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A fight over Jim Crowism in the United States Capitol raged behind the scenes today in both houses of Congress.

Brought to a head by the forcible ejection of Mabel Byrd, Negro doctor of philosophy, from the Senate restaudant this week, the issue was bitterly debated in Congressional cloak rooms at both ends of the Capitol.

Care was taken, however, to keep the question out of public floor debate.

Miss Byrd, a Chicago social worker, walked into the so-called public room of the Senate restaurant Tuesday noon after attending the opening hearing on the Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill. She was informed by a waiter that Negroes could not be served there and when she protested was escorted out of the room and into the basement by two Capitol policemen.

According to Miss Byrd, she was so roughly handled that she suffered bruises and hysteria. She is now under doctor's orders to remain at her room, 80 R. Street, for a week's rest, she said.

To Submit Formal Report

"Two policemen literally shoved me down the stairs to the basement when I protested that discrimination against my race in the Capitol of this free country," she said. "I, of course, refused to submit to such treatment without remonstrance."

A formal report on the incident will be submitted by Miss Byrd to Congressman Oscar Depriest of Chicago, who plans to present it to the House. He already has a resolution pending to investigate discrimination against Negroes in the House restaurant.

Mr. Depriest's secretary and a guest were denied service in the House restaurant several weeks ago. Although no formal ruling has been made, by tacit agreement the manager of the restaurant serves Mr. Depriest and any Negro guests who accompany him, but no others.

The House restaurant is run by the Accounts Committee and the Senate restaurant by the Rules Committee.

Separate Table Ordered

As chairman of the managing committee on the Senate side, Senator Copeland of New York said he had ordered a table exclusively for Negroes installed in the restaurant from which Miss Byrd was expelled "because I am opposed to Jim Crowism."

"The Capitol of the United States is no place for Jim Crow discrimination," he said. "I am against it. Some other members of the committee wanted me to set aside a special room in the restaurant for Negroes, but I wouldn't consent to that kind of segregation."

The Senator denied hat the Byrd incident was a case of discrimination, however. He said Miss Byrd was denied service only because every table was filled and there was no room at the moment for any one, white or Negro.

Miss Byrd denied this. She said she and her white companions, Miss Amelia Sears, member of the Cook County Commission; Miss Clara Paul Page and Trevor Bowen, all from Chicago, where she attended the University of Chicago, were headed for an empty table when she was asked to leave.

Quotes Warren

Representative Warren of North Carolina, chairman of the committee regulating the House restaurant has taken a firm stand against serving Negroes, even if they were segregated at one table, as Senator Copeland proposes.

Mr. Depriest's resolution quotes Mr. Warren on the subject:

"In refusing to serve two colored persons in the House restaurant, Manager P. H. Johnson was acting under my orders and instructions. The restaurant has been operated by committee since 1921. It has never served colored employees or visitors, nor will it so long as I have anything to do with the restaurant."

The Depriest resolution to appoint committee of five with instructions to find out by what authority Mr. Warren excludes Negroes from the restaurant is before the House Rules committee, where it has been reposing since January 24.

Unless it is reported out by March 10, he said, he will carry his fight for adoption to the floor. It is common knowledge here that Negroes are excluded as a matter of custom from both House and Senate restaurants.

Called to NRA Job

Miss Byrd, victim of the Senate exclusion policy, has had experience beore with governmental discrimination against her race. She was brought here from Chicago several months ago as a member of the NRA investigating staff with the understanding that she would be assigned to cases of "chiseling" on wage provisions of codes in the South.

She was provided with an office in the Commerce Building but never allowed to work in the field. Finally she was discharged, but, according to her understanding, with the promise of Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, that she would be recalled to serve the consumers' advisory board.

Johnson assured her, she says, that she would be put to work in this new capacity by January 3, but she has been unable to get the place. She blames Johnson's failure to make good his promise to refusal of Mrs. Mary Rumsey, socially prominent chairman of the consumers' board, to accept her services.

Miss Byrd plans to seek help from the Civil Liberties Union.

N. Y. SUN

FEB 22 1934

SENATORS FIGHT NEGRO CAFE RULE

Protest Order Setting Aside a Separate Table.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Rumblings of opposition greeted an order today from Chairman Copeland, Democrat, of New York of the Senate Rules Committee that a separate table for Negroes be set aside in the Senate Office Building restaurant.

Southern and Western Senators began circulating a petition "demanding" that the committee rescind the action. The petition was started by Senators Smith, Democrat, of South Carolina and Bankhead, Democrat, of Alabama.

Mr. Smith told Mr. Copeland before leaving for South Carolina that if the Negroes were not barred from the restaurant by the time he returned on Monday, he would carry the matter to the Senate floor.

The controversy developed this week during hearings on the Wagner-Costigan Federal lynching bill, which would transfer to Federal courts prosecution of lynchers.

A Negro woman was ejected forcibly from the Senate restaurant, and yesterday during the rush hour a Negro reporter was served there. The hearing was in recess today and Senators hoped the issue, which some said was for "publicity purposes," would blow over.

DePRIEST'S AID STEERS CLEAR OF HOUSE CAFETERIA

Lewis Awaits Withdrawal of Discriminatory Order Before Return

2-8-34

"I would not compromise my race by accepting anything less than the rescinding of the order which bars colored citizens from eating in the cafeteria of the House of Representatives."

Washington Post

Thus spoke Morris Lewis, last week, secretary to Congressman Oscar DePriest, regarding erroneous press reports that he had eaten in the cafeteria since he was refused service several weeks ago.

Mr. DePriest was recently seeing company with a colored person eating in the cafeteria. Immediately, the word spread that Mr. Lewis had been seen with the Congressman, eating in the House cafeteria. Investigation has disclosed that the person seen in company with Mr. DePriest was the Rev. J. C. Austin, of Chicago, who was a guest of the Congressman on that particular occasion.

The Jim-Crow ruling was instigated by Represantative Lindsay C. Warren, white, Democrat, of North Carolina.

Committee May Report

Indications are that the resolution introduced by the colored Congressman to investigate the affair and referred to the committee on rules will be repoted on the floor of the House before the expiration of the 30 days period they are allowed under the rules.

However, should the committee fail to do this, Mr. DePriest, has declared that he will circulate a petition in order to secure 145 names so that the resolution will be forced out. He has stated that he would fight the matter to the "bitter end."

Discrimination-1934

D.C.

THE LAW MUST NOT BE A LIE

If Negroes can be barred from the public restaurant in the Capitol at Washington, they can be excluded from any other part of the building—and from any other public building—entirely. Discrimination in the restaurant, operated by authority of the House of Representatives and maintained out of the treasury, becomes official. Because of the principle involved Congressman Oscar DePriest announces that his resolution stopping this discrimination must go to a decision.

Whether Negroes could be patrons of the Capitol restaurant or not, came up when Congressman DePriest was elected. It had not been in the habit of serving them but it served him, his clerk and those who were with them. A few weeks ago the manager changed front and refused the clerk. The rules committee of the House which has control of the restaurant denied that it had ordered the discrimination but it did not direct service to all alike, and it has continued its evasion by refusing to report on DePriest's resolution ordering equal treatment. The House can consider the resolution without the committee having made a recommendation, and must if the necessary number of members petition that it do so. It should disapprove discrimination officially and to that end DePriest is gathering signers for the petition.

Equality before the law must be more than a catch phrase, either that or this nation will not endure on the foundation that Washington and Jefferson and Franklin laid. Discrimination against Negroes must never be official. The law must not be made a lie.

The nation's founders talked of equality at a time when they were permitting slavery, some of them even having slaves of their own. But a new conception of the proper relations of men came with the Civil war. It is that new conscience which the nation is bound now to obey.

We can see how embarassing it will be to some congressman to take a public stand on discrimination against Negroes. Private business frequently makes a difference in the way it treats whites and blacks. Congressmen may reason that custom ought to prevail in the Capitol restaurant, on the general theory that it is well to "let sleeping dogs lie."

But there is a principle at stake. Private acts are the record of life as it is lived. The law is life as it should be lived. Men commit murder, yet no man would say that the law against murder should either be neglected or abrogated. So it is with discrimination against Negroes. It exists, but it is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. Up until the Civil war "men" meant white men. That conflict gave the nation a new birth and a new conscience. Today, with Negroes doing the work of the world acceptably in many fields, it is sheer nonsense to carry on customs of the master-and-slave era.

Either the United States is right in what it says in the Constitution or in what it does day by day. Both cannot be right. The law's makers must support the law under all circumstances. They, of all men, must not let it be broken flagrantly. The United States will be in a sorry condition indeed when the day comes that officials let the law be a thing scorned as was religion in the last days of the Roman republic.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
March 11, 1934

CIVIL WAR

NORTH and south are staging a miniature civil war in the lobbies on Capitol Hill.

It started when the negro secretary of Oscar De Priest, negro Republican representative from Chicago, walked into the house restaurant with a colored friend. They were promptly denied service by the negro waiters, who informed them that negroes were taboo.

De Priest made an issue of the incident. He discovered that the eating place, a noisy, poorly ventilated, and thoroughly unappetizing establishment in the house wing of the Capitol, was run by the accounts committee, of which North Carolina's Representative Lindsay Warren is chairman.

Warren lost no time in accepting De Priest's challenge. He announced that negroes had never been served in the house restaurant, never would be as long as he had a voice in its management. Whereupon De Priest introduced a resolution to investigate.

The resolution was taken in hand by the house rules committee, which quietly shelved it.

The affair was all but forgotten when the senate judiciary subcommittee began hearings on the Wagner-Costigan anti-lynching bill. One of the colored spectators, Mabel Byrd, a Chicago University Ph. D., stepped into the senate restaurant for lunch. She was promptly escorted out of the place by two capitol policemen.

Negro leaders, deeply distressed, determined to make a formal protest. When they discovered that Senator Royal S. Copeland, Democratic homeopath from New York, was chairman of the senate rules committee, administered the senate restaurant, they were overjoyed. The senator is a candidate for re-election, and New York City has the largest negro population of any in the world.

Copeland assured the leaders of his sympathetic support. Under no circumstances would he permit Jim Crowism in the capitol of a free country.

Whereupon he ordered a table set aside especially for negroes—a flagrant example of Jim Crowism.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS

MAR 17 1934

Now What Shade of Brown Makes One a Citizen, He Queries

Editor, The News:

ON TUESDAY, March 13, at 12:30 p. m., Mrs. Russell, Harlan Glazier, a colored friend and I entered the public restaurant of the House in the Capitol and were served with luncheon, no objection being made from any source.

Twenty-four hours later, Mrs. Russell, Mr. Glazier, Robert Shaustick and two colored friends entered the same restaurant and were not only refused service but requested to leave the premises.

The two colored friends in the party of Wednesday were about two and a half shades darker in tint than the one colored friend in the party of Tuesday.

This suggests an addition to the quaint troglodyte regulations that seem to be responsible for these fantastic mummeries. Why not have prepared a large card of tints to be applied to the countenance of each person that enters this public restaurant. The manager might stand in the doorway with the chart in his hand and match colors.

It might seem a childish and ridiculous performance in the Capitol Building of the greatest nation on earth in the fourth decade of the 20th Century of Christian civilization, but not one-twentieth so childish, and shameful as the persistence in official quarters of the shambling and shattered theory of race inferiority.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
March 19, 1934

No Good Can Come of Such

UNFORTUNATE and ill-advised was the attempt of 30 students of Howard University, Negro institution at Washington, "to rush" the restaurant of the House of Representatives in the Capitol Building and force a violation of the rule denying service to colored people therein. Such conduct can have no possible good results. It will only create friction and foment trouble.

The Free Press believes that the Negroes should be afforded proper accommodations, but it is intolerable and abhorent to the finer sensibilities of a very large per centage of the population of this country to mix the races in public dining rooms or social halls. The better class and well-meaning Negroes will not feel as comfortable if they are permitted to be served in the white dining room as they would in a place reserved for members of their race, where more freedom naturally obtains.

The whole trouble at Washington is due to the agitation of the Negro Congressman DePriest of Illinois, who from appearances is about nine-tenths white and who is not, therefore, a representative of the best thought and sentiment of the pureblooded Negro whose aspirations are not for social equality and promiscuous intermingling of the races, but rather for the preservation of the purity of his racial strain and a desire, just and worthy. for a fair economic and citizenship opportunity.

March 20, 1934
Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

A Fresh Plague

The other day 30 students of Howard University undertook to test, by mass action, the rules governing service in the House of Representatives restaurant. They tried to "rush" this eating place, because the day before one of their professors had been asked to leave after he had had a meal. Despite the protests of Congressman de Priest, Ne-

groes are not being welcomed in the House restaurant. Recently the restriction has become a vital issue. The young men who resorted to a demonstration last Saturday were evidently intent upon giving form and substance to their resentment.

When they had been foiled in their original purpose, they made a round of the capitol. As they were passing the House ways and means committee room, they were accosted by Harry Parker, the aged colored messenger of the committee. He asked them, it is reported, "why they did not go along about their business and not try to make trouble." Then, according to the account, "one of the student group, Harold Covington, turned upon Parker and struck him, and there was a mixup between the young and the old man."

And so conservative and radical met in Washington, just as they are meeting throughout the Negro community. Parker is probably regarded as an "Uncle Tom" by the young firebrands, meaning thereby that he acquiesces in a scheme imposed by the white majority. Yet by keeping his sense of values by being faithful and dependable, he has done much more for his people than is likely to be the case with any of the intellectuals who set upon him.

Everywhere one sees this cleavage between the older, solider group and the more urgent younger men, with the result that the position of leadership among Negroes formerly held by conservatives may yet be wrested from them by headlong and insistent rivals. But what makes this dissension particularly painful is that it involves actual violence, the weapon which youth is all too apt to use as the solution of difficult problems. The ferocity of Hitler's Brown Shirts is a case in point.

It is a curious thing that the Left is perhaps more bitter toward those who are unwilling to go to the same extremes than they are toward the Right. Thus Communists in this country have sought to make Norman Thomas miserable merely because he prefers to stick to his own brand of Socialism, involving an evolutionary approach to a common goal of a new society. Thus the Leninists and Stalinists of Russia have no use for the common garden variety of Socialists. Thus an addled Covington attacks a respectable Harper, and exemplifies the fresh plague that harries an unhappy folk.

The Capitol Restaurant Tempest

A FEW weeks ago the usual calm around the capitol in Washington was disturbed by the refusal on the part of the manager of the House restaurant to serve the secretary to Congressman DEPRIEST. The incident received nation-wide notice, and was not without political significance.

Last week a similar disturbance, only more violent, occurred on the other side of the capitol, in the restaurant serving the dignified Senate. A colored woman, attending the Senate anti-lynching bill hearing, was not only refused service there, but was ejected by two policemen at the behest of the restaurant manager.

Following the House restaurant incident Congressman WARREN of North Carolina, chairman of the rules committee having control of the place, sustained the action of the manager in refusing service to Congressman DEPRIEST's secretary. Mr. DEPRIEST forthwith introduced a resolution to end the discrimination, which died in committee dominated by southern members of Congress.

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"Oh, I appreciate how the people down in North Carolina feel about it, but gentlemen, North Carolina is not the United States of America.

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OSCAR DEPRIEST

favor of social equality and I neither eat nor sleep with Negroes."

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Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
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Groups Insist On Service In Both Senate and House Restaurants

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1232 National Press Building.

By ROBERT E. WILLIAMS.

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"I have been in hotels and cafes for 35 years and now I have come to serving niggers," declared Mr. Meaney, who was brought down from New York by Senator Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the committee on rules.

A sign has been placed on the restaurant that it is exclusively for Senate employees, but the Negroes circumvented that by getting Sena-

groes are not being welcomed in the House restaurant. Recently the restriction has become a vital issue. The young men who resorted to a demonstration last Saturday were evidently intent upon giving form and substance to their resentment.

When they had been foiled in their original purpose, they made a round of the capitol. As they were passing the House ways and means committee room, they were accosted by Harry Parker, the aged colored messenger of the committee. He asked them, it is reported, "why they did not go along about their business and not try to make trouble." Then, according to the account, "one of the student group, Harold Covington, turned upon Parker and struck him, and there was a mixup between the young and the old man."

And so conservative and radical meet in Washington, just as they are meeting throughout the Negro community. Parker is probably regarded as an "Uncle Tom" by the young firebrands, meaning thereby that he acquiesces in a scheme imposed by the white majority. Yet by keeping his sense of values, by being faithful and dependable, he has done much more for his people than is likely to be the case with any of the intellectuals who set upon him.

Everywhere one sees this cleavage between the older, solider group and the more urgent younger men, with the result that the position of leadership among Negroes formerly held by conservatives may yet be wrested from them by headlong and insistent rivals. But what makes this dissension particularly painful is that it involves actual violence, the weapon which youth is all too apt to use as the solution of difficult problems. The ferocity of Hitler's Brown Shirts is a case in point.

It is a curious thing that the Left is perhaps more bitter toward those who are unwilling to go to the same extremes than they are toward the Right. Thus Communists in this country have sought to make Norman Thomas miserable merely because he prefers to stick to his own brand of Socialism, involving an evolutionary approach to a common goal of a new society. Thus the Leninists and Stalinists of Russia have no use for the common garden variety of Socialists. Thus an addled Covington attacks a respectable Harper, and exemplifies the fresh plague that harries an unhappy folk.

The Capitol Restaurant Tempest

A FEW weeks ago the usual calm around the capitol in Washington was disturbed by the refusal on the part of the manager of the House restaurant to serve the secretary to Congressman DEPRIEST. The incident received nation-wide notice, and was not without political significance.

Last week a similar disturbance, only more violent, occurred on the other side of the capitol, in the restaurant serving the dignified Senate. A colored woman, attending the Senate anti-lynching bill hearing, was not only refused service there, but was ejected by two policemen at the behest of the restaurant manager.

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Discrimination-1934

D.C.

Negroes Are Again Refused Service in House Restaurant

Congress Dining Room Continues Its Vicious Jim-Crow Policy

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Negroes were again refused service in the House of Representatives restaurant yesterday when a party of two Negroes and three whites were told they could not eat in the dining room operated and controlled by the House.

The party included Rev. John F. Whitefield, pastor of the Christian Church; L. C. Farrar, secretary of the National Forum Association and three whites. Mrs. Charles Edward Russell of the N.A.A.C.P., Harlan E. Glazier, local Socialist, and Robert Shostick of the Citizens party. The three whites had entered the dining room first, and were later joined at a table by the two Negroes. As soon as the Negroes were seated, D. H. Johnson, manager of the restaurant, went over to the table and told them they would not be served as he had orders from the House Committee not to serve Negroes.

Several weeks ago, the Secretary of Congressman Oscar De Priest, Negro millionaire Congressman, was similarly discriminated against. With the eyes of the Negro and white workers on him, De Priest was forced to protest the discrimination, but entered into an agreement with Speaker Rainey of the House not to push the question on the floor of Congress. Lately, De Priest has indicated he will use the issue in the attempt to get himself re-elected with the fake promise to "push the fight" in some problematical future.

Negroes were also excluded and even forcibly expelled from the Senate restaurant during the hearing on the Costigan-Wagner imitation anti-lyching bill. Mrs. Mabel Byrd, one of those thrown out of the Senate restaurant, is still suffering with nervous trouble as a result of her experience with the government thugs who manhandled her.

New York Evening Post

MAR 9 1934

TEXAN IN HOUSE SPURNS DE PRIEST

Refuses to Aid Congressman's Move to Open Cafe to Colored Race

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—Representative George B. Terrell (Dem., Tex.) today notified Representative Oscar de Priest, Illinois Republican, that he would give no help to the De Priest campaign to open the House restaurant to colored persons.

"I neither eat nor sleep with the the Negroes, and no law can make me do so," he wrote the colored Congressman.

Terrell said he had received from De Priest a copy of a form letter presumably sent to all House members, in which De Priest asked help to force out of committee his resolution calling upon the House restaurant to serve colored persons.

Terrell's Opinion

Terrell's letter to De Priest said in part:

"I was raised among Negroes in the South and they have always been my personal friends. I work with them on my farm and pay them the same price that I pay white men for the same work. I treat them well and enjoy their confidence.

"I am willing to allow them every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws, but I am not in favor of social equality between the races.

"If there are enough Negroes around the Capitol to justify a restaurant for them to patronize, I would have no objection to establishing a restaurant for their use."

"I think this explains my position clearly."

Why Not Let the Courts Pass on It?

Congressman Oscar DePriest is circulating a petition among House members in which he calls upon that body to ascertain by what authority Representative Lindsay C. Warren (Democrat, North Carolina) chairman of the committee of Accounts has barred his secretary, Morris Lewis, from the House restaurant.

Mr. DePriest introduced his resolution several weeks ago. House Democrats pigeonholed it. It may be brought out, if Mr. DePriest can get one hundred and forty-five Congressmen to sign his petition.

In the meantime, Miss Mabel Byrd, a former NRA investigator, was rudely thrown out of the restaurant of the U.S. Senate, for no other reason, that she is colored.

Jim Crow thus rears its head in Capitol restaurants and with as much insistence in the Senate, where Royal Copeland (Democrat, New York) is in charge as in the House, where North Carolina's Lindsay is boss.

Faced with a situation like this, it seems to the AFRO-AMERICAN that there are other remedies, besides petitions and verbal complaints, when agencies of the Federal government so far forget themselves as to abuse the power entrusted to their hands.

The civil and criminal courts exist to protect citizens of the United States, whether they suffer wrongs at the hands of other citizens, the states, or the Federal government.

Criminal action for assault should lie against the policemen who evicted Mr. Lewis and Miss Byrd. Action for damages should follow against the proper officials or by permission through the Court of Claims.

Why shouldn't the Capitol restaurants be enjoined from making any rules which are in violation of the letter or the spirit of the Constitution?

50 MEMBERS SIGN DEPRIEST HOUSE PETITION

WASHINGTON.—An appeal to Southern Representatives in Congress to aid Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, of Illinois, in forcing a vote on his resolution to investigate why colored persons are barred from the House restaurant is contained in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Interracial Committee of the District of Columbia last Wednesday night.

Morris Lewis, secretary to Mr. DePriest, who with his son, Morris Lewis, Jr., was refused service in the House, announced Monday that about 50 signatures had been secured to the petition. A majority of those who had signed the petition are Democrats. Signatures of 145 members are necessary to take the resolution from the committee and have it voted upon on the floor of the House.

The Resolution

The resolution said in part:

"This committee recognizes the difficulties that surround the problem of race adjustments but it believes in the fair-mindedness of Representatives from the Southern states and also in their assent to the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States. There can be no question that the practices this resolution seeks to investigate and correct, are, if verified, completely at variance with the intention of the Constitution, which cannot be disregarded in one particular without being weakened in all.

"We feel that support of this petition and resolution by Southern members would go far to allay throughout the country the feeling of race antagonism that has beset and disturbed the national serenity and some times complicated the national good name.

"We view this as an opportunity for members from Southern states to demonstrate that the substantial men of their region are ready at all times to obtain justice for the colored man."

The resolution was signed by Charles Edward Russell, chairman, and Margaret Jones, acting secretary:

Efforts to secure signatures to the petition to take the resolution from the committee on rules which has refused to report it out were slowed last week by early adjournment of the House last Friday and Saturday to prevent discussion of the deaths of army air mail flyers.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
POST

MAR 7 1934

Golden Age of D. C. Negro.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Concerning the recent incident of the refusal of service to the secretary of Congressman Oscar De Priest in the restaurant at the House end of the Capitol, may I employ space of the widely read Post to correct an error in the statement of the manager?

He stated that Negroes had "never been known to eat in the House restaurant and that while he was in charge they never would." Of course, as to the latter part of the averment, I am not so sure it will always stand up, for there are several elements which lie exclusively within the future which should be considered, but as to the first part of the declaration "Negroes have never been known to eat in the House restaurant," the manager is entirely in error.

In the late 80's and early 90's, an era which takes its place as the Golden Age of least restrictive privilege for the Negro citizen of the District, it was not unusual for the Negro ladies and gentlemen to lunch at the House restaurant and, too, with no evidence of slight or discourtesy. In like manner the same consideration was extended generally throughout the city. Specifically I may mention the dining room at the old Sixth street station, the numerous drug store fountains and other places of liquid refreshment, such as the famous Shoomakers, home of ancient and mellow vintages; the Losekam, genial Tom Marshall's cosy place on F street near Fourteenth and the Chamberlin Club, Fifteenth and I, where a cordial welcome was frequently extended by the proprietor himself.

Much water has gone over the dam since those days. Prohibition brought forth with much travail and great agony has yielded up its young life, a victim of politico-nalnutrition. Is it too much to hope that the Negro may again be served as well as allowed to serve in the Nation's lunchroom?

JOHN H. PAYNTER.

Washington, Feb. 12.

Race Question Disturbs Quiet Parade Of Diners Into House Restaurant

WASHINGTON, March 16.—(AP)—House restaurant officials came down to cases today in their determination to keep negroes from eating in the public dining room.

The result was that a cardboard "For Members Only" placard was tacked up over the door in place of the familiar gold-lettered "Public Restaurant" sign.

A short while later a Howard University student who has been working as a waiter dropped out of the restaurant employes' pay line to tell newspapermen he had been fired for serving a member of his race in the restaurant after the signs were changed.

The public sign was taken down after P. H. Johnson, manager, had refused to serve negroes for three consecutive days. Chairman Warren, of North Carolina, of the accounts committee, ruled in January that negroes not be served there.

The earlier action was in connection with refusal of service to Morris Lewis, secretary to Representative DePriest, negro Republican member from Illinois.

DePriest said today he had 80 of the necessary 145 signatures on a petition to force from the rules committee a resolution he promptly introduced at that time calling for a House committee investigation of the accounts chairman's authority to bar negroes.

The Howard student, who gave his name as Harold Covington, said he was discharged by the head waiter, on instructions from the manager, for serving Frederick F. Weaver, a reporter for The Afro-American Reporter. Covington claimed a sergeant of the Capitol police came in and ordered Weaver out before he could eat his soup.

Rev. J. F. Whitfield And F.C. Farrar are Barred from Grill

Two With Party of Whites are Refused Service in House Restaurant

NOTED AUTHOR'S WIFE AMONG GROUP

Rev. R. W. Brooks and Ralph Bunche Served in Cafe Earlier in Week

BULLETIN

Senator Copeland issued a statement late this week that colored persons would not be refused service in the public restaurant on the Senate side.

Mr. Copeland is in charge of the Senate Restaurant, while Rep. Warren is in charge of the House Restaurant.

The Rev. John F. Whitfield, pastor of Christian Colored Church, and F. C. Farrar, secretary to the National Forum Association, and a party of white friends were forced to leave the House Restaurant Wednesday when P. H. Johnson, white, manager of the establishment, refused to permit them to be served. In the party besides the Rev. Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Farrar were Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, wife of the noted liberal and author; Harlan Glazier, secretary of the local Socialist Party, and Robert Shostic, also a member of the Socialist Party.

Sat at Table 45 Minutes

The party entered the restaurant and were served with rolls, butter and water. Mrs. Russell and Mr. Glazier had previously reserved the table. When they were seated Johnson told them they would have to leave as they would not be served. This the group refused to do, presenting Johnson with a copy of the bill of rights and saying that Congress had exceeded its authority when it excluded colored persons from the dining room. Failing to gain their objective the group continued to sit at the table for 45 minutes which time was used to eat the bread and butter and drink water.

To Eat at Grill Each Day

Finally they left and sought an interview with Representative Lindsay Warren, Democrat, of North Carolina, who is chairman of the House Accounts Committee in charge of the restaurant. His clerk told them he was on the floor of the House, but he was not there.

Dr. Charles Edward Russell who is chairman of the Interracial Committee of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called his committee together last week and decided that a group would eat at the restaurant each day.

Rev. Brooks Served

On Monday Dr. Russell took a party composed of the Rev. R. W. Brooks, pastor of Lincoln Temple Congregational Church; Harlan Glazier, Miss Margaret E. Jones Friends; Miss Dorothy W. Cook, of Women's International League, and Dr. Howard Beale. This group was served. After the meal the women of the party were presented with roses.

On Tuesday, Prof. Ralph Bunche, of Howard University, was the only colored person in a party of whites. This group was also served with it difficulty.

Today (Thursday) another party will go to the restaurant with one or two colored in the group.

To Test Actio

In an exclusive statement to The Tribune Wednesday evening, Dr. Russell stated that his committee plans to take action against the management of the restaurant, but he refused to state what this action would be. "Our committee meets next week and then we will make known our plans," Dr. Russell said. "We intended to test out the case of Miss Mabel Byrd. We shall get to the bottom of this snobbery and nonsense," the author said.

A mixed group will go to the restaurant on Friday and Saturday. The personnel has not been completed, but the majority will be white. None will eat unless the colored members of the party are served, he stated.

In a statement to The Tribune Wednesday, Johnson said that his orders came from Representative Warren, and stated that he has been ordered not to serve colored persons in either the public or the House Restaurant unless they are accompanied by Oscar DePriest. He also stated that colored persons may eat in the basement near the kitchen where "there are equal accomodations."

REFUSE AID TO BANISH COLOR BAR

Voters Are Aroused

ST. LOUIS, Mo. March 16.—Voters of this city who helped John J. Cochran to his seat in congress need not look for any support from him in gaining justice for the Race.

This fact was made known last week when the congressman, in a letter to R. P. Watts, secretary of the St. Louis branch of the N. A. A. C. P., declared that he didn't think Congressman DePriest justified in his fight to have all color barriers removed from the house restaurant.

Will Not Sign

In his letter to Mr. Watts, Congressman Cochran said:

"I never sign a petition to discharge a committee from the consideration of a bill or a resolution simply because the author of the bill or the resolution feels justified in asking that the committee be discharged. Congressman DePriest is rather exercised because of the situation in the house restaurant.

"Mr. DePriest has received every courtesy in the restaurant and he and his friends have been served the same as any other member of congress. His secretary, I understand, brought some friends to the restaurant and the manager refused to permit them to occupy a table. I understand this matter will come up when the legislative bill is before the house and will be settled then, and there is no necessity of the discharge of the committee from consideration of the bill.

"Congressman DePriest has been well thought of in the house and has made a great deal of progress, but I think he made a very serious error Sunday evening when he made a speech and threatened to defeat all members who did not follow his lead. That speech is going to cause him to lose a number of supporters.

"The house restaurant has provided in the basement a very nice arrangement to accomodate people to eat, and all the visitors to the capitol who so desire visit this place. They receive the same service at the same price as members of congress do. I think Congressman DePriest is making a mountain out of a molehill and it will not benefit him, in my opinion. I have heard this view voiced by a number of members."

Mr. Cochran's letter was in reply to one sent him by Mr. Watts, asking that he support Mr. DePriest's efforts to have his resolution touching upon recently exposed Jim Crow tactics in restaurants under government control be brought to the floor of the house for discussion. This can be done only by discharging the committee headed by southern Democrats that reported unfavorably on the resolution several weeks ago.

In his letter, Cochran expresses the attitude of the other southern members of congress who have adopted the attitude that they are doing Congressman DePriest a favor by not refusing him service, and that other members of the Race ought to be jubilant over the fact that they can eat in the basement or in the kitchen of the restaurant when they are hungry.

Mr. Watts, in his letter, stated that there are 100,000 Race people in Mr. Cochran's district. They will be interested to know how their congressman feels about them as citizens and as voters.

U. S. Senate Guards Beat, Eject Negroes Fighting Jimcrow

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Capitol police and Senate Guards savagely attacked a group of Howard University students carrying out a militant demonstration against the Jim-Crow order in the Senate and House dining-rooms Saturday.

The Negro students, insisting on the right of Negroes to be served in the public restaurants operated by the government, were forcibly barred from the dining-rooms by police.

One student, a waiter, who was dismissed Friday for serving a member of his race in violation of the jim-crow rule, was arrested after an attack on him by a Handkerchief Head Negro, Harry Parker, a veteran messenger of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Negro Students Storm Restaurant In Protest On Race Discrimination

WASHINGTON, March 17.—(AP)—Thirty Howard University students, negroes, tried for an hour today to obtain admittance to the House restaurant. One struck at a would-be peace-maker of his own race and wound up in jail.

Incited by the discharge yesterday of Harold Covington, Howard student, as part-time waiter in the public dining room, for serving a reporter on The Afro-American, negro newspaper, the students swept down upon the eating place, unmindful of the detail of a dozen or more Capitol police armed with night-sticks but under orders from Sergeant-at-Arms Kenneth Romney that there be no fighting.

The students, without a word, approached one of the restaurant's doors in flying-wedge formation, where they were met by restaurant manager, P. H. Johnson, bulwarked with a husky private on either side.

"Hold on there," he shouted, his face flushed, as he raised his arms across the doorway. "I told you yesterday you couldn't come in here."

What else he said was lost in the ensuing commotion. House members, Capitol employes and newspapermen by this time filled every available inch of the passageway not already occupied by police and the students, poking their heads out of the doorways of the members dining room, other congressmen called to find out what the rumpus was about.

Bracing themselves against the steady push of the police, who brandished their sticks, without bringing them down on protesting heads, however, the negroes finally were shunted to a side entrance, where they made a last stand by attempting to jam the big revolving glass door.

It was after their return, in small groups circling in single file back and forth in front of the House Restaurant and elsewhere through the House end of the building, that the demonstration ended when Covington responded to pleas by Harry Parker, veteran negro messenger of the ways and means committee, to disband peaceably by attempting to strike him.

Police quickly arrested Covington and hustled him off to the nearest downtown precinct station, where he was held until a bondsman arranged his release.

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N. Y. HERALD

FEB 22 1934

Copeland Seats Negroes In Senate Restaurant

Has Special Table Set in Office Building

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Despite vehement protests, Senator Royal S. Copeland, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, was determined tonight that provision should be made for serving Negroes in the Senate Office Building restaurant which comes under his committee's jurisdiction.

The issue arose yesterday after a Negro woman attempted to have luncheon in the restaurant. It was so crowded at the time that no more customers could be seated, Senator Copeland said, but the incident raised for the Senate virtually the same question recently raised by Representative Oscar De Priest, Negro Republican, of Illinois, on the House side of the Capitol and there decided against the Negroes.

Senator Copeland ordered that a table be set in the Senate Office Building restaurant for the accomr odation of Negroes. The question did not extend to the main Senate dining rooms in the Capitol.

The table was reserved as ordered and several Negroes did lunch there today. A few white patrons at other tables registered their protest by walking out, and a number of Senators protested vigorously to the Rules Committee chairman against his order. Senator Copeland rejected their arguments, remarking that Negroes have to eat just as white persons do. As long as he is chairman of the Rules Committee, he asserted tonight, the table for Negroes in the office building restaurant will remain.

Miss Byrd Disorderly; Abused Police, Senate Sergeant - at-Arms Declares

Emphatically denying that Miss Mabel Byrd, formerly of the Research and Planning Board of the N.R.A., was refused service in the public restaurant in the Senate Office Building last week merely because of her color, Chesley Jurney, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, told the Tribune this week that the real cause underlying Miss Byrd's ejection was one of disorderly conduct.

While not denying that Miss Byrd had been asked to leave the restaurant by one of the waitresses there on the grounds that colored were denied the privilege of eating there, he stated that the waitress had acted without orders or authority.

If Miss Byrd had investigated the matter quietly and in a lady-like manner," Mr. Jurney said, "she would have found that the particular waitress who had refused to serve her was in the wrong. Instead of doing that, she immediately flew into a tantrum and disrupted the lunch-hour quiet of the restaurant with screams and cursings.

Ejected as Disorderly

"When her behavior at last became unbearable, the head waitress called for the Senate police to eject her from the room, just as any other disorderly person would be ejected. Instead of leaving quietly under protest, she cursed the policeman in a boisterous manner and dared them to lay their hands on her. When they attempted to carry out their orders, she insisted upon fighting them and would not leave the restaurant until finally t ere obliged to take her out b e."

No Rule Barring Colored

There is not and has never been Mr. Jurney said, any ruling that would forbid colored people from eating in the public restaurant of either the House or Senate Building. "We are perfectly happy to have them eat there," he stated, "as long as they remain quiet and behave in a dignified manner. We cannot tolerate disorderly conduct, however, and any person who refuses to behave as a gentleman or lady while in the restaurant will not be allowed to remain."

Miss Byrd Denied Story

Interviewed yesterday evening, Miss Byrd stoutly denied that there was any truth in Jurney's story. She said that she was informed that she could not eat in the restaurant when she first appeared at the entrance, and that the specific reason given was that she was colored. She also denied that she acted in a disorderly manner or that she fought with members of the Senate police.

She will take legal action against those responsible for her assault in the near future, she said, although she had not as yet decided what form that action would take.

An investigation made by the Tribune this week revealed that no policy of segregation or discrimination is now being practiced in the restaurant. A colored reporter who ate there yesterday was promptly seated at a table with two white women and three men, and courteously served.

Oscar DePriest Presents Bill To Kill Segregation In Federal Cafe

Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois has placed the question of discrimination against the colored race in America generally and in the restaurant operated in Washington by the United States House of Representatives squarely up to the Congress of the United States. The lone colored congressman expressed his views on this question in House Bill 236, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered printed, and it reads as follows:

Resolution

Whereas it has come to my attention as a Representative in Congress that a rule of discrimination is being enforced in the restaurant service of the House of Representatives; and

Whereas I stand peculiarly as the representative of the twelve million loyal colored citizens of the United States; and

Whereas these people, and their forebears, have contributed of might and main, blood and sinew, in the development of this country; and

Whereas from the year 1619, when a group of twenty slaves were landed at Jamestown, Va., these people have been loyal to the country to which they and their forebears were brought through a commercial traffic in human souls; and

Whereas for two hundred and forty-four years of unrequited toil these loyal citizens tilled the soil, planted the fields, harvested the crops of the southern plantations, nursed and succored the families of their masters, were custodians of the "family chest" while master was at war to keep them in slavery; and

Whereas the first blood that fertilized the soil of this continent in the cause of liberty and fraternity flowed from the life stream of that hero-martyr Crispus Attucks, who fell on Boston Common in 1770; and

Whereas the colored citizens of the United States have borne their full share of responsibility and sacrifice in every military movement in which this country has been engaged from the revolutionary period through the Civil War, on through Carizal, San Juan Hill, and the Argonne front; and

Whereas this loyalty must gain for them the liberal plaudits of patriotic America and place them beyond the pale of present-day serfdom and slavery; and

Whereas under the Constitution of the United States, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments thereof, these people are citizens of the United States, entitled to all the privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by others; and

Whereas in the Washington Post of the issue of Wednesday, January 24, 1934, the Honorable Representative Lindsay C. Warren, of the first district of North Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Accounts House of Representatives, is quoted as saying: "In refusing to serve two colored persons in the House restauratn today, Manager P. H. Johnson of the restaurant was acting under my orders and instructions"; and

Whereas Representative Lindsay C. Warren, of the first district of North Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, House of Representatives, is further quoted in said Post as saying: "The restaurant has been operated by the committee since 1921. It has never served colored employees or visitors, nor will it, so long as I have anything to do with the restaurant"; and

Whereas the rule of discrimination was put in force and effect Tuesday, January 23, 1934, and the restaurant of the House of Representatives announced that the service was reserved for white people only to the exclusion of colored citizens, and two colored persons were so refused, as stated: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to investigate by what authority the Committee on Accounts controls and manages the conduct of the House restaurant, and by what authority said committee or any members thereof issued and enforced rules or instructions whereby any citizen of the United States is discriminated against on account of race, color or creed in said House restaurant, grill room, or other public appurtenances or facilities connected therewith under the supervision of the House of Representatives.

Said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses, and shall report their conclusions and recommendations to the House at the earliest practicable moment.

SAYS MISS BYRD DID NOT CREATE RUMPUS IN CAFE

White Friend Who Was Present Denies Jurney's Statement

CHICAGO (ANP) — "Absolutely untrue!"

In those words, Monday, Miss Amelia Sears, white, commissioner of Cook county, denied statements attributed to Chester Jurney, sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, implying that Miss Mabel Byrd was ejected from the public restaurant of the Senate because she was disorderly.

Jurney's statement was published in The Washington Tribune.

Three Others Present

At the time Miss Byrd prepared to enter the dining room, she was accompanied by three white persons, Miss Sears, Trevor Bowen, and Mrs. Clara Paul Paige, supervisor of the department of public welfare of Cook county.

According to The Tribune, Jurney said: "If Miss Byrd had investigated the matter quietly and in a lady-like manner, she would have found that the particular waitress who had refused to serve her was in the wrong. Instead of doing that, she immediately flew into a tantrum and disrupted the lunch-hour quiet of the restaurant with screams and cursings."

Miss Sears Surprised

When Jurney's statement was shown to Miss Sears, she was much surprised that it should have been made and more surprised that a colored newspaper should have given any credence to it.

"That is absolutely untrue," she asserted. "Miss Byrd and Mrs. Paige reached the door of the dining room ahead of Mr. Bowen and myself, looking for a table. A waitress approached and asked Mrs. Paige, in the presence of Miss Byrd, if Miss Byrd was colored.

All Protested

"When told that she was, the waitress said that she could not eat there. We all protested against that. Shortly, a plainsclothes man approached and supported the stand taken by the waitress. I asked him who his superior officer was and immediately sought this person in the guardroom.

"In the meantime, uniformed men came and seized Miss Byrd. She did not curse, but rightfully told them not to touch her inasmuch as she had committed no crime and had created no disturbance, any more than anyone else in the party of four."

Miss Sears said that she had explained the incident to Senator Arthur Capper in the presence of Congressman DePriest.

PUSHES PETITION

De Priest Wants Vote On Cafe Admittance Proposition

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Oscar De Priest (R., Ill.), the only Negro member of the House, tried the petition route Tuesday to force a vote on why Negroes should be barred from its restaurant.

Angered because his secretary and a companion were refused service, De Priest became still angrier when two committees (in effect) pigeonholed a resolution asking who had the authority to bar them.

Using the same method that will force a House vote next week on the bonus question, he started out Tuesday to get 145 members to sign a petition to bring out his resolution.

He said that if he failed to get a decision this session he would carry his fight into the next Congress if re-elected. He expressed confidence he would be

PUT CONGRESS ON RECORD

Entertaining grave doubts as to the probability of the Rules Committee of the House considering and reporting the resolution he introduced relative to race discrimination in the public restaurant of the House of Representatives, Congressman Oscar DePriest has asked that Negro citizens and their friends write to their Congressman urging him to sign the petition asking the discharge of the committee on this resolution.

Congressman DePriest points out that in order that the matter be debated and voted in the House of Representatives as a whole it will be necessary that the committee suspected of smothering the resolution be discharged.

If there was ever a time when colored Americans are in a position to put Congress on record as to its stand on equal rights as provided by the Constitution it is now. If the legislative branch of our National Government succeeds in pussyfooting, ducking and dodging on this important issue it will be primarily because members of the race have not hearkened to the clarion call of Mr. DePriest, who urges that "Now is the time to strike against race discrimination; in union only, is there strength!"

Two shameful incidents have occurred recently in the very Capitol of our nation which have reflected more discredit on the lawmakers at Washington than on citizens of color. First was the drawing of the line against Congressman DePriest's secretary because his skin was not white. Next was the forceful ejection from a restaurant in the National Capitol of an educated, refined colored woman, who sat down to eat with white friends.

The argument that both parties were discriminated against on account of objectionable appearance or deportment cannot be made as sometimes is done as an alibi. The bar sinister was their color. The New York Evening Post, in condemning these acts of un-Americanism, ironically refers to the fact that governmental institutions are supported by taxes collected partially from Negroes. Some "servants of the people" at Washington seem to forget that dollars from the pockets of Negro citizens help to run the government and pay their salaries.

Lincoln said the Negro could not remain half slave and half free. Congress should go on record as to whether it believes one-tenth of its taxpayers are entitled to 100 per cent citizenship or a 50 per cent citizenship. The issue is a clean cut one.

HOUSE WILL VOTE ON NEGRO'S RIGHT IN CAPITOL CAFE

WASHINGTON, March 23.—(AP)—Enough names were added today to the petition by Representative De Priest, republican, Illinois, congress' only negro member, to put the question whether negroes shall eat in the house restaurant squarely up to that legislative branch.

The De Priest resolution, however, calls only for an investigation of the authority of Representative Lindsay Warren, democrat, North Carolina, chairman of the accounts committee, to bar negroes from the restaurant.

But the 145th signature to the petition—that of Representative Seger, republican, New Jersey—which means that the entire membership will decide on April 9 whether it wants to take De Priest's resolution from the rules committee, where it has lain for weeks, in reality put the entire issue up to the house.

Warren today in a 20-minute speech defended his action in barring the negroes. His democratic colleagues gave him an ear-splitting burst of applause but about that time Seger signed the petition.

De Priest introduced the resolution late in January after his secretary, Morris Lewis, and a negro companion were refused food in the public dining room upon orders of Warren.

De Priest, backed by the republican minority generally, was confident he would be successful in forcing the issue to its final conclusion, although some democrats took consolation in the fact that his resolution calls only for an investigation and that Warren's position may be sustained in the end

Jim-Crow Restaurant in Cellar Proposed by Mo. Congressman

WASHINGTON—A "very nice arrangement" in the basement where colored people may eat is a suitable answer to the demand that the House and Senate restaurants serve colored patrons, according to Congressman John J. Cochran, Dem., white, of St. Louis, Mo.

Replying to the request of the St. Louis branch of the N.A.A.C.P. that he sign the DePriest petition calling for the discrimination in restaurant service, Cochran said:

"I never sign a petition to discharge a committee from the consideration of a bill or a resolution simply because the author of the bill or the resolution feels justified in asking that the committee be discharged.

"Mr. DePriest has received every courtesy in the restaurant and he and his friends have been served the same as any other member of Congress. His secretary, I understand, brought some friends to the restaurant and the manager refused to permit them to occupy a table. I understand this matter will come up when the legislative bill is before the House and will be settled then, and there is no necessity of the discharge of the committee from the consideration of the bill.

Think DePriest Erred

"Congressman DePriest has been well thought of in the House and has made a great deal of progress, but I think he made a serious error Sunday evening when he made a speech and threatened to defeat all members who did not follow this lead. That speech is going to cause him to lose a number of supporters.

"The House restaurant has provided in the basement a very nice arrangement for colored to eat and all of the help in the Capitol who so desire visit the place. They receive the same service, at the same price as members of Congress do. I think Congressman DePriest is making a mountain out of a mole hill and it will not benefit him, in my opinion. I have heard this view voiced by a number of members.

"Let me assure you that the Congressman and his friends that he brings to the restaurant will receive the same treatment that all members of Congress receive."

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WHERE SHALL WE EAT? QUERY BOBS UP IN DEE CEE AGAIN, ISSUE WILL GO TO COURTS, SAY

"On The Spot," House Eatery To Tell The 'Judge'

WASHINGTON, Mar. 22—(ANP)—In spite of the fancy ducking being done by Senators and Congressmen on the issue of whether American citizens of color are to be denied service in the public restaurants maintained by the Senate and the House of Representatives, they are not going to be able to get "off the spot."

This was demonstrated Wednesday when a party of four, consisting of two whites and two Negroes, was denied service because of the presence of the colored citizens.

In the party were Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, wife of the author of "Bare Hands and Stone Walls," and a long-time supporter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Harlan E. Gaskill, white secretary of the Washington organization of the Socialist party; the Rev. J. F. Whitfield, pastor of Twelfth Street Christian Church, and L. C. Farrar, secretary of the National Forum Association.

Wednesday, Mrs. Russell entered the House restaurant alone and requested a table for four. The table was set up. Later, the other members of her party arrived. Service was denied them. The group sat at the table for more than a half hour and was ignored under orders of Patrick Johnson, former North Carolina state senator, who, as a political appointee, is now the manager of the restaurant.

Mrs. Russell, followed by her friends, then sought out Congressman Lindsey C. Warren, North Carolina, who is chairman of the House committee under which the restaurant is operated. The group was unable to get in touch with Warren, but talked rather with his secretary, Herbert Bonner.

Bonner was anything but ingratiating during the interview, seeming to take personal pride in being permitted to front for his superior. After explaining that Warren will not pemit Negroes to eat in the restaurant, Bonner concluded:

"That is the policy; Mr. Warren will not discuss it with anyone and that is the end of it."

"It is not the end; it is only the beginning, and all we wanted to do here is to fix responsibility," retorted Mrs. Russell.

Bonner squirmed.

Mrs. Russell and her friends are determined to take the matter to the courts. Two points will be emphasized. Mrs. Russell will insist that the management of the House restaurant has no right to say who her companions at meals must be. The Rev. Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Farrar are to complain that they are being denied their constitutional rights.

Thus the ogre of prejudice is being attached on two sides, through Congressman DePriest's resolution to force a Congressional investigation, and through the courts. It is also expected that Mr. DePriest is to "hold and hit" when he will attempt to attach a rider to the special appropriation bill for the restaurant while he continues to press for signatures to force his resolution out from the rules committee, headed by Congressman Pou of North Carolina. Through the rider, DePriest would compel the members of the House to take a stand on the issue. This is what many of them hate doing worse than taking castor oil.

So far Mr. DePriest's efforts to obtain the necessary 145 signatures to force his resolution out have met with little success. The opposition is speaking out, but the so-called friends are passing Mr. DePriest on the other side of the corridors. They holler, "Hello, Oscar," but keep going, walking fast.

But Congressman Terrell of Texas bluntly stated that he would not sign the petition, although he would not care if a separate restaurant was set up for Negroes.

One of the oiliest reactions was obtained from Congressman John J. Cochran of Missouri. Replied he to a request from the St. Louis Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. that he sign the petition:

"I never sign a petition to discharge a committee from the consideration of a bill or a resolution simply because the author of the bill or the resolution feels justified in asking that the committee be discharged.

"Mr. DePriest has received every courtesy in the restaurant and he and his friends have been served the same as any other member of Congress. His secretary I understand brought some friends to the restaurant and the manager refused to permit them to occupy a table. I understand this matter will come up when the legislative bill is before the House and will be settled then, and there is no necessity of the discharge of the committee from the consideration of the bill.

"Congressman DePriest has been well thought of in the House and has made a great deal of progress but I think he made a serious error Sunday evening when he made a speech and threatened to defeat all members who did not follow this lead. That speech is going to cause him to lose a number of supporters.

"The House restaurant has provided in the basement a very nice arrangement for colored to eat and all of the help in the Capitol who so desire visit the place. They receive the same service, at the same price as members of Congress do. I think Congrssman DePriest is making a mountain out of a molehill and it will not benefit him, in my opinion. I have heard this view voiced by a number of members.

"Let me assure you that the Congressman and his friends that he brings to the restaurant will receive the same treatment that all members of Congress receive."

Social Equality

Leaders of the negro race in the south will deplore the boisterous attempt of Representative DePriest, Chicago negro, to make the House restaurant available to negroes.

DePriest enjoys the privileges of any other member of Congress. He may invite as many negroes as he likes to eat with him in the restaurant reserved for members. The only restriction that applies to him applies equally to any other member—he must accompany his guests. The public restaurants at the Capitol do not serve negroes.

Following a fuss made by DePriest, a group of Howard College students attempted to force their way into the restaurant. They were thrown out of the Capitol after one of their number had been knocked down by a negro messenger who first cautioned the negro boys to behave themselves.

DePriest charges Representative Warren of South Carolina, chairman of the restaurant committee, with prejudice against negroes. He is endeavoring to secure a sufficient number of names of representatives to a petition to force the committee to serve negroes.

Southern negroes, in the enjoyment of rights of citizens and equal protection under the law, would not attempt to force themselves into dining rooms or restaurants with white persons. To do so would defy social customs. Social equality is not obtained by forcing oneself where he is not wanted. It is evidence of inferiority.

Booker T. Washington never quite lived down the White House luncheon episode. Negroes felt that he injured himself with the white people of the south by defying a social custom with which he was thoroughly familiar. It was contrary to his teaching. Social equality is a matter of acceptance, not one of insistence.

If DePriest should succeed in securing admittance to the Capitol restaurant for negroes it would then be a negro restaurant. Nothing would be gained.

Keep Up the Agitation Against Capitol J.C.

Real news of the week was the pressure upon Congress from several sources to remove the color line from the Senate restaurants in the Capitol and Senate office building and from the two House restaurants in the Capitol and the House office building.

Insisting upon their rights as American citizens, two AFRO reporters [Mrs. Florence Collins and Frederick Weaver] were among the colored group to seek service in the Capitol restaurants.

Harold Covington, a waiter in the House restaurant at the Capitol, was fired for serving an AFRO reporter, Friday.

Eminent Howard professors like Dr. Charles Wesley and upstanding Washington pastors like the Rev. R. W. Brooks and the Rev. J. F. Whitfield, tested the right of the government to jim crow its own citizens and showed the absurdity of it.

High up in the record of the week's achievements needs to be written the names of thirty Howard University students who staged a mass demonstration against jim crow in the Capitol, Saturday afternoon.

Contrast between the old and the new is seen in the action of Harry Parker, veteran House messenger, who urged the college boys to go home, and got a punch in the eye, and Covington, who volunteered to serve Weaver, if he came to his table.

There is glory enough to go around. Let

the agitation continue. Every American can be fired by the spirit shown by Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, white, when advised by Chairman Warren's [Dem., N.C.] secretary that the policy of the House restaurant was not to serve colored people and "that is the end of it."

Said courageous Mrs. Russell: "It is not the end; it is only the beginning, and all we wanted to do here was to fix the responsibility."

House Forced to Act on Negro Dining Issue As De Priest Petition Gets 145th Signature

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Enough names were added today to the petition by Representative Oscar De Priest, the only Negro member of Congress, to put the question whether Negroes shall eat in the House restaurant squarely up to the chamber.

The resolution of the Illinois Republican calls only for an investigation of the authority of Representative Lindsay Warren, Democrat, of North Carolina, as chairman of the Accounts Committee, to bar Negroes from the restaurant.

But the 145th signature to the petition, that of Representative George N. Seger, Republican, of New Jersey, had the effect of requiring a vote by the House on April 9 on taking the resolution to the floor from the Rules Committee, where it has lain for several weeks.

Mr. Warren, in a twenty-minute speech today, defended his exclusion of Negroes from the restaurant. His Democratic colleagues gave him a burst of applause, but about that time Mr. Seger signed the petition.

Mr. De Priest, backed generally by his party, introduced the resolution late in January after the public dining room, on orders of Chairman Warren, had refused service to Morris Lewis, secretary to Mr. De Priest, and a Negro companion.

Called to the House to answer a quorum roll-call upon a motion of Majority Leader Byrns of Tennessee, Republicans and Democrats alike sat silent today while the tall North Carolinan presented his side of the case in reply to a heated denunciation recently made on the floor by Mr. De Priest.

Mr. Warren said that when the restaurant was established in 192[illegible] a special eating place was provided in the basement for Negro employes and others. Asserting that his office had been visited by delegations representing themselves to be Communists, Socialists and the like, he concluded:

"Finally, last Friday, came the supreme outrage of all, when a mob of hoodlums and crooks from Howard University came down and almost precipitated a riot."

Negro Students Rush Congress Restaurant In Vain Effort to Test Rule Barring Race

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A score or more Negro students from Howard University, local government-supported institution, created a mild disturbance in the Capitol today when they attempted to enter the House dining room "to test the legality" of the unwritten rule barring Negroes from the service.

One student waiter who was dismissed yesterday for serving one of his race in violation of the rule, was arrested after he engaged in fight with Harry Parker, a veteran Negro messenger of the Ways and Means Committee.

Capitol police were massed today when the students were reported en route to the capitol to insist on being served at the luncheon. On their arrival one of the leaders demanded the right to enter the dining room, but police barred them.

"We are citizens and we can go wherever we want in the Capitol of the United States," the leader insisted.

After they had been escorted out of the building, the police allowed the group to re-enter.

Parker, one of the oldest messengers in the House, was talking to another Negro when a student approached.

"Why don't you go on about your business, boy?" Parker asked.

The bod made a lunge at Parker but met a stiff arm jab that sent him reeling.

Members pointed out that there had been an unwritten rule for many years against serving a Negro, and absolved Representative Warren of North Carolina, chairman of the committee which has charge of the restaurant, of any blame.

They were inclined to blame Representative De Priest, the only Negro member of the House, who has started a petition to force an investigation of the refusal to serve Negroes.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
March 25, 1934

Simply Using DePriest!

Whether or not some of DePriest's Republican friends put him up to his move to have the House of Representatives vote on a resolution to investigate the ban of Negroes not accompanied by a Congressman eating in the House restaurant, we do not know. At least, they have been under the temptation to do so.

It makes for just such a political issue as some of the Republicans would welcome. With the Democrats "riding the waves" in Washington and in the country, the opposition has been looking frantically for something that would be embarrassing to the Administration .

The fact is in states of the Middle West, the Negro vote is so strong that it is possible there to be a balance of power in a year when those states would decide the Presidential election. If through DePriest, the opposition can secure a record vote in the House on the question, the result is likely to look like a Republican-Democratic division on the matter, which of course would be a gleeful thing for those Republicans who are politically minded.

The air-mail issue will have to be fought out on its merits, but racial and political questions all too often are decided on a basis of emotion and prejudice.

It is regrettable that the only representative that the Negro race has in Congress should not devote his talents and energies to the great opportunities he has for better race relations. It looks very much like DePriest is allowing himself to be used as a tool in hands of some of his white friends, whereas he might have been such a type of man as Booker Washington and the present head of Tuskegee Institute.

He is making the mistake that human nature is so prone to make, namely, developng a defense complex, instead of taking the part of statesmanship in the great national movement for Recovery. By creating a race issue, there is danger he will do grave injury to his people

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
March 23, 1934

De Priest Has Back to Wall

CONGRESSMAN Oscar DePriest, half-white Negro and the only one of his race in the United States Congress, has his back to the wall, according to reports coming to The Free Press. He represents a district in Chicago dominated by Negroes and the leaders of the race in his district, at least many of them, feel that his stay in Congress has caused more trouble than otherwise. These reports indicate that he is "on the spot" so to speak and his fight on Congressman Lindsay Warren, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts and by virtue of such, supervisor of the House restaurant is obviously a political play to mend his own fences by creating a race problem and precipitating cleavages incident thereto.

As a matter of fact, De Priest's criticism of the rules which deny the use of the House restaurant to Negroes promiscuously is not a new one. The Free Press is authoritatively informed that the rule is verbatim now what it has been since the restaurant was placed under the committee on accounts and what it was under the administration of three Republican chairmen who preceded Chairman Warren.

Incidentally when the Democratic majority took charge of Congress and Congressman Warren was named chairman the records. this paper is informed showed an annual deficit of $27,000 over a period of 14 years in the operation of the restaurant. During the last year under Congressman Warren's supervision, it has been operated without any deficit and within its income. Appropriation made by Congress for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1933 for the operation of the restaurant was $22,000. No part of it has been touched, and yesterday the chairman of the appropriations committee moved to strike out the appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1934, as it no longer appears that the restaurant will have to be subsidized under Democratic administration.

The fuss that DePriest is raising is "political clap trap," pure and simple. Incidentally, the visit of the Howard University students to the corridors of the Capitol last week was even more disgraceful than the press dispatches indicated. According to information coming to The Free Press, profanity and vulgarity indulged in by the disorderly group was shocking in the extreme.

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Eating in Public Places Is Not Social Equality, Insists Nannie Burroughs

By NANNIE H. BURROUGHS

There is confusion on Capitol Hill! A congressman from North Carolina does not know the difference between public, social rights and private social equality.

Admission to, eating in, or patronizing public places, operated under license or franchise, is a public privilege—a legal or a civil right for which the taxpayers and patrons pay.

Such a privilege is not social equality, but economic equality. Each patron pays the same for the same service.

Dime Is Ten Cents.

In a public place a dime is a dime. Service is service.

Each patron pays the same for the same service and each pays for it in the common coin of the realm. That is economic equality.

Social equality is not sold in restaurants (even on Capitol Hill) hotels, places of amusement nor by railroad companies and public carriers. It is attained.

You canont buy it for cash or color.

Color No Consideration.

Persons are not social equals because they are colored or white. There are colored persons who are not the social equals of other colored persons and on the other hand, there are white persons who are not the social equals of other white persons.

Being white or being colored does not make one the social equal of all other individuals of the race with which he is identified.

Being colored does not make one socially inferior to a white person.

If the personal ideals, standards and achievements of a white person are lower than the personal ideals, standards and achievements of a colored person, then that white person (though white) is the social inferior of that colored person.

Keeping persons out of or admitting them to public places is not social equality nor does it promote social equality.

Graduations in Color.

To say that persons are socially equal simply because they are white is to say that the king's footman is his social equal.

A public display of vulgar, senseless race prejudice is unbecoming for a man who is supposed to have been elected to uphold the ideals upon which this democracy is founded.

If a Congressman does not know that colored people are citizens of the United States and, as such, they have, in common with all other citizens, the right to enjoy all privileges created and maintained by the government, then Congress does him a gross injustice to put him where he can make such a public display of his ignorance.

Not Congress's Business.

Congress hasn't any more right to attempt to control the social rights of colored and white people than it has to control their religious beliefs.

There is no civil law in the capital of the nation which says you shall or you shall not consort together in public places.

God, help us to get right—not white! God, give us grace—not race! White and race are incidental; right and grace are fundamental.

Delayed Vote Seen On Cafe Negro Ban

WASHINGTON, April 9.—(AP)—The house, Speaker Rainey said Monday, will not vote until after April 22 on the Depriest resolution calling for an investigation of the authority of the accounts committee to bar negroes from the house restaurant.

Rainey told reporters that decision had been reached at the request of Representative Depriest, republican Illinois, only negro member of congress and author of the resolution.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
LEADER

MAR 23 1934

SHAMEFUL RACE PREJUDICE

There was plenty of discrimination against Negroes in Washington under Republican administrations, but it took a Democratic administration to cap the climax of shameful race discrimination by barring Negroes from the Capitol restaurant in the basement of the capitol of the United States.

Oscar De Priest, the lone Negro congressman, is seeking enough congressional signatures to bring the matter before the house, one of whose committees is in charge of the restaurant. The accounts committee is in charge, and its chairman is Lindsay Warren, a North Carolina Democrat.

Race prejudice is a thoroughly unworthy feeling. A person who is afflicted with it should be able to recognize that he or she is harboring a feeling which he or she should be ashamed of. Such a feeling should be concealed and fought down, just as one might conceal and suppress a desire to commit rape or some other horrible act.

It is astounding that persons afflicted with race prejudice do not know they are afflicted with something bad. They actually seem to think their affliction is a virtue, and they try to afflict others with it. Such a state of mind is incomprehensible to one who never feels race prejudice.

STUDENTS PLAN TO PICKET THE CAPITOL CAFES

WASHINGTON — Calling for a mass meeting of students "to decide on further action in the House restaurant discrimination," members of the Student Liberal Club, composed of white and colored students, were somewhat disappointed last Friday night when only six Howard students attended.

Notices were sent out that Professor Emmette Dorsey, of Howard University, would be the speaker. Many students came with the intention of hearing him, but when he didn't show up, left.

An attempt was made to get the six Howard students who were present to vote to send two of the number to represent Howard University on a delegation that plans to picket the restaurant.

The majority opinion of the Howard students was that no further action should be taken until Congressman DePriest's resolution is debated on the floor of the House.

The students did agree to send representatives to the executive committee in charge of the delegation, and bring back some definite decision at a future meeting.

On motion of Maurice Gates, two Howard students agreed to join a delegation of students from other colleges, to wait on Congressman Blanton, of Texas, and request an apology for terming the student delegation that visited the restaurant several weeks ago, "hoodlums, etc."

Miss Gertrude Thorne, white, outlined the plans of the picketing. She stated that she believed that by time they finished picketing the restaurant, colored would be admitted.

"This," she said, "isa quicker solution than the one employed by Congressman DePriest."

She launched into a bitter attack on DePriest, terming him "unsympathetic and only interested from a political standpoint."

Doubt Expressed

One student expressed his doubt as to the sincerity of the white members in claiming to be working in the interest of the colored race. He urged them to call meetings of white people. He said he thought this would be more effective.

He told them to "lay off" of DePriest and get on their own representatives.

Rainey, Speaker of House, Defends Jim Crow Cafe

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 20.—Henry T. Rainey, Democratic speaker of the house of representatives, is a segregationist, but he thinks his constituents don't know it. Although elected to congress from Illinois, the state that, at least on record, makes discrimination a criminal offense, Mr. Rainey sits in congress and writes letters boasting of a Jim Crow restaurant under the capitol dome.

In March a letter was written him by Rev. Samuel Jackson, president of the South Rockford Ministers unity, asking the congressman to state his position on the restaurant fight being waged by Congressman Oscar De Priest of Chicago. It was not until April 10, nearly a month later, that Rev. Jackson received a reply, and this was in the form of a copy of a letter Mr. Rainey had sent Charles Edward Russell, chairman of the interracial commission for the District of Columbia. The letter, which speaks for itself, follows:

April 10, 1934.

Mr. Charles Edward Russell,
Interracial Committee,
N. A. A. C. P., Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Russell: I am in receipt of your circular letter, written me as chairman of the interracial committee, protesting against "unjust and unconditional discrimination" against Colored Americans in the public restaurant controlled by congress.

On the house side of the capitol building we have a restaurant in which Colored citizens are served and a much larger restaurant in which white citizens are served, the reason for the difference in size being that there are more whites to be served than there are Colored people. Both restaurants are under the dome of the capitol. In both restaurants the same food is served, coming from the same kitchen. In the Colored restaurant the prices are a little cheaper for the reason that the restaurant is nearer the kitchen. Both restaurants have tiled walls, tiled floors and tiled hallways on the outside.

Is it the position of you and your organization that the restaurant, where white people are not served, should be turned over to the Colored people and Colored people served there and white people be served in the restaurant where Colored people are now served? This would be quite impossible on account of size. Or is it your position that both races be permitted to mingle in the same restaurant?

At the present time whites are not admitted to the Colored restaurant and Colored people are not admitted to the white restaurant. It does not appear to me that there are any racial distinctions. They all have the same service and are well served.

Is it your position that prices should be raised in the Colored restaurant and that they be required to pay the same prices as the white people pay?

Very truly yours,
HENRY T. RAINEY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

And in this letter Mr. Rainey explains exactly how he feels about

Jim Crow. He admits that the two restaurants, "one for C[illegible] and one for white people." He admits that the Jim Crow restaurant is "a little nearer the kitchen than the white one," which means, of course that the patrons of this place must listen to all the kitchen noises, smell the kitchen odors and be brushed by waiters taking food to the "quality folks" in the "white restaurant." It means further that the patrons of the Jim Crow retreat get "left overs" and "comebacks" from the white part of the building.

Mr. Rainey, with his befuddled thinking asks Mr. Russell if he wants the whites to eat in the Negro restaurant and the Negroes to eat in the white restaurant. That argument shows a mental dullness so characteristic of certain white demagogues, and, like similar questions, is easily answered: What Mr. Russell wants is Mr. Russell's business, but what the Race wants is that partition between the restaurants removed, and all American citizens served in all restaurants under government jurisdiction without regard to race, color or creed. Or does Chairman Rainey own these government restaurants jointly with Congressman Warren of North Carolina? That's what Rev. Jackson and 11,000,000 other Americans want to know.

Newberry, S. C. Observer
April 6, 1934

THE NEGRO DINING ROOM QUESTION

That those Congressmen who insist that there should be a separate dining room in the Capitol at Washington for negroes desiring to eat while in the building, is of course from Southern standpoint correct. We are convinced that the only way ultimately to prevent intermarriage of the races is to prevent free social intercourse between them.

Congressman De Priest is a bright fellow, and merely as a dealer in repartee and sharp sayings got the better of his opponents. It was a home thrust when he replied to the white purity boast that the number of mulattoes standing around was sufficient evidence that good many white men had not objected to a certain sort of social equality.

Let the races eat separately in order that they may permanently sleep separately.

Williamston, N.C.

APR 3 1934

If I Were a Negro

W. O. Saunders in Elizabeth City Independent.

Has the Negro a right to demand service in the public restaurants in the U. S. Capitol in Washington? Undoubtedly he has. Theoretically the U. S. government makes no racial distinctions, color having no bearing on citizenship. But we have with us certain unwritten laws that are stronger than our printed statutes. The majority decrees and enforces these laws. Here in these United States an aminous majority of white citizens has decreed that the dark-skinned minority shall not be entertained in first-class hotels and restaurants patronized by the white race. The fact that the majority is un-Christian, uncharitable, and without legal or moral support for the position it takes does not alter the existing fact. The resultant situation is that colored persons who stand upon their rights and insist upon thrusting themselves into places where they are not wanted, accomplish little in the way of establishing their freedom in such matters and do much racial harm by keeping the racial issue very much alive. It seems to me that the Negro who persists in intruding himself into company in which he is not welcome does so at a painful sacrifice of his self-respect. If I were a self-respecting Negro I wouldn't give any domineering Nordic on earth an opportunity to insult me by refusing me a seat at his table.

Charlotte, N. C. News
April 29, 1934

Red Buck's Notebook

Observations Of a Veteran Washington Correspondent

By H. E. C. (Red Buck) Bryant

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Representative Lindsay C. Warren, chairman of the house committee on accounts, is still wrestling with Representative Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois, who insists that the house restaurant be thrown open to colored as well as white people. De Priest is playing politics. He is not satisfied to eat there himself but he wants to have others of his race sit with him.

H. E. C. Bryant

De Priest is a large, gray-haired, yellow negro. Many people ride in elevators with him or look down on him from the house galleries without realizing that he is the lone colored man of congress. Everything he gains for his race may mean votes for him in November.

This can be said in the way of prophecy: If De Priest carries his point the house dining room will be closed; it would not be a paying investment, for there are too many other places white people can go to eat. The senate has a restaurant, and no negro member. De Priest could not expect to control or even influence that body.

Old time onlookers here know well that white men and women from the northeast and west dislike to get close to the negro. They avoid him whenever they can but cultivate him for his vote.

Southern people dislike to see a "good" negro mistreated, here or elsewhere, but they expect him to "stay in his place." As a rule a well-behaved negro here receives better treatment from well-born southern people than from those who are not used to them.

Newcomers to Washington from the south soon learn that they cannot cuff the average negro here without getting in trouble. Some time ago a young man, who came from one of the Carolinas, to become an elevator conductor at the Capitol, undertook to teach a negro employee of an executive department manners. He slapped the hat from his head. The negro reported him, and he lost his job, and the negro retained his. That sort of thing might get by in Southern states but not in the District of Columbia.

Modern Youth

If a stickler for a certain custom undertakes to teach present day youngsters he would be swamped. Sons of well-to-do boys brought up in good homes, and taught in modern public schools, will rush into street cars ahead of their girl classmates and preempt vacant seats. Forty years ago no green country boy would have done that; he would have offered to carry her books, and procure for her a seat. But, not now; the girls have to look out for themselves.

Speaking of street car etiquette it is not out of place here to say that the sweet old ceremony of rising to offer a seat to a woman has about passed out. Women have to scramble for what they get nowadays. Recently an open-form discussion of that very thing was carried on in a local newspaper here, and women declared that they would not take a seat offered by a man, as they felt he had as much right to it as any woman if he paid for his ride. In some quarters a man who manifests such politeness is considered a "sissy" or a "lily," he is put in a class with "Mr. Milktoast," of the comic strip.

Leave Negro Alone

That Carolina boy, who resented the negro's hat, might have found that his pains were in vain if he had had a car full of white people, a majority of them sympathized with the offended passenger.

The very best rule one can observe here is to leave the negro strictly alone unless he knows him well enough to joke with him, and enjoy his homely philosophy. I have found in a sojourn of 27 years that the negro here is about like the negro elsewhere, but white people do not see as much of them. The two races travel different routes Now and then a North Carolinian on coming here is surprised to find that Jim Crow laws are not part of the District of Columbia code, and that he has to sit by a ngro, or stand. But, after he stays here awhile, he forgets his raising and does just like others. Once in a great while a new arrival from Jim Crow country puts on airs, turning his nose up at negro policemen, and the like, but as the months pass he discovers the colored man with the billy stick is about as apt to go out of his way to help an old lady or a child across the streets as a white officer.

DePriest Hurts Cause

DePriest is not surprised in his drive against the house restaurant rules by all members of his race. He is hurting their cause here. Howard university is maintained by the Federal government, and there is a disposition to reduce the appropriations for its support when racial flare-ups come.

Discrimination-1934

D.C.

Court Action Begun In Washington To Test Legality of Race Bar At Government Owned Restaurant

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New battle lines were drawn last week to fight to the bitter end race discrimination in federal restaurants when mixed parties presented themselves at the House restaurant and the Negro members of the party were twice refused service.

Also, thirty students from Howard University marched on the restaurant in a flying wedge on Saturday but their admission was repulsed by Capital policemen who had been patroling the place for hours awaiting their arrival.

N. A. A. C. P. Opens Legal War

The Interracial Committee of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is preparing to take the case to the courts and has been assured of the fullest assistance by the national office. Charles Edward Russell one of the founders, is chairman of theee committee. Suits will be filed at once.

On Wednesday, March fourteenth, Mrs. Charles Edward Russell led a party of five, three white and two colored, that sought to be served in the restaurant, but were refused by the manager, P. Johnson, who flatly told the party that he had his orders from Representative Lindsay Warren of North Carolina who is chairman of the Accounts Committee, which in turn has charge of the restaurant.

Members of this party included Mrs. Russell, Harlan E. Glazier and Robert Schustick, all white, and the Rev. Whitfield and E. L. Farrar, colored. The next day another party which included Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Howard University, the Rev. Russell J. Clinchey, white, Miss Katherine Wilsley, white and Dr. Howard K. Beale, also white, were refused service. Manager Johnson walked over and asked Dr. Wesley if he were a foreigner. Dr. Wesley replied that he was an American. Then Johnson ordered that they be not served.

Students Stage Demonstration

Angered by the discharge on Friday of Harold Covington, a Howard student who was a part time waiter in the House Restaurant and who attempted to serve a Negro reporter, about thirty Howard students staged a demonstration in front of the restaurant Saturday.

The students approached the restaurant in flying-wedge formation and were met by the restaurant manager, P. H. Johnsen, flanked by two husky policemen. Johnson shouted:

"I told you yesterday you couldn't come in here."

House members, Capitol employees and newspaper men by this time filled every available inch of passageway not occupied by the police and students. Bracing themselves against the steady push of the police, the students were finally dispersed but afterwards gathered in an upper corridor of the Capitol where they stood silently for a long time, gazing at a huge canvas depicting Abraham Lincoln signing the emancipation proclamation.

BEFORE-THE-WAR REASONING

Representative John J. Cochran, one of the Missouri delegation to the lower house of Congress, thinks Representative Oscar DePriest would be wiser not to bring up for official action the refusal of the Capitol restaurant to serve Negroes. He says:

"The house restaurant has provided a very nice arrangement for colored people to eat and all of the help in the Capitol who so desire visit the place. They receive the same service, at the same price as members of Congress do. I think Congressman DePriest is making a mountain of a molehill and it will not benefit him in my opinion. I have heard this view voiced by a number of members."

It is very inconvenient for public men to have to take a position on the question of unequal treatment given Negroes. Congressman Cochran is no exception. But coming from St. Louis, where he was secretary to two leaders of his party, he cannot be permitted to sidestep.

The urge of the underprivileged to get out from under their limitations, though annoying to those who want peace at any price, is for the good of the human race. Men like Cochran wanted the slaves to be content. Had they not food and shelter? Were not some masters good?

Applying Cochran's reasoning to this case, could Negroes not get some cheese and crackers at the corner grocery, or go hungry until they get back to northwest Washington where there are restaurants for them if they do not like to be classed along with the help who of necessity go where they are told to go? They could and they can also vote in St. Louis, Representative Cochran!

LINCOLN, NEB.
EVE. STATE JOURNAL

MAR 17 1934

The fuss at the nation's capital over the serving of Negroes at the house restaurant ended when that eating place was changed from a "public restaurant" to one "for members only." For three days the restaurant refused to serve Negroes and the sign was put up following that action. The southern gentleman who is chairman of the house committee which has the restaurant in charge, has won his point, so far. He cannot bar Representative DePriest of Illinois, but he has succeeded in barring other Negroes from the restaurant. Such national catchwords as "equality," have little meaning for men like Warren of North Carolina.

The House Restaurant Mess

(An Editorial)

When Representative Oscar DePriest's secretary was refused service in the House Restaurant those responsible for this gross, unlawful and unwarranted offense unwittingly exploded a piece of dynamite whose repercussions are apt to embarrass and worry them for some time to come. No Negro untidy in appearance and coarse in manners was denied the right to eat in this place of public accommodation operated by the United States Government at the expense of taxpayers. but the secretary of a Congressman. He was persona non grata merely because of his color.

The restaurant in the Washington Union Station is a more desirable place in which to dine. The environment is certainly more appealing, the food and service are better. But why should Representative De Priest's secretary be compelled to pass by and only look in when the secretary of every other Congressman patronizes the House Restaurant All white Americans and all white foreigners are also welcome. This restaurant is not operated for the exclusive use of Congressmen.

Representative DePriest is now charged by some of his narrow-minded, provincial colleagues with being responsible for the present agitation. This is not true. The gentleman from the first Illinois Congressional District is only doing what any red-blooded American—what any other member of Congress under similar circumstances—would do. Chief responsibility for the controversy should be laid at the door of those guilty of promulgating a discriminatory rule against taxpayers in defiance of the Constitution. Representative DePriest has not created a problem. The problem is the inevitable result of paid servants of the law insisting on depriving citizens of their Constitutional rights and privileges inorder to satisfy their narrow personal prejudices and superiority complex.

Representative B. Terell of Texas is reported to have written a silly letter to Representative DePriest declaring that no law can make him eat with Negroes. It is to be hoped that in his reply Mr. DePriest has assured the Texan that the position taken is mutual, and that Negroes do not want to eat with him or come within a mile of him if it can be helped. Representative Terell suffers from the same mental ailment as others of his type who confuse constitutional rights with social amenities. It would not be surprising if he advocated "Jim Crow" cars and other forms of segregation in the capital of the United States. If they will admit him, he ought to join some of the exclusive clubs of Washington and New York That would be "social equality."

Not one Negro in fifty cares anything about eating in the House Restaurant. They are more concerned about what they eat than where they eat. But they are keenly resentful of a policy which does not square with our democratic form of government and breeds radicalism. When we wax eloquent about "making the world free for democracy," such incidents as the discrimination of Negro citizens in the House Restaurant must cause Communist, Fascist and Nazi to laugh up their sleeves with concealed amusement and remark: "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

N. Y. HERALD

MAR 19 1934

Mayor Backs Negro in House RestaurantRow

Tells De Priest He Wishes He Was in Washington to Help Fight Exclusion

LehmanAlsoSympathetic

Both Speak at Anniversary Dinner of Race Society

The exclusion of Negroes from the House of Representatives restaurant in Washington provided the chief topic of discussion last night at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held at International House, 500 Riverside Drive. Virtually all the Negro speakers adverted to it and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia told Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, Negro Representative from the 1st Illinois District, who led the fight against the exclusion of members of his race from the restaurant, that he wished he had been there to help him in the fight.

"I wish I had been with you, Oscar, in Washington to carry on the fight," he said. "Why any one wants to go into that restaurant to eat pea soup I don't know—I know I never went there—I was so afraid that while I was absent they would put something over on me. It is one of those little unnecessary, annoying and offensive acts which are so discouraging.

"It is a state of mind those Congressmen have which cannot be described. I have lived with them for fourteen years and found them a reasonable, likable, fairly liberal set of men on everything except the question of race. On that one thing they have an obsession. You can't reason with a man with an obsession. That is one of the reasons why the population of the institutions for the insane of the state has increased."

The Mayor called on the association to furnish a committee to discuss with him the needs of their race in relation to the city government. He stressed the need for accurate information from an unbiased source which could be relied on.

"In these times of stress and suffering we find so many so-called leaders who are seeking to exploit the people of your race and mine," he continued. "It is so easy to tell half the story, to get men and women to believe that if they will follow these leaders all their problems will be solved. I have delegation after delegation coming to see me on matters far beyond my jurisdiction. That isn't helpful. I hope in the next four years we can carry out a helpful, constructive program. That's why I ask for your committee."

De Priest on Social Equality

Representative De Priest had previously called Mayor LaGuardia "the greatest asset to the N. A. A. C. P. that we have ever had in the city." He recalled that aid had been given him on his resolution to bring before the House his bill to permit Negroes to eat in the House restaurant by two New York Congressmen—Sol Bloom and John J. Delaney.

"We have eighty-five names on the petition now," he said, "and we will work till we win—if not in this Congress, then in the next, because I am coming back!"

The best weapon the Negro race had to fight with, the Illinois Representative said, was the ballot.

"In municipal elections forget party," he counseled. "Vote for men and measures. Stand by those who stand by us."

He denied that there was any purpose of advancing social equality by his fight for equal rights to service in the House restaurant.

"I don't want social equality," De Priest said. "I wasn't talking about it for a minute. The Negro came to this country all black. They are not now because there has been too much social equality!"

Lehman Declares Sympathy

Governor Herbert H. Lehman, who is a director of the organization, was another speaker. He said he realized the hard road that Negroes had to hoe during the depression, that they were the first to be laid off and the last to be taken on when employment picked up. He drew a distinction between philanthropy and social justice, saying that a man who gave to charity did not contribute necessarily to social justice. He drew up a minimum program of social justice and said that any government which did not provide these for the Negro was not doing its part.

Miss Fannie Hurst, novelist, said there was a "crying need for the work of the association for the next twenty-five years, since man's inhumanity to man is still rampant."

J. E. Spingarn, president of the society, outlined its origin after a race riot in Springfield, Ill., and Hubert T. Delany, Commissioner of the City Board of Taxes and Assessments, said that discrimination and segregation on trains, public places and in schools would always be founght by the organization.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
March 24, 1934

In Restaurant Control

The News and Observer Bureau,
1232 National Press Building.

By ROBERT E. WILLIAMS.

Washington, March 23—Displaying both vigor and restraint, Representative Lindsay C. Warren, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, today defended his action in barring Negroes from the House restaurant on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Shortly after Mr. Warren's speech, which stated his grounds of opposition to the investigation resolution of Representative Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, only Negro member of the House, it was announced that the necessary 145 signatures had been secured to the petition to discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of the resolution. The resolution will now come automatically before the House on Monday, April 9.

None of the Democrats signing the petition were from the South.

It is not now expected that any effort will be made to circumvent a vote on the resolution, but that the Committee on Rules will resist discharge. Representative W. B. Bankhead, acting chairman of the committee during the illness of Chairman Edward W. Pou, made a point of order of no quorum just before Mr. Warren spoke, forcing a roll call and insuring a full attendance of the House.

Representative Warren was applauded warmly as he began his speech and was given an ovation at its conclusion. De Priest was not on the floor during the speech and no attempt to interrupt was made from the Republican side except by Representative Treadway, of Massachusetts, who commended Mr. Warren for showing a profit in the management of the restaurant. In that connection, Mr. Warren stated that operations for the past 10 days have been at a loss.

The North Carolinian spoke in part as follows:

"Among its many duties, the committee has jurisdiction over the House restaurant. On June 2, 1921 four years before I entered Congress, Mr. Clifford Ireland, Republican chairman of the committee from the State of Illinois, introduced a resolution in the House which was unanimously passed, placing the House restaurant under the Committee on Accounts. Prior to this time it had been operated as a very unsatisfactory concession. For the last 12 fiscal years this restaurant has been operated at an average annual deficit of $25,961.72. There are many reasons why there should be a loss. The entire set-up is practically for one meal and naturally the overhead expenses are large. Since April 15, 1933, and up to this hour, we have operated this restaurant without a loss and with a profit of approximately $50.

Republican Precedent.

"When this restaurant was established in 1921, under the chairmanship of Clifford Ireland, Republican Representative from Illinois, it opened a place in the basement for the serving of colored employes and visitors. Mind you, this was four years before I entered this body. This was continued under Mr. Clarence MacGregor, Republican chairman of the Committee on Accounts from New York, and it was continued by Mr. Charles L. Underhill, Republican chairman of the Committee on Accounts from Massachusetts, and has been continued by me. In this place we give the same service, the same food as we do upstairs, and the same cleanly surroundings prevail. The prices there are slightly lower.

"I have made no rule. I am carrying out the policies and rules that have been in force ever since this restaurant was established, and before I came here.

"A speech was made on this floor two days ago in which the authority of the chairman of the Committee on Accounts was challenged, and insinuations were made that some of the information came from members of the committee.

"I read to the House the minutes of the organization meeting of the Committee on Accounts for the 73rd Congress, held on March 23, 1999:

"Mr. Wolfenden, Republican from Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

"That the chair be authorized to report out all death resolutions without a meeting of the committee, and that the chairman be empowered to use his own discretion in dealing with members in regard to telegraph, telephone and all other matters which properly come under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts, including the management of the House restaurant and all rules and regulations pertaining to the same."

"The Supreme Outrage."

"One day last week a lot of Communists came down to see us. Another day they described themselves as Socialists; another day a demonstration was made by those who claimed to be representatives of the International Labor Defense. Finally, on last Saturday, the supreme outrage occurred, when a mob of roughs and hoodlums from Howard University came down and almost precipitated a riot.

"The very morning a respectable colored citizen called up the authorities of that university and pleaded that these students be not permitted to come here, but it went unheeded.

"Every paper in this town the day before carried full notice, with blazing headlines, that it was going to be done. Filth, vulgarity and profanity rang out through the corridors down there. The police told me that never in their lives had they ever taken such insults.

"Three splendid ladies pushed their way out of the restaurant into that mob, came to my office and told me that they would never put their foot in there again on account of the vile and horrible language that had been used in their presence.

"A feeble effort was made two days ago expressing disapproval of those actions. There was one man who could have stopped it. He did not because he did not want to do it. By reasons of these demonstrations our records show that for the last 10 days the restaurant has lost considerable money, while prior to that we were making some money every day.

Discrimination - 1934

D.C.

New York Evening Post
FEB 23 1934

N. Y.'S DELEGATION HITS BAN ON NEGRO DINING IN CAPITOL

Wagner Takes Lead in Denouncing Jim Crow Segregation in Restaurants

CONGRESSMEN ARE SOLID IN THEIR CONDEMNATION

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—New York Congressmen and Senators polled today for their opinion on Jim Crowism denounced the exclusion of Negroes from Capitol restaurants.

The matter, brought to a head this week by the ejection of Mabel Byrd, Negro doctor of philosophy, from the Senate restaurant, has been a subject of bitter debate in the cloakrooms but has been kept out of public floor discussions.

The comment:

SENATOR WAGNER: I cannot too strongly condemn exclusion of any one because of race from any part of the Capitol. It is particularly unfortunate that a Negro woman should have been excluded from the Senate restaurant at a time when we were trying to advance a bill to protect members of her race from persecution. The treatment she received at the hands of Senate employees was outrageous.

SENATOR COPELAND: The Senate restaurant should be open to every one. I have ordered a table set aside for Negroes. I am opposed to segregation and Jim Crowism in any form.

REPRESENTATIVE SIROVICH: I thought we settled this by the Civil War. This is a democracy and the United States Capitol is its symbol. That any one who conducts himself properly should be kept out of any part of the building is a contradiction of our democratic pretensions.

REPRESENTATIVE O'CONNOR: Discrimination against the Negro should not be tolerated anywhere and most particularly not in the Capitol.

REPRESENTATIVE BLOOM: I am bitterly opposed to racial discrimination of any kind.

REPRESENTATIVE SNELL: With all the rest of the Republicans of the Rules Committee I voted to give Mr. De Priest a hearing on his resolution. I think he is entitled to have it.

REPRESENTATIVE FISH: I think it is outrageous to exclude Negroes from the House and Senate restaurants, particularly the secretary of Congressman De Priest. In the South, as every one knows, there are certain segregations and Jim Crow laws, but in the Capitol of the United States, with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments still part of the Constitution, any discrimination is contrary to our American principles.

REPRESENTATIVE CELLER: I am opposed to any kind of discrimination, racial, religious or otherwise.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYLAN: I don't think there is any feeling about the matter outside of the fact that accommodations are limited. I see no objection to allowing Negroes in the dining room except that there isn't much space, and Congressmen sometimes can't find a place to eat as it is. It seems to me that we ought to have a bigger restaurant.

REPRESENTATIVE RUDD: I haven't looked into the matter.

REPRESENTATIVE STALKER: I think the House and Senate restaurants should be available to members and their employees regardless of race, color or creed.

REPRESENTATIVE OLIVER: This is an unpleasant situation which has come up and I hope it can be solved amicably and with fairness to every one. Personally, I am a great admirer of the Negro race.

REPRESENTATIVE LANZETTA: I consider exclusion of Negroes from the two Capitol restaurants unfair, unjust and un-American. They should be permitted to dine there if they want to.

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

FEB 20 1934

DE PRIEST LOSES FIRST TILT OVER

CAFE RACIAL BAR

Denied Hearing by Rules Committee.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—Round one of the congressional grudge fight between Chicago's Oscar De Priest and North Carolina's Lindsay Warren went today to the southern Democrats whose edict barring Negroes from the house restaurant started the fireworks. In the rôle of referee the powerful rules committee of the house rejected De Priest's request for a chance to explain why he believes Chairman Warren's house committee on accounts has no control over the restaurant at the capitol.

Mr. De Priest entered the ring as the champion of his race, still indignant at the recent refusal of restaurant attachés to serve his Negro secretary, Morris Lewis, and the latter's son. Mr. Warren is standing staunchly for the traditions of his native southland, determined that none but whites shall have their meals in the house restaurant.

Though the chairman won the nod from the rules committee, today, it was generally conceded that the referee wasn't as untrammeled by prejudice as he might have been.

Questions Warren's Authority.

The all powerful rules committee, dominated by southern Democrats, declined to grant Mr. De Priest a hearing on his resolution for an investigation of Representative Warren's authority over the restaurant. The rules committee is chairmaned by Representative Edward L. Pou, dean of Mr. Warren's North Carolina delegation. Except for the few northern Republicans on the committee, Contestant De Priest's only supporter on the majority side was his fellow Chicagoan, Adolph J. Sabath.

The De Priest-Warren feud grew out of the recent refusal of house restaurant attachés to serve Lewis. Since then Lewis has had meals repeatedly in the restaurant, but always in company of the Chicago congressman, who, as a member, cannot be excluded.

Order Still Stands.

The order barring Negroes still stands, and Representative Warren has declared it will continue to stand as long as he has anything to do with it. Mr. De Priest is seeking through his resolution to prove that Mr. Warren has nothing whatever to do with it. Although the action of the rules committee was described as a temporary refusal to grant Mr. De Priest a hearing at this time, it had the effect of pigeonholing the resolution for this session of congress.

Columbia, S. C. State
January 25, 1934

A Race Issue With Complications.

The issue which has arisen in Washington over the question of whether or not Negroes shall be served food in the "public" restaurant operated under authority of a congressional committee, in the Capitol building is likely to develop unpleasant complications.

The restaurant is now operated under the control of the House Accounts committee of which Representative Warren of North Carolina is chairman. He gave the order that Negroes would not be served there. But it would seem the rule is neither new nor of Democratic origin, since Mr. Warren states "It has always been the rule to feed only white people there." If that is a fact then the rule barring Negroes was in operation under Hoover, Coolidge and Harding.

But the issue does not seem to have been raised before. Now that it has been raised, and the abrogation of the rule demanded by De Priest, the Negro representative from Chicago, defense of the rule appears to us as difficult. The right of De Priest to service in that restaurant is not questioned by Chairman Warren, but all other Negroes are barred.

The facts that the restaurant is operated in the most conspicuous building owned by the United States government; that it probably pays no rent, and that if it does not pay expenses, the government would probably be responsible for the losses, present difficulties which, it seems to us, cannot be readily removed. To that extent the United States figures in the case, and the United States can have no knowledge of nor participate in drawing "color lines."

New York Evening Post
FEB 23 1934

Are Negroes People?

A woman is ejected from a restaurant in the National Capitol solely because of her color—the Capitol in which was initiated the legislation that placed the members of her race on a civic equality with all other Americans. This is what can happen in the United States in the fourth decade of the twentieth century.

She was a woman of intelligence and standing a welfare worker, holder of the degree of doctor of philosophy, who had been brought to Washington as a member of the NRA investigating staff. But she had committed the unpardonable sin of being born colored and consequently could not be allowed to eat in the Capitol of the Government she had been asked to serve.

The Capitol and the whole array of governmental institutions are supported by taxes—taxes collected impartially from Negroes and from whites. There is no race discrimination on that score. No tax collector draws the color line.

Under an ordinary Democratic Administration this attitude, while outrageous, would be understandable. A Democratic Administration in the past came into power mainly by votes from the section in which Jim Crowism persists—tragic legacy of slavery. But that is conspicuously not the case with this Administration. Roosevelt carried the North, East and West as well as the South. More than any of his predecessors he was a national, not a sectional, choice for the Presidency.

Moreover, he is sponsoring a "new deal." That is his watchword. Should it not apply to colored Americans as well as to all others? Or is the Negro to be the Administration's "forgotten man"?

The chairman of the committee which has charge of the House restaurant, where two Negroes were recently refused service, is Representative Warren of North Carolina. Says Mr. Warren:

> In refusing to serve two colored persons in the House restaurant, Manager P. H. Johnson was acting under my orders and instructions. The restaurant has been operated by committee since 1921. It has never served employees or visitors, nor will it so long as I have anything to do with the restaurant.

That, at least, is frank. What do Northern and Eastern and Western Democratic members of Congress think about it? They are in such numbers that they need not hesitate to speak their minds. Do they stand for equal rights to all American citizens? It would be reassuring to have them say so, and more important, to vote so, at a moment when such action would mean something.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

FEB 21 1934

The Color Line in Washington

So far, the efforts of Representative De Priest of Illinois, the single colored member of the House of Representatives, to see to it that the clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, guaranteeing all citizens of the United States against abridgement of their privileges, be carried out in the Capitol Building at Washington have been unavailing. According to the Constitution of the United States, no color line may be drawn within the country. But the Constitution, it appears, does not apply to the Capitol at Washington when the personal prejudices of the honorable members are in question.

The case in point concerns Representative De Priest's secretary and clerk, both of whom are colored. Like the other appointees of Congressmen, the two assistants of Mr. De Priest were accustomed to eat, though by themselves in the House restaurant. Word of their custom somehow came to the ears of Representative Warren of North Carolina, chairman of the House Rules Committee of Accounts, which claims jurisdiction over the restaurant, who ordered that the Negroes be kept out of the restaurant, in accordance with a rule adopted by the Committee when he became chairman.

Representative De Priest promptly and justifiably appealed to Representative Warren's committee against this discrimination against persons of his own race. By a strict party vote, in which the Republicans supported the case of the Negroes, the appeal was denied. Fortunately, Mr. De Priest has still another appeal to the House of Representatives itself. A petition to force the matter to a vote in the House requires 145 signatures, but, in view of the evident justice of Mr. De Priest's case, there should be small difficulty in securing them. That the House can support Mr. Warren's position, so flagrantly in violation of the principles of equality for which the United States stands, is unthinkable.

COLOR. Approximately 70 members of Congress are on a hot seat at the moment. They all represent districts in which they must lean heavily on the Negro vote for election.

Rep. Oscar De Priest, of Chicago, sole Negro in Congress, has just lost a round in his fight to open the House restaurant to members of his race. (De Priest himself has the privilege but his colored secretary and another man were barred recently and Rep. Warren, of N. C., chairman of the Accounts Committee, refused to do anything about it.)

Then the Rules Committee, on a straight vote, Democrats vs. Republicans, declined to issue a special rule on the subject.

• • •

Now De Priest swears he's going to circulate a petition to force the issue to the floor.

It would take 145 signatures to do this and the petition probably would fail.

The 70 gentlemen with heavy colored strength in their districts are hoping the matter won't be forced. It probably will be, for the Negro press is discussing the question in lurid headlines.

SCOUT JIM CROW BLAMED UPON WHITE WOMAN

WASHINGTON.—The barring of Boy Scout Troop, No. 525, of the Twelfth Street Y.M.C.A. from the Powell Junior High School, last Saturday, where exercises were being conducted under the auspices of the Boy Scouts of America, was fastened to Mrs. M. S. Young, white, who is community center secretary in charge of the center at Powell Junior High School.

The troop was scheduled to appear with other Scout troops for the awarding of Presidential honors when it was met at the door by Mrs. Young and refused admittance.

Linn C. Drake, white, Scout executive, when asked about the incident, issued the following statement:

Individual Responsible

"It was an individual in our organization who was responsible for the troop's being turned away—an individual who believed that there was a ruling that colored and white could not meet in the same community center.. Because that individual is in my employ, I have to take the responsibility for it.

"It has been only since the incident that we have discovered that there is no ruling of the Community Center Department that forbids joint meetings. The fact that there is both a colored and a white community center department led the individual astray in this attitude. I want to say in all frankness that I would like to see joint meetings; much can be accomplished in joint meetings.

"I had just arranged previously for such a meeting when colored and white scouts were brought together on February 10 in the Washington Auditorium to participate in the program and heard President Roosevelt broadcast to the Scouts of America. In scouting heretofore in Washington, the movements have been run separately, because it seemed that in that way more rapid advance could be made."

Calls Matter "Trivial"

Before going into his formal statement, Drake termed the matter a "trivial incident that could be made into a large issue or could be handled in a quiet and effective manner."

He told the AFRO that throughout the South the Boy Scouts have separate troops, and that while Washington was neither North nor South, it must be recognized that there exists here prejudice.

"If we want to get anywhere," he said, "we must recognize those prejudices as they exist in Washing. I can't change them, and it wouldn't be effective to try to force the issue; the best way is to wait for better situations."

He emphasized the fact that he was Northern bred and was without prejudices, but inasmuch as he was working in a community that did have such, he had to meet them the way that would be most effective.

No Law Against It

"One thing," he said, "this incident has clarified the matter of white and colored meeting together in the centers. We know now that there is no law against it."

E. L. Matisse, white, a secretary of the Boy Scout organization, when questioned about the matter, told the AFRO "So what?"

Questioned further on the same question, he said:

"It has not been the policy of the Boy Scouts of America to mix colored and white Boy Scouts together in anything, but we had nothing to do with that matter; it was up to the Community Center."

"Trying to Hide"

When told of Matisse's statement, Mrs. Young said:

"He is trying to hide behind my petticoat; we had nothing to do with it at all."

She referred the AFRO to Drake and back to Matisse for further information.

Upon questioning, Drake admitted that Miss Young was the individual who thought that there was a ruling against colored attending the center, though he said he was willing to assume full responsibility.

District Stirred

The matter has caused quite a commotion in the District, and many letters of protest have been sent to Drake, Matisse, school officials and the President.

Miss Gertrude Johnson, who took a boy there and was refused admittance, wrote to President Roosevelt. The President referred her letter to the Scout hadquarters in New York, which replied to Miss Johnson's letter.

Miss Johnson admited writing to the President and receiving an answer from the New York Scout office, but refused to divulge the contents of the letter other than to say, "The matter was covered very nicely."

Major Campbell Johnson, secretary of the Twelfth Street Y, recently told the AFRO that he wrote a letter to Drake Saturday, but has received no reply as yet.

SENATOR TELLS MISS BYRD SHE HAS GOOD CASE

McNary, of Oregon, Promises Aid in House Cafe Fight.

SAYS COPELAND IS IN CHARGE

Senator Bone of Washington to Help, Too.

WASHINGTON. — The alleged ousting of Miss Mabel Byrd from the public dining room of the Senate Office Building last February 23, is still being probed with three Senators lending their influence.

Miss Byrd, it will be remembered, was rudely evicted from the public dining room of the Senate Office Building after she, in company with two white friends, went there for lunch during intermission of the hearing on the anti-lynch bill.

Imediately thereafter, Senator Copeland, chairman of the Senate rules committee, told the AFRO that his investigation revealed that Miss Byrd was lawfully evicted.

Sees Senator

In company with an AFRO reporter, Miss Byrd went to see her Senator, Charles L. McNary (Rep.) Salem, Oregon.

After hearing a short resume of the Senate restaurant episode, Senator McNary declared that he could not handle "all the affairs of the world."

Upon hearing this, Miss Byrd reminded him that she was one of his constituents, after which the Oregon Senator changed his attitude. He informed Miss Byrd that he had taken the matter up with Senator Copeland and that they both had agreed that the restaurant was for white and colored alike.

Miss Byrd assured him that her interest in the working man was just as deep rooted. They agreed that the present depression was creating a reservoir of colored labor which could be effectively used against the standards of workingmen over the country at large.

Senator Bone said he would talk the matter of the restaurant episode over with Senator Copeland at his earliest convenience and would notify Miss Byrd of the results of his conversation.

New York Evening Post

MAR 23 1934

DE PRIEST WINS NEW YORKERS' AID

Bloom and Gavagan Push Petition for Showdown on House Racial Issue

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 23.—New York and New Jersey Congressmen today rallied to the support of Oscar De Priest, Representative from Chicago, in his fight to stop racial discrimination in the House restaurant.

De Priest is circulating a petition to bring onto the floor for open debate on a resolution, now pigeonholed in the Rules Committee, calling for an investigation of restaurant management.

Colored men have repeatedly been denied service on orders from Congressman Warren (Dem., N. C.), chairman of the committee in charge.

Many New York Men Sign

The petition requires 145 signatures. De Priest, with the help of several Northern Congressmen, has collected 118. He expects to get the remaining twenty-seven necessary within the next week.

He said almost all New Yorkers had signed, but under rules of the House he cannot make the list public until the petition is filled.

Especially active in the controversy are Representatives Gavagan and Bloom. Their combined districts embrace most of Harlem.

Bloom Statement

"I see no reason why colored people should not be served in the House restaurant," Bloom asserted. "This discrimination against Negro patrons appears to me a gross injustice."

"I am trying to get signatures on the petition so that we may discuss this situation fully and openly on the floor," Gavagan said.

Discrimination-1934.

PROBE OF HOUSE RESTAURANT J.C. IS AGREED UPON

WASHINGTON—The resolution of Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, of Illinois, authorizing an investigation of the authority exercised by the Accounts Committee in barring service to colored persons in the House restaurant, was slated by agreement of House leaders to come up in the House Wednesday afternoon.

It will be called up by the Rules Committee, which did not report out the resolution until after a motion to discharge it from further consideration of the measure had been signed by 145 members.

Under an interpretation of the House rules made by Speaker Henry T. Rainey, Democrat, of Illinois, the DePriest motion to discharge the Rules Committee will not lie.

Motion Will Not Lie

Speaker Rainey held that the resolution offered by Mr. DePriest "does not provide for a special order of business or a special rule for the consideration of any public bill or resolution favorably reported by a standing committee, or a special rule for the consideration of a public bill or resolution, which has remained in a standing committee 30 or more days without action and, therefore, a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules will not lie, in the judgment of the Chair, under the discharge rule."

Speaking on the question, Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, said "The Rules Committee reported the resolution voluntarily because it felt that the matter should be submitted to the House, and, further, because it knew as every member should have known, that the gentleman's petition was not worth the paper it was written on.

Called "Futile"

"It was completely futile under our rules. No such petition could be to discharge the Rules Committee from such a resolution. Therefore the action on the part of the Rules Committee was entirely voluntary and not compelled or influenced in any manner by reason of the petition to discharge.

"Under the rules, the Rules Committee can only be discharged from consideration of either a 'special order of business or a special rule for the consideration of any public bill or resolution reported by a committee.' The gentleman's resolution was a mere 'House resolution,' which he could not have brought up on a 'discharge day' if he wanted to, as, for instance, two weeks ago or even today.

Reported Personally

"The Rules Committee, realizing full well the futility of the petition and that it could not possibly serve the gentleman's purpose, reported out the resolution in fairness to the gentleman and the House, and for weeks have been prepared to bring up the matter. I personally reported the resolution, with pleasure. It bears my name.

"I have not called it up before, for the sole reason that the gentleman requested that it not be called up until after his primary election. He also informed the Speaker that he would not return to Washington until the 23rd of April, and did not want the resolution reported from the Rules Committee called up before that date."

DE PRIEST BILL TO PROBE BIAS PASSES HOUSE

Southerners Seek to Close Restaurant to Halt Inquiry

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Without debate, the House tdoay passed the DePriest Bill calling for an investigation of the ejection of Negroes from the House restaurant over a period of weeks. The vote was 237-114. Immediately after the measure was passed, Representative Robert A. Green of Florida introduced a measure calling for the closing of the restaurant and the sale of its fixtures at auction. No action was taken on the second resolution, which was openly aimed at the destruction of the first.

The DePriest measure was introduced after the legislator's secretary, Morris Lewis, and a companion, had been refused service in the House Restaurant. Subsequently Miss Mabel Byrd was denied service there and a score of Howard students were ejected from the building when they visited there for the purpose of bringing the matter to a head.

A committee of five has been appointed by the House to investigate the actions of Chairman Lindsay C. Warren of North Carolina and to find "by what authority the Standing Committee on Accounts . . . issued and enforced rules or instructions whereby any citizen of the United States is discriminated against on account of race, color, or creed."

Representative John Taber of New York was one of the two Republicans who voted against the DePriest bill. He sought to kill the proposed measure by calling for roll call when it was presented. Representative Hubert H. Peavey of Wisconsin was the other Republican. One hundred and eleven Democrats opposed the passage of the bill. And 132 Democrats, 99 Republicans and 5 Farmer Labor members supported it. Speaker Henry Rainey did not vote.

DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE CAPITAL

APR 7 1934

JUSTICE TO ALL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

The April 2 issue of Time, weekly news magazine, carries an article under the caption "Uncle Tom and Social Equality."

It appears that a group of 30 Howard university students, Negroes, of course, presented themselves at the house of representatives' restaurant in Washington, and demanded to be fed. As I understand it, any white citizen in Washington may do the same thing, so why not these Negroes? These young Negroes proceeded into the restaurant and were later expelled by police officers.

Oscar De Priest is the Negroes' lone representative in congress. His duty in this matter is so clear and urgent that it is undebatable. Speaking from the floor of the house last week, he had this to say: "I did not investigate this; I did not start it; but, so help me God, I am going to stay to see the finish of it . . . I have been informed that if I insisted on pressing this question it might hurt my usefulness down here. If I did not press it, I would not stay here very long. The people who sent me here would retire me next November, and they would rightly retire me . . ."

As a group, we are deeply appreciative of our well-wishers, who advise us against forcing the issue on matters that appear to be purely social. The right to eat in a restaurant maintained in part by our money, in the form of taxes, is to our minds in no wise connected with the question of social equality, but we are motivated by the same spirit that motivated the participants in the Boston Tea Party.

If "taxation without representation is tyranny," compelling us to help finance a restaurant that we are barred from is tyranny. Eating in a restaurant where white people eat is a matter of minor consideration.

Denied the right to eat in a restaurant maintained by our government is a slap no self-respecting Negro can think about not resisting. If we are going to make progress in this country, we must come to realize that some things are dearer than life itself.

We are greatly in need of the support of the fair-minded white people in a controversy of this kind. Without their aid our efforts will be useless. We feel certain that if they appreciated the viewpoint from which we approach this subject, much of the prejudice on the subject would evaporate. It is by no means a question of social equality, but one of plain justice and fairness. If our national government sets a precedent of this kind, it will be a long backward step for us.—**Charles P. Howard.**
515 Muiberry st., Des Moines.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

MAR 16 1934

MAKING AN ISSUE OUT OF AN INCIDENT

The doctrine of white supremacy is endangered rather than upheld by the action of Representative Lindsay Warren in allowing an issue to be made of the right of Negroes to eat in the public restaurant of the National Capitol in Washington.

President Wilson used to have a saying that it was a mistake to make an issue out of an incident. That is what Representative Warren has done. And he has, unfortunately for himself and his section, allowed the issue to be made in a case in which the advocates of social equality have all of the law and much of the politics on their side. Mr. Warren has allowed himself to be maneuvered into taking the weakest possible position on the question and making it a testing ground for a doctrine which is important to the people whom he represents.

Advocates of the doctrine of social equality could wish nothing better than the opportunity to dramatize and publicize discrimination in the National Capitol under the Democratic party. Mr. Warren's action is worth columns of newspaper publicity to them. It will give them a forum which without his aid they could not have secured. With his aid, the social equality advocates have been given opportunity to carry their demands under favorable aspects to both the newspapers and the courts.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

MAY 6 - 1934

The Principle of It.

To The Observer:

As an ardent reader and admirer of your paper, I read with interest an article in The Open Forum entitled "The DePriest Incident." Apparently, the author is laboring under the wrong impression. Citizens are governed by the laws of the State in which they live. Washington, D. C., the Capital and seat of our National Government, should be a real beacon light of true democracy and example of justice to humanity and equality before the law. Some States have enacted equal and civil-right laws. I admire such. No sane negro desires social eqaulity. Representative DePriest is not advocating such. Whether negroes shall eat in the Capitol restaurant is not the primary cause of the issue. The major cause is the principle involved. If the Capitol restaurant is for Senators, Congressmen, and their guests only, this rule should most certainly be applicable to all, irrespective of race or creed.

MAURICE S. WELLS.
Charlotte.

NEGRO BAN UPHELD IN HOUSE RESTAURANT

WASHINGTON, June 18.—(AP)—The special committee named to investigate the question of negroes eating in the house restaurant today in effect upheld the action of Chairman Warren (Democrat, North Carolina, on the accounts committee, in barring them.

The majority reported it found there had been no discrimination against members or their guests, and recommended the accounts committee have control over management of the eating place.

NEWS
Beaufort, N.C.
APR 5 1934

THE RACE QUESTION IN WASHINGTON

Congressmen seem to be having a good many troubles to bother them nowadays, and this is election year too. A red hot issue is not welcomed by a legislator at any time but such issues are decidedly unwelcome when primaries and elections are near at hand. And now Congressman DePriest and the communists are making trouble by injecting the race question into the deliberations of Congress.

It is not a metter of tremendous importance per se as to whether Negroes are permitted to eat in the Congressional restaurant or not. A vast majority of the colored people do not wish to eat there, and for that matter the same might be said of most white folks. There are plenty of places in Washington that serve just as good food and maybe do not charge as much for it. It may be that a fellow may feel that he is getting a little reflected glory when he eats where Congressmn feed but that is of no great importance. The main question right now with most folks is not wherewithal shall they be fed but how shall they pay for what they get.

Voting to exclude Negroes from the restaurant would be very embarrassing for some [illegible] of Congress now and perhaps fatal, [illegible] memoers of Congress. There are districts in Indiana, Ohio and other states where the Negro vote controls the balance of power. In the 1932 election there is no question but that the votes of the colored people helped to elect many Democrats not only to Congress but to other offices. The gentlemen do not wish to offend those who helped them win these offices. Hence they wish that those who are stirring up this restaurant soup had something else to do. Southern Congressmen are not worried so much about the matter in so far as their personal interests are concerned but they naturally feel sympathy for their distressed brethren in the North. The question is a delicate one for the politicians.

ENTERPRISE
Williamston, N.C.
APR 3 1934

If I Were a Negro

W. O. Saunders in Elizabeth City Independent.

Has the Negro a right to demand service in the public restaurants in the U. S. Capitol in Washington? Undoubtedly he has. Theoretically the U. S. government makes no racial distinctions, color having no bearing on citizenship. But we have with us certain unwritten laws that are stronger than our printed statutes. The majority decrees and enforces these laws. Here in these United States an aminous majority of white citizens has decreed that the dark skinned minority shall not be entertained in first-class hotels and restaurants patronized by the white race The fact that the majority is un-Christian, unchari table, and without legal or moral support for the position it takes does not alter the existing fact. The resultant situation is that colored persons who stand upon their rights and insist upon thrusting themselves into places where they are not wanted, accomplish ittle in the way of establishing their freedom in such natters and do much racial harm by keeping the racial ssue very much alive. It seems to me that the Negro who persists in intruding himself into company in which he is not welcome does so at a painful sacrifice of his self-respect. If I were a self-respecting Negro I wouldn't give any domineering Nordic on earth an opportunity to insult me by refusing me a seat at his t[illegible]e.

D. C. HEADS TOLD OF COP BRUTALITY

Commissioners Promise to Probe Shooting of Man in Back

4-19-34 Williamston

A protest against police terrorism was lodged with Commissioners Allen and Hazen at the District Building last Friday by members of various groups representing churches and the International Labor Defense.

Miss Gertrude Thrope, white, of the Langston Hughes Branch of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, headed the delegation and acted as spokesman.

Youth Shot in Back

Following the protest the commissioners asked that the protests be made in writing and they would then determine if the officers involved would be punished.

The protests dealt mainly with the shooting last winter of Robert Lewis, 26-year-old youth, who was shot in the back by Officer Southard, of the First Precinct. The policeman was exonerated when he testified that the youth was rushing on him with a stick. Lewis was ill when he was shot in the back by the cop, it was said by the corner who performed an autopsy on the body.

Said Cop Was Bully

The commissioners were told that Southard was a bully and had been terrorizing the neighborhood prior to the shooting. He is also said to have been instrumental in forcing a family to move from the G Place address where the shooting occurred in order to keep them from testifying against him.

"Can you defend yourself and shoot a man in the back six feet away from you?" the commissioners were asked by Miss Thorpe. "We hold you responsible. You are not carrying out justice. We want his cop's removal from the force, not transferred. We do not want him sent to terrorize ohter neighborhoods," Miss Thrope stated.

Commissioner Hazen promised to investigate the charges against the policeman and if they are substantiated the policeman will be removed and tried for the crime.

Miss Thrope also protested against police arresting and holding people for "investigation" without placing any charge against them. This is done frequently with colored persons, Miss Thrope pointed out. She urged the commissioners to remove Southard while the charges are being investigated, but Commissioner Hazen said that he would not do this.

Seeks Cop's Removal

"Cops arrest and hold citizens while charges against them are being investigated, why not do the same thing with policemen?" Miss Thrope asked. The commissioners did not answer this question.

Others on the committee with Miss Thrope were Mrs. Rita Boston, of the Robert Lewis Branch of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; the Rev. J. H. Hill, of the Christian Relief Association, Miss Johnson, of the City National Forum and Mrs. Dora Waller.

Discrimination 1934

Jim Crow Pops Up In A Capitol Cafe

It is all very well for the Democrats and the Republicans at Washington to indulge in a few minor skirmishes over such matters as the gold supply, war debts and the tariff. No one really gets much worked up over things of that sort. But when members of the Negro contingent ask to be served in a Capitol restaurant, the Democrats and the Republicans can get down to real fundamentals. Birmingham News 2-11-34

Senator Cotton Boll, of South Carolina, and Representative Sorghum, of Arkansas, then suddenly come to life. With wide eyes and flaring nostrils, they rise to give their all to save the honor of the white voters of the South. They are ready to go the limit in order to protect the country from the diabolical schemes of Oscar de Priest, of Chicago. Birmingham Ala. 2-9-34

As the lines are drawn for the great encounter, Brothers Cotton Boll and Sorghum are ready to disabuse the minds of those who labor under the delusion that there is no real difference between the Democratic and the Republican parties at the present time. They want us to know that so long as Oscar de Priest's secretary brings his friends in to eat with white folks, there will be a Democratic party dedicated to the noble principle of preventing just such things as that.

The national question at the moment is whether Negro employes can legally be served in the Capitol eating places. On this great issue, Representative Warren, the high mogul of the cafes, declared himself as follows: "It (the restaurant) has never served Negro employes or visitors, nor will it as long as I have anything to do with it." Whereupon Representative De Priest orated in this manner: "If the Democrats are going to act that way toward the Negroes, we might as well have a showdown now."

Thus, an attempt to force the momentous problem to a vote on the floor of the House of Representatives is being confidently expected by all true Democrats and Republicans. Who says that Congress has lost its ability to meet the urgent questions of the day with dignity and dispatch?

FOND DU LAC, WIS.
REPORTER
MAR 3 1934

Among other problems being extensively discussed by senators these days but on which no final action is likely to be taken is whether Negroes are to be allowed to eat in senate restaurants.

Winder, Ga., News
February 1, 1934

Congressman DePriest, negro member from Illinois, is again on the war path. Last week he introduced into the House a resolution demanding that negroes be given the right to eat in the House restaurant. Now he has demanded the negro ministers be permitted to give the opening prayer at a session of the House. This demand was left up to the House chaplain, who said that he would neither agree to nor refuse the request but would defer it until the House itself had taken action.

Sleeping with Colored Folk

Representative George B. Terrell [Dem. Texas] in a letter to Congressman Oscar DePriest last week stated why he wished the Capitol restaurants open to white citizens only. Afro-American 3-24-34

He said: "I neither eat nor sleep with colored people, and no law can make me do so."

No one, least of all Mr. DePriest, would compel Texas's Terrell to eat or to sleep with colored folk.

If colored people were eating in the House restaurant at Mr. Terrell's lunch time, there are three other government restaurants in which he can eat. If he wants to be exclusive, the best Washington hotels are open to him. Baltimore Md.

What Mr. DePriest does want is that Texas's Terrell shall not substitute his race prejudice for the Constitution of the United States, in the regulation of government buildings, cafes, and restaurants.

As for the Texas Congressman's taboo on sleeping with colored persons, an AFRO correspondent hastens to call his hand, and we are frank to admit that knowing what we do of many people in Texas, we would never give Representative Terrell the slightest chance.

A Fresh Plague

The other day 30 students of Howard University undertook to test, by mass action, the rules governing service in the House of Representatives restaurant. They aimed to "rush" this eating place, because the day before one of their professors had been asked to leave after he had had a meal. Despite the protests of Congressman de Priest, Negroes are not being welcomed in the House restaurant. Recently the restriction has become a vital issue. The young men who resorted to the demonstration last Saturday were evidently intent upon giving form and substance to their resentment.

When they had been foiled in their original purpose, they made a round of the capitol. As they were passing the House ways and means committee room, they were accosted by Harry Parker, the aged colored messenger of the committee. He asked them, it is reported, "why they did not go along about their business and not try to make trouble." Then, according to the account, "one of the student group, Harold Covington, turned upon Parker and struck him, and there was a mixup between the young and the old man."

And so conservative and radical met in Washington, just as they are meeting throughout the Negro community. Parker is probably regarded as an "Uncle Tom" by the young firebrands, meaning thereby that he acquiesces in a scheme imposed by the white majority. Yet by keeping his sense of values, by being faithful and dependable, he has done much more for his people than is likely to be the case with any of the intellectuals who set upon him. Everywhere one sees this cleavage between the older, soldier group and the more urgent younger men, with the result that the position of leadership among Negroes formerly held by conservatives may yet be wrested from them by headlong and insistent rivals. But what makes this dissension particularly painful is that it involves actual violence, the weapon which youth is all too apt to use as the solution of difficult problems. The ferocity of Hitler's Brown Shirts is a case in point.

It is a curious thing that the Left is perhaps more bitter toward those who are unwilling to go to the same extreme than they are toward the Right. Thus Communists in this country have sought to make Norman Thomas miserable because he prefers to stick to his own brand of Socialism, involving an evolutionary approach to a common goal of a new society. Thus the Leninists and Stalinists of Russia have no use for the common garden variety of Socialists. Thus an addled Covington attacks a respectable Harper, and exemplifies the fresh plague that harries an unhappy folk.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

DEMOCRATIC LIABILITY?

2-12-34

Congressman Lindsey Warren, Democrat, of North Carolina, who threw a monkey wrench into the political futures of numerous Norther and Western Democratic members of Congress when he, as chairman of the House committee of accounts, issued an order barring Congressman DePriest's secretary, and other colored citizens, from the privilege of taking meals in the public restaurant operated as an annex to the dining room in which members of Congress take their lunches.

While Northern and Western members of Congress viewed with alarm the raising of the race question among a half million potential Democratic voters holding the balance of power as a Congressional election approached, Mr. Warren stood by his order with the following caustic comment:

"In refusing to serve the two Negroes today in the house restaurant, Manager P. H. Johnson of the restaurant was acting upon my orders and instructions. It has never served Negro employees or visitors, nor will it so long as I have anything to do with it."

The North Carolina congressman was wrong in saying that the restaurant had "never served Negro employees or visitors." It has done so right along until Mr. Warren's appointee, Mr. Johnson, and some of the congressman's constituents and other Southerners brought up their recent objection. Mr. Warren's order, like many another political boner, will cost the Democratic party a flock of congressmen and senators. But what difference does that make to a professional Southerner:

The "Battle" of Washington

THERE rages around the capitol building at Washington a furious bloodless battle for the recognition of a race's status as citizens of the United States. The fighting started when a congressman of North Carolina set up the dictum that no American born person of color should be served food in the public restaurant attached to the house of representatives. The manager of the restaurant, who is an appointee of this congressman, spied the colored secretary of the lone colored congressman offering for service and forbade it. The North Carolina congressman then ruled that the restaurant, owned by the United States, and supported by the taxes of all citizens of all colors, would officially bar citizens of the colored race.

Then the battle started, and before it is over the foundations of bigotry, intolerance, and race prejudice will be stirred and shaken as they have not been agitated since pre-civil war days.

The main reason is that the present generation of colored people, and a great many of the present generation of white people, are aware that most of the economic difficulties that confront the darker race have their origin in color. If the United States government puts the official stamp of approval on this monster, that settles and seals the economic doom of 12,000,000 Americans of dark hue.

The other day when a Howard University professor of doubtful racial identity presented himself for service the restaurant manager asked him, "are you a foreigner?" His grandfather fought on the side of the union in the war between the states, his father fought for America in the Spanish-American war and he fought for his country in the world war, but he couldn't purchase a meal in a restaurant owned and operated at the seat of the capital of the nation because he happens not to be white. On the other hand, had he been a Hindu, a Mexican Indian, a native of Siam or San Domingo, or China or Japan or of any of the colored nations of the outer world he would have been served graciously and promptly.

There are some who call those who didn't take congressman WARREN'S order lying down, "advocates of social equality." On the contrary they are advocates of social justice, of legal equality, of economic security, of the right to live their lives under the same governmental priviliges and immunities guaranteed to all other citizens of the United States. If that is social equality, then that is what they are "agitating on account of," as comic strip Popeye would say.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
POST

FEB 12 1934

Race Relation Topics Argued By Ministers

Nazi Rule and DePriest Cafe Incident Debated in Asbury Church.

The Nazi regime in Germany, the DePriest House restaurant incident, relativity of distance of the millenium in race relations, all were discussed last night at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Eleventh and K streets northwest, by various speakers, including Bishop William Fraser McDowell, retired; Dr. B. G. Brawley, the Rev. Russell Clinchy and Rabbi J. T. Loeb.

The twelfth observance of Race Relations Day marked the occasion, Dr. Clinchy said, for a new Emancipation Proclamation to issue, that the majorities of the world might be made safe from themselves. Referring to the restaurant incident made an issue by Representative DePriest, he scored Americans who waxed wroth about conditions in Germany while similar conditions prevailed here.

"We can not get better race relations here," said Bishop McDowell, "until we get better people of both races. There must be a fundamental improvement in the character of all races before they can stand the strain of better relationships. Good brotherhood men can be made only out of the broad-minded from within every group."

Dean Brawley, of Howard University, however, reminded his audience of various occasions when salvation grew out of righteousness rather than peace, and when the existence of good brotherhood men among the Negro race had been perpetuated by the strong arm of a brotherhood that was worse.

"We are still a great way from the millenium in race relations," he said. "If the Negro would advance, it is necessary for him not only to be absolutely honest, but to be thoroughly alert. I view with alarm a prevalent suggestion that the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, and similar organizations join as one clearing house. This suggestion means control by the South of agencies of Negro betterment."

Rabbi Loeb, speaking in the place of Rabbi Abram Simon, who was ill, declared the superstructure of religion and civilization lay in interracial good will. He compared the Nazi regime in Germany with the Klan regime in Scottsboro, and paid special tributes to Abraham Lincoln and to Julius Rosenwald, for their foresight in improvement of racial conditions.

STANDARD UNION
Brooklyn, N.Y.
MAR 23 1934

Color Line Raised By Southerner in House Restaurant

By MYRON H. BENT

Washington, March 23.—About the most stupid thing that has been done on Capitol Hill in a long time is to bring up the race issue. Congress has one colored member, Representative Oscar De Priest of Chicago. He is serving his third term in the House. He has a colored secretary who has been eating in the Coffee Shop of the House restaurant, Mr. DePriest of course eating with the other members, and his status has never been questioned.

Representative Warner of North Carolina is chairman of the committee on accounts, which runs the House restaurant. Recently he appointed a constituent of his as manager, who was a former member of the North Carolina State Senate. The other day the manager stopped Mr. De Priest's secretary from eating in the Coffee Shop, which he had been using for a long time without any objection, on the ground of his color. He of course took up the matter with his chief. The latter protested to Mr. Warren without any result. Mr. Warren announced that no colored people will eat in the Capitol while he can prevent it.

Representative De Priest addressed the House in defense of the rights of his secretary and made an argument that could not be met except by an unreasoning prejudice. He introduced a resolution providing for an investigation for which a petition is being generally signed for immediate consideration. It requires 145 signatures.

Mr. Warren represents a typical Southern district where the prejudice against the colored race is still strong, and it is easy to make political capital there by raising the race issue. Mr. DePriest represents a colored district in Chicago formerly represented by the late Martin Madden. Many cities of the North have a large colored population, and in some cases it is an important factor in elections. Harlem also has 80,000 colored voters.

Formerly the colored vote has gone to the Republicans, but for some years it has been divided, and this has given general satisfaction because it tended to remove the race issue in politics, a thing greatly to be desired. Raising the issue by a Democrat in the Capitol will tend to drive the colored vote back into the Republican fold. Refusing the race equal rights under the very dome of the Capitol cannot of course be tolerated or defended, and the result of the investigation is a foregone conclusion. Representative Warren will have to back water and will be left in an embarrassing position. Of course he will make himself solid in North Carolina, which is probably what he desired. However, he has rendered a poor service to his own people in needlessly bringing up the race issue in such a trivial matter. It was a very stupid thing to do.

Representative De Priest stands well with his colleagues and is respected because he gives no offense. The House side is more sensitive than the Senate over the color line. Senator Copeland stated that colored men would be permitted to eat in the public section of the Senate restaurant.

New York Times

MAR 19 1934

BAN ON NEGROES ASSAILED

Rev. C. E. Wagner Upholds Their Right to Eat at Capitol.

Exclusion of Negroes from the restaurant of the House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington was denounced last night by the Rev. C. Everett Wagner at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-eighth Street, west of Broadway.

"As President Roosevelt has so often crystallized and organized the truly better sentiment in the United States," he said, "here is an opportunity to take a drastic stand which will make the Negro people feel that there is a new deal for them in the recovery program."

He pointed out that members of the House had a right to form a private club from which Negroes were excluded, but that in the use of governmental property "the Negroes have as much right as the whites."

Chester, S. C., Reporter
March 29, 1934

The main purpose of Congressman DePriest in ringing the changes on the Congressional restaurant as he is doing is to embarrass the Administration, while furnishing for himself in the Chicago black belt the very best campaign material possible. Had there been any doubts about DePriest's re-nomination they're probably vanished and gone by now.

Discrimination—1934

Hoodlums and Crooks

While Representative Warren (Dem., N.C.) was trying to explain to the House Friday why he had excluded Representative DePriest's secretary from the House restaurant and how he had provided a special place in the cellar for colored persons to eat in the Capitol, Mr. DePriest got his 147th signature to his petition.

The DePriest petition will put up to the House the right of all citizens to eat in Government-owned restaurants.

Warren said he had received protests against his color-line procedure from Communists, Socialists and the like and as a final outrage a mob of hoodlums and crooks from Howard University, who came down and almost precipitated a riot.

What makes Howard University students crooks and hoodlums is that they decline to eat in the cellar of the Capitol when other American citizens eat in the House restaurant.

Mr. DePriest's address the week before gave this restrained yet forceful presentation of the case:

The House restaurant is not for members only but for members and their friends.

Mr. DePriest wants for his constituents the same treatment that other Congressmen have. He does not want and will not accept a separate restaurant.

States which have race prejudice and institute separation of races in public places are only a part of the Union and cannot impose their procedure upon the other states.

Howard University students who staged the demonstration are just like the radicals in other colleges—no better and no worse.

The effectiveness of Mr. DePriest's remarks may be attested by the fact that 47 additional Congressmen signed his petition immediately to bring the whole question to a vote in the House.

That is what is needed—a show-down vote. Let Mr. DePriest insist on that.

Let us know, Oscar, who are the Congressmen who want the taxpayers to support lily-white restaurants in the Capitol.

Thirty Radicals

There are those who during the last week criticized severely thirty Howard University students who made a demonstration against jim crow in the Capitol restaurants.

The boys were termed radicals. And weak-kneed, soft-headed conservatives at the university debated means of disciplining the youngsters.

If radicals is the worst name that can be found for these students, Howard University should consider that a compliment.

Representative Lehlbach (Rep., N.J.) said some things about radicals last week in Congress that might be taken to heart at Howard. Said he:

"The word radical is derived from the Greek word meaning root. A real radical goes to the root of the thing.

"The radicals have always been the beacon lights of history. They came from the high, they came from the low. Look at the Declaration of Independence, and you will see an illustrious roll of radicals on that immortal scroll.

"The greatest radical of all was born in a manger and crucified between two thieves.

"I apprehend that if there is anything at all in the Darwinian theory of the origin of species, then the first monkey who slid down the trunk of a tree was the first radical; and why? Because he upset the established and ordained order of things. The conservative monkeys looked at him and shrieked at him from the tree tops. The tail hold that was good enough for their fathers was good enough for them, and the conservative monkeys called him a radical, a communist, an anarchist, and a fool, but the radical monkey lifted up his face in hope to heaven, stood erect and walked, and in the lapse of ages the radical became a man and the conservative has remained a monkey."

Howard could well afford to trade its fearful and nervous faculty members for an equal number of radical students without any loss to the university. And the sooner this could be done, the better.

Oscar DePriest

One may differ with the methods and approaches of Congressman Oscar DePriest but there is no room for debate in regard to his industry and courage. His services to Howard University have been eclipsed by the fearless manner in which he has challenged the discrimination against colored people, in the House restaurant in Washington. The editorial published in the Norfolk Journal and Guide last week and reprinted in this issue of The Planet forcefully states the issue from the standpoint of Colored Americans. The fact that Congressman DePriest has been able to secure the necessary 145 names to his petition to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of his resolution proves that the lone Colored Congressman has influence in Congress. The issue will now be put squarely up to the Congress and the vote will determine whether or not under the "New Deal" such flagrant discrimination against American citizens will be tolerated. Both Democratic and Republican Congressmen in doubtful States will be held to strict accountability for their votes on this measure, and Congressman DePriest is entitled to the credit for preventing them from dodging the issue.

Other Editors Say

The "Battle" of Washington

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Then the battle started, and before it is over the foundations of bigotry, intolerance and race prejudice will be stirred and shaken as they have not been agitated since pre-Civil War days.

The main reason is that the present generation of colored people, and a great many of the present generation of white people, are aware that most of the economic difficulties that confront the darker race have their origin in color. If the United States government puts the official stamp of approval on this monster, that settles and seals the economic doom of 12,000,000 Americans of dark hue.

The other day when a Howard University professor of doubtful racial identity presented himself for service the restaurant manager asked him, "Are you a foreigner?" His grandfather fought on the side of the Union in the War Between the States, his father fought for America in the Spanish-American war, and he fought for his country in the World War, but he couldn't purchase a meal in a restaurant owned and operated at the seat of the capital of the nation because he happens not to be white. On the other hand, had he been a Hindu, a Mexican Indian, a native of Siam or San Domingo, or China or Japan or of any of the colored nations of the outer world he would have been served graciously and promptly.

There are some who call those who didn't take Congressman Warren's order lying down, "advocates of social equality." On the contrary, they are advocates of social justice, of legal equality, of economic security, of the right to live their lives under the same governmental privileges and immunities guaranteed to all other citizens of the United States. If this is social equality, then that is what they are "agitating on account of," as comic strip Popeye would say.—Norfolk Journal and Guide.

Orangeburg, S. C., Democrat
March 27, 1934

No Southern Innovation.

Representative Oscar DePriest, the only Negro member of Congress, has recently stirred up some discussion against the practice in the restaurant of the National House of Representatives of serving Negroes and whites in separate establishments. The seperation rule, of course, has not been applied against colored members of Congress but to other colored workers and visitors.

The issue now being raised was directed against a North Carolina Democrat, Representative Warren, who happens to be at the present time Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, which controls the contingent fund for House expenditures. A few days ago this member made a short statement to the House, in which he declared that "for the last twelve fiscal years this restaurant has been operated at an average net annual deficit of $25,961.72 . . . Since April 15, 1933, and up to this hour, we have operated this restaurant without a loss and with a profit of approximately $50... We have saved the taxpayers of this nation thousands of dollars by careful scrutiny and investigation . . ."

When the operation of the restaurant was taken over from private parties in 1921 Republicans were in charge of the National Government. The rule against serving colored people employees and visitors was inaugurated by Republicans and continued by them for twelve years before the Southern Democrat, Mr. Warren, took charge. In his speech he pointed out as follows:

When this restaurant was established, in 1921, under the chairmanship of Mr. Clifford Ireland, Republican Representative from Illinois, he open-

ed a place in the basement for the serving of colored employees and visitors. Mind you, this was 4 years before I entered this body.

This was continued under Mr. Clarence MacGregor, Republican Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, from New York, and it was continued by Mr. Charles L. Underhill, Republican Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, from Massachusetts, and has been continued by me.

In this place we give the same service, the same food as we do upstairs, and the same cleanly surrounds prevail. The prices there are slightly lower.

I have made no rule. I am carrying out the policies and rules that have been in force ever since this restaurant was established, and before I came here.

Concerning the demonstration by colored students of Howard University Representative Warren said:

One day last week a lot of Communists came down to see us. Another day they described themselves as Socialists; another day a demonstration was made by those who claimed to be representatives of the International Labor Defense. Finally, on last Saturday, the supreme outrage occurred, when a mob of toughs and hoodlums from Howard University came down and almost precipitated a riot.

That very morning a respectable colored citizen called up the authorities of that university pleaded that these students be not permitted to come here, but it went unheeded.

Every paper in this town the day before carried full notice, with blazing headlines, that it was going to be done. Filth, vulgarity, and profanity rang out through the corridors down there. The police told me that never in their lives had they ever taken such insults.

Three splendid ladies pushed their way out of the restaurant into that mob, came to my office, and told me that they would never put their foot in there again on account of the vile and horrible language that had been used in their presence.

A feeble effort was made 2 days ago expressing disapproval of those actions. There was one man who could have stopped it. He did not because he did not want to do it. By reasons of these demonstrations our records show that for the last 10 days the restaurant has lost considerable money while prior to that we were making some money every day.

DePRIEST WINS FIRST ROUND.

Representative Oscar De Priest has won his fight to bring his resolution on the House restaurant issue out of the committee which had consigned it to oblivion. He has succeeded in getting the required 145 signatures to take the resolution from the Rules Committee. So on April 9, the House of Representatives will go on record and make known to the world whether the chief requisite to eat in a Government institution maintained by the people's taxes is the color of one's skin.

All liberal, fair-minded, clear-thinking Congressmen are expected to support Mr. DePriest's resolution. Because the Representative from the First Illinois District is a Republican does not imply that partisan politics should be played. Both Democrats and Republicans have a duty to perform in accordance with their oath of office. Nor should there be an injection of sectionalism.

Representative Lindsay Warren of North Carolina, chairman of the Accounts Committee, in a twenty-minute speech teeming with prejudice, bigotry and un-Americanism sought to justify his exclusion policy in reply to the stinging rebuke recently administered him by Representative De Priest. He stated that when the House restaurant was established in 1921 a special eating place was provided in the basement for Negro employees and others. Evidently the "others" to whom he referred meant all other Negroes from Dr. R. R. Moton down. The Secretary to a Congressman, if colored, came in the category of "basement diners," but not a secretary if his skin was white.

There are many able Congressmen from the South but few are eligible to fill such positions as chairman of the Accounts Committee. They have their own preconceived ideas about Negro citizens and how they should be treated. They hold their narrow, personal opinions above the law. Not content with making laws to humiliate and keep down the Negro in their respective communities, which legislation is declared unconstitutional by the highest court in the land, they show a disregard for customs and traditions of others by seeking to draw the color line under the very dome of the Capitol.

The protest visit to the House Restaurant by students of Howard University was an unwise step and is to be regretted. But when Mr. Warren characterizes participants as "a mob of hoodlums and crooks from Howard University," he faithfully lives up to the charge repeatedly made that those of his type lose their heads and display more heat than light when discussing issues in which the Negro is involved.

Emile Gauvreau comments in the Daily Mirror it is a curious anomaly that the same day the House voted to grant powers to an investigating committee, authorized to hunt down all alien as well as Nazi activity in the United States, Representative De Priest was on the floor of the House urging that Negroes be not barred from the House restaurant. It is also an anomaly that on the same day that the House voted to investigate all alien and Nazi activity in this country a Negro taxpayer, who accompanied white friends to the House Restaurant, was refused service when he answered "no" to the question asked: "Are you a foreigner?" Of light complexion, he would have been treated like a human being had he assured the restaurant management he was other than a colored American.

Those of Representative Warren's way of thinking see no incongruity or un-Americanism in giving foreigners rights and privileges they would deny American citizens. They do a lot of talking about our democratic form of government, but do everything in their power to set up an autocracy predicated on color. Such abnormal reasoning and queer conduct are heritages of slavery in which time has been more considerate of the oppressed than the oppressors.

Social Equality

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
March 24, 1934

Leaders of the negro race in the south will deplore the boisterous attempt of Representative DePriest, Chicago negro, to make the House restaurant available to negroes.

DePriest enjoys the privileges of any other member of Congress. He may invite as many negroes as he likes to eat with him in the restaurant reserved for members. The only restriction that applies to him applies equally to any other member—he must accompany his guests. The public restaurants at the Capitol do not serve negroes.

Following a fuss made by DePriest, a group of Howard College students attempted to force their way into the restaurant. They were thrown out of the Capitol after one of their number had been knocked down by a negro messenger who first cautioned the negro boys to behave themselves.

DePriest charges Representative Warren of South Carolina, chairman of the restaurant committee, with prejudice against negroes. He is endeavoring to secure a sufficient number of names of representatives to a petition to force the committee to serve negroes.

Southern negroes, in the enjoyment of rights of citizens and equal protection under the law, would not attempt to force themselves into dining rooms or restaurants with white persons. To do so would defy social customs. Social equality is not obtained by forcing oneself where he is not wanted. It is evidence of inferiority.

Booker T. Washington never quite lived down the White House luncheon episode. Negroes felt that he injured himself with the white people of the south by defying a social custom with which he was thoroughly familiar. It was contrary to his teaching. Social equality is a matter of acceptance, not one of insistence.

If DePriest should succeed in securing admittance to the Capitol restaurant for negroes it would then be a negro restaurant. Nothing would be gained.

Senate Resolution Against Racial Discrimination In Washington, D.C., Adopted

Telegram to The New York Age

ALBANY, N. Y.—Senator George Blumberg of Brooklyn, the only Republican to represent New York City in the upper house of the legislature introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted Monday night:

"Whereas, it appears from a current newspaper article that there has been discrimination against Negroes in a restaurant open to the public and located in the United States Capitol and that service of food herein has been refused to Negroes;

"And whereas, such treatment tends to create racial prejudices and animosity; and whereas, the people of this state are not in accord with such practices;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved (if the Assembly concur), that the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby respectfully memoralized to enact such measures as will prohibit all public restaurants under it control and management from discriminating against patrons thereof because of race, creed or color;

"And be it further resolved (if the Assembly concur), that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the clerk of the House of Representatives and to the secretary of he Senate and to each member of the Congress elected thereto from this state."

Discrimination-1934

The All Powerful Negro

From Raleigh, N.C., News and Observer

EDITOR'S NOTE: Where the Negro is involved, the average Southern white man forgets all rules of journalism, every law of courtesy and decency but Mr. Warren had the chief law of Christianity.

For example, the first rule of the press is that a correspondent shall not express his personal views in a news article.

Read the article below, and AFRO readers may understand why those who live in the South can never be happy until they leave this type of white man in the South and move to more civilized areas.

The controversy started last week by Representative Oscar De Priest Negro member of the House from Illinois, about Negroes eating in the House restaurant, has calmed somewhat, but no one knows for how long.

DePriest's resolution to investigate the accounts committee headed by Representative Lindsay C. Warren is now before the rules committee of which Representative Edward W. Pou is chairman.

DePriest has threatened that unless Mr. Pou's committee gives him a favorable report within a week, that he will resort to the discharge rule so that the matter may be brought before the House. To do this he would have to get the signatures of 145 members, which is considered improbable.

Not Expected to Act

The rules committee will meet tomorrow, but is not expected to act on the resolution. DePriest has talked to Chairman Pou, but no formal request has been made for a hearing.

In the meantime, Representative Lindsay Warren has maintained a strict silence since the first day of the occurrence, and the North Carolina member has been congratulated on all sides for his dignity and poise in handling the matter.

Quite Distasteful

The affair is quite distasteful to Mr. Warren, who was merely carrying out the rules established under Republican chairmen of the committee on accounts four years before he came to Congress. When it was reported to Mr. Warren that Negroes were in the restaurant, he ordered that they not be served and immediately took the blame off the shoulders of State Senator P. H. Johnson, the manager of the restaurant, and assumed entire responsibility.

Former Congressman Charles L. Underhill, of Massachusetts, who was Mr. Warren's predecessor as chairman of the committee when the Republicans were in power, came to Capitol Hill on Friday and warmly congratulated the North Carolina member, and told his Republican colleagues that Warren was doing just what he had done while his party was in control.

No Disposition Evident

While the matter has been printed in nearly every paper of the nation, there has been little editorial comment and no disposition to try to stir up any race prejudice. The opinion here is that DePriest is in a desperate political fix in Illinois and that he seized on this incident, thinking it would aid him.

In the meantime, Lindsay Warren is standing pat and will do so. The only way he can be overruled is by a vote of the House. If that should happen, then many members say that the House restaurant would quickly go out of commission, as its patronage would be cut at least 75 per cent.

HAVERHILL, MASS
EVE. GAZETTE

MAR 15 1934

Race Issue In Congress

To the Editor of The Gazette:—The House of Representatives at Washington maintains a restaurant; it belongs to all the people just as the national capital building itself belongs to all of us. Last January Morris Lewis, secretary to Congressman De Priest and his son, Morris Lewis, Jr., a clerk, were barred from this restaurant. I have eaten in this place more than once; any white citizen can eat there any time. These two men were refused food because they are Negroes. Congressman Warren, chairman of the committee, stated: "I ordered that the practice of serving Negroes cease as soon as I discovered it was being done."

Congressman Warren, of course, is a southern Democrat; he will have the solid backing of his party members from the South.

The Negro papers are pretty full of powerful language denouncing this discrimination. Congressman De Priest is doing his best to obtain an opportunity to have an investigation of the affair, but so far has been blocked by Speaker Rainey.

The above are the bare facts in this case.

Suppose now that a couple of well-dressed Jews had entered that restaurant and asked for food, and suppose they had been refused because of their race, what do you think would have happened? This would happened: The president would have quit smiling long enough to denounce any and every rule, or regulation, which discriminated against the Jews, and he would have done a duty to himself and the nation. In the case of two highly-educated Negroes, both graduates from a Negro college, both respectful and well-dressed, were denied food in a public restaurant, owned by the people of the nation, for the sole reason that they are Negroes; and the Democratic party in control of the government is working overtime to suppress a Negro congressman and deny him free speech.

There were 600,000 Negroes that marched to the front, most of whom went to France in the war, many of whom never returned. The Negro is good enough to fight for his country but he is not good enough to eat in a public restaurant, paid for and operated and bossed by Congress.

Congressman Martin of Massachusetts said: "The Republicans don't believe in discrimination. They will support him (De Priest) in the rules committee."

Under Republican rule Negroes did eat in that restaurant; under Democratic rule they don't eat there; but this is not the big issue. The issue involved in this affair is one of free speech; that's the big issue. In the next election in every border state, inthe middle states, too, you will find the Democratic party appealing to the Negro citizens to "Stand by the president." But did the president stand by them? Would he have remained silent if in place of those two Negro citizens, it had been two Jewish citizens? You know the answer.

(Signed)
F. G. R. GORDON.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
March 29, 1934

BLACK AND WHITE DINING

The black and white argument over allowing negroes, unaccompanied by their only colored congressman, to eat in the House restaurant at Washington, will probably end where it started, with the colored being restricted to the regular eating place set aside in the basement. If the colored ever had a chance to mix with the whites in the main dining room of the restaurant, the students of Howard University have probably killed it. The other day a large group from this colored school swooped down on Representative Lindsay Warren, Democrat of North Carolina, whose congressional committee is in charge of the restaurant. He had ordered that some negroes who came into the restaurant be not served. The incident was taken up by Congressman DePriest, the only colored member of the House. DePriest became abusive of the restaurant head and set out to get 145 signatures of members which would take the question of colored rights out of committee and bring it to the floor of the huose for action. He secured the signatures.

The Howard students raided the restaurant and are said to have considerably roughed it and abused the management. They seemed to have forgotten that the Howard University is the only institution of the kind chartered and directly supported by the government of the United States. It is entirely a colored institution and has been long in existence, enjoying its unique position and advantages. The Secretary of the Interior is its patron-ex officio and its trustees are approved by congress.

The student near-riot might easily result in the institution being replaced on its own footing and denied the direct financial aid of the federal government. The question is often asked why this one institution of learning should be under the wing of the government to the exclusion of all other white and colored schools.

The negroes are being very badly advised in regard to their rights to service in the restaurant. Mr. Warren in speaking of the matter in the house said his office had been visited by delegations representing themselves to be Communists, Socialists and the like, and concluded: "Finally, last Friday, came the supreme outrage of all, when a mob of hoodlums and crooks from Howard University came down and almost precipitated a riot."

Social equality is not any more acceptable to the thoughtful people of the North, both black and white than it it is in the South. It is quite probable that the house restaurant affair will end with negroes' position considerably harmed.

Baltimore
March 19, 1934

A TWOFOLD BLUNDER

A cherished objective can be gained and retained through force only when the superior force lies with the individual or group out to gain and retain the objective. Plainly this formula reacts against and not in favor of the group of Negro students who tried to force their way into the house restaurant over the decree of the restaurant management.

The Howard university students may have started out with the specific intention of creating such a row as to compel Representative Lindsay Warren—a North Carolinian who holds that Negroes have no business eating in the house restaurant—to yield to public pressure and soften his order barring Negro laymen from the house restaurant. In these later days the idea seems to be to enlist public support for any and everything by kicking up a storm in one way or another. Sometimes this scheme works and on other occasions it becomes a boomerang. Our notion is that the Howard university Negroes hurt rather than helped the cause they started out to espouse. It is also our notion that Representative Warren made a mistake when he raised the race issue in conjunction with the house restaurant.

By stimulating a dormant issue Mr. Warren invited the series of outbursts that have followed his "lily-white" order. The lid is now off and Mr. Warren and his boys can't replace it by silencing Congressman DePriest, the lone Negro member, and calling in police to deal with Negroes who seek admittance to the house restaurant. DePriest and his association for the advancement of the colored race are tearing down rather than building up a better feeling between the two races. Congressman Warren is doing the same thing and one suspects in a more effective fashion.

The Negroes cannot hope to win by force and Warren and his crew ought to

know better than permit the use of force in an issue of this nature. One wrong does not justify another, especially when the second makes it all the more difficult to correct the first. As the matter now stands an early settlement of the house restaurant race issue is out of the question. Neither can well yield to the demands of the other unless there is a mutual agreement to forget the show of force.

The government, in the nature of things, cannot operate a restaurant that recognizes the color line. If the house restaurant is to be open to non-members, it must be open to members of the two races. If it is to be barred to all except members, the order of Congressman Warren can be tolerated. One wonders, however, whether or not it is the duty of the government to operate a restaurant for the benefit of congressmen and employes of the congress. Is there any good reason why the restaurant should not be operated by private interests? This, of course, would not completely solve the race question but it would take it out of congressional politics.

In any event it is time the pros and cons faced the realities of the moment and stopped kindling flames that defy control. The problem of race relationship is one separate and apart from who does or does not dine in the house restaurant. A mixture of the two issues is uncalled for and if continually stirred a first class explosion is likely to result.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWS

MAR 24 1934

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE

Oscar DePriest, colored Congressman from Chicago, is making a mighty yell about the rule barring negroes from the House restaurant, promulgated by Chairman Warren (North Carolina Democrat) of the accounts committee.

And it may just be that DePriest has the edge of the argument, considering the long-prevailing customs and practices in the national capital. Washington, officially, has specialized under Republican rule, in policies of "equality" for the negroes, and the custom is not easily overturned. Perhaps these southern Democrats will yet be forced to solve their problem by recourse to something akin to the "Jim Crow" laws, and put in a special restaurant for the exclusive use of DePriest and other members of his race!

Meantime, however, one does not doubt that DePriest is fixing himself up right well for reelection from his district which is preponderantly negro by getting into the limelight with a fight like this. It has provided about the only opportunity he has had thus far to grab a headline.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
TELEGRAM

MAR 17 1934

Better Places To Eat

Nothing of any value is likely to develop for either white or colored people from the current controversy waged in the capital to force the House restaurant to serve Negroes. In fact precisely the opposite may occur. If the matter is carried to the Supreme Court there is a possibility that the Court will order that same provisions be made for all patrons, regardless of creed or color. Such a victory, on the other hand, would be an empty one. If colored people forced their way into the restaurant they would be discriminated against, they would find no welcome there and they would eat with the certain knowledge that they were deciddly unwelcome.

Naturally, as Mr. Frank Smethurst, writing in the Raleigh News and Observer, points out, "for this concession squeezed out of the unwilling through the necessity of a stern and letter-tight interpretation of the law, the rank and file of Negroes will pay a bitter price."

And there are so many ways in which they will pay. Besides, what will they gain? What good will the privilege of eating in Washington restaurants afford the Negro farmer in North Carolina? He is more likely to profit from improved schools for his children, for more agreeable farming conditions in his State.

We do not believe that the current struggle in Washington represents the opinion or the expressed desire of the masses of colored people. It is noisy, dangerous and signifies nothing.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR

MAR 25 1934

KEEPING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Having no occasion to dine in the house restaurant, we are not overly interested in the fight between Representative WARREN, of North Carolina, and Representative DE PRIEST, of Illinois, as to whether racial lines be drawn in the place regarding non-member patrons.

However, we would rise to defend the Tar Heel solon against the charges that he has discriminated against the negro race as head of the accounts committee by ordering the manager, also a North Carolinian, to serve no negroes aside from DE PRIEST and his invited guests.

Mr. WARREN set no precedent and made no discrimination. He followed a precedent set by an Illinois republican, followed by an Iowan of the same political faith and another from the rock-ribbed land of New England.

These gentlemen ruled that a separate restaurant be maintained for negroes in the basement of the building, where the same food was served at lower prices. It is not on record, we believe, that the negro congressman ever attempted to inject the racial issue under republican management, although now he seems to be determined to force the issue with a democratic chairman.

Again, the *Star-News* reiterates, it is not particularly interested in this fight, but merely notes these facts in order to keep the record straight.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MAR 24 1934

Social Equality

Leaders of the negro race in the south will deplore the boisterous attempt of Representative DePriest, Chicago negro, to make the House restaurant ~~available to~~ negroes.

DePriest enjoys the privileges of any other member of Congress. He may invite as many negroes as he likes to eat with him in the restaurant reserved for members. The only restriction that applies to him applies equally to any other member—he must accompany his guests. The public restaurants at the Capitol do not serve negroes.

Following a fuss made by DePriest, a group of Howard College students attempted to force their ~~way into the~~ restaurant. They were thrown out of the Capitol after one of their number had been knocked down by a negro messenger who first cautioned the negro boys to behave themselves.

DePriest charges Representative Warren of South Carolina, chairman of the restaurant committee, with prejudice against negroes. He is endeavoring to secure a sufficient number of names of representatives to a petition to force the committee to serve negroes.

Southern negroes, in the enjoyment of rights of citizens and equal protection under the law, would not attempt to force themselves into dining rooms or restaurants with white persons. To do so would defy social customs. Social equality is not obtained by forcing oneself where he is not wanted. It is evidence of inferiority.

Booker T. Washington never quite lived down the White House luncheon episode. Negroes felt that he injured himself with the white people of the south by defying a social custom with which he was thoroughly familiar. It was contrary to his teaching. Social equality is a matter of acceptance, not one of insistence.

If DePriest should succeed in securing admittance to the Capitol restaurant for negroes it would then be a negro restaurant. Nothing would be gained.

Discrimination - 1934

Florida

Florida Indifferent Or Cruel To Negro Says Miss Mary W. Ovington On Return From Two Months Tour

Returning to this city after a 60-day tour of the South during which she addressed two churches, one forum, seven committees, fourteen colleges and junior colleges, eleven high schools, eight grammar schools, one school of social service, one library school and four-teen branches of the N. A. A. C. P., Miss Mary W. Ovington, treasurer of the association, declared that except for St. Augustine, "Florida is indifferent or cruel or both" to its Negro citizens.

As evidence she cited the fact that "there were not enough people who dared to join" the Association at Sanford, Fla.; that she believed she should have "embarrassed" the Negroes in Tampa, Miami and West Palm Beach if she had visited them, and that the Negroes of Winter Park are virtually in prison.

"Everything that I enjoyed" she declared, referring to the many attractions offered by Winter Park, 'was closed to them. They could not enter the library or the moving picture house. They were not expected to go to any Rollins College performance. They could notbathe in any of the 28 lakes, not even in summer when the tourists were away. After 8.30, unless they were working for the whites, they must be on their side of the railroad track. Their pay was small. A laundry that cost me $1.30 when given out at the hotel, cost thirty cents when given to a colored woman who called for it and returned it in 24 hours. Few had money to go to the larger town of Orlando. Their neighborhood is dark at night . . . There is 'good feeling' at Winter Park . . . but the Negro who did not 'keep his place' would destroy the social fabric."

Commenting on the workings of the New Deal as she observed it on her lengthy tour Miss Ovington declared: "the politicians are in the first row, the poor whites in the second, and the Negroes a good bit back in the third line. Naturally they get what the others leave and in many places where the whites are pretty hungry and need work, the leavings are old clothes, some food, little work. But where the money is considerable, the Negro may get a good job. You see them on the roads, two Negroes languidly using a shovel and two white men loung[e]ing by them as overseers."

Miss Ovington addressed many groups in North Carolina, especially school pupils, although she ran into one initial difficulty in Durham where the school superintendent ordered her speaking stopped but later rescinded the order. She found that in North Carolina as a result of the association's vigorous fight for equal teachers' salaries the state superintendent of Negro education, Mr. Newbold, who "is much beloved by the teachers" has diminished the inequality between white and colored teachers' salaries from 100 per cent to 25 per cent. She learned that officials of the University of North Carolina favor the State furnishing tuition in the North to Negro students who cannot be admitted to the University.

Miss Ovington feels that "especial emphasis should be placed on work in the South by the N. A. A. C. P."

Discrimination - 1934

Will Rogers Insults Race

Uses Word "Nigger" Repeatedly While Describing Song Over Broadcast Chain

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Will Rogers, one of radio's favorite stars and a stage star for years, created a furore of protest on Sunday night when his description of the music in the popular song, "The Last Round-up," as a "nigger spiritual," roused protests from all over the nation.

As soon as the broadcast closed, phone calls and telegrams came from far and near. Letters from throughout the country followed these.

In a radio discussion of cowboy songs, Hollywood's ambassador-at-large selected the tune as a typical number.

"The words to the song are cowboy all right," declared Rogers, "but the tune is really a 'nigger' spiritual."

He repeated this description three times during the course of his broadcast, which was heard over a coast-to-coast hook-up, emanating from Hollywood.

An interview by the Defender reporter with the officials of N. B. C., resulted in the officials refusing to discuss the matter until they had conferred with Rogers and the officials of the company which sponsored the broadcast.

It was explained, however, that the witty actor was merely using the word in the vernacular common to the South and the West. They said, however, Rogers has never referred to the Jews as "kikes" nor the Italians as "wops" in any of his broadcasts. Rogers is a southerner.

It also developed this week that the nationally known comedian is absolutely free to insult anyone or anything over the air.

Absolute Freedom.

According to the radio editor of the New York World-Telegram, neither the NBC nor the Gulf Refining Company, which hires Rogers, has the right to interfere with the comedian's talks. He is said to have an agreement which permits him absolute freedom.

Nevertheless, protests have been sent by the thousands to NBC and some to the Gulf Refining Company at its headquarters in Pittsburgh. The N.A.A.C.P. telegraphed the Gulf company at Pittsburgh and wrote the NBC and Cecil, Warwick and Cecil, the advertising firm at 230 Park Avenue, New York City, which handles the radio advertising for Gulf Refining.

An apology over the air was demanded by the N.A.A.C.P. Roy Wilkins, N.A.A.C.P. assistant secretary, said many protests had been sent the N.A.A.C.P., but urged persons to write directly to R. J. Flood, Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, for greater effect. The Mellon interests control the Gulf company.

There are many other gasoline companies which advertise over the radio and which have never, so far, insulted customers because of race, color or creed.

American Gas and Oil employs Ethel Waters for its Sunday night broadcasts for one. The Standard Oil Company is also one which does not allow insults in its advertisements in the newspapers or over the radio.

Lefthanded Apology.

The second insult came Sunday night when Mr. Rogers gave what a number of people regarded as a kind of left-handed apology, but which left those who heard it more certain that he did not regard the attitude of his colored radio audience.

After repeating the expression "colored spirituals" with emphasis he remarked: "I was raised with 'd——'; I don't mean that I was raised with them. I mean, by them." He made reference to Tuskegee and Dr. Moton in connection with his praise of spirituals.

More Protests.

That Rogers's insult will affect patronage of his sponsors is further indicated by thousands of protests which still pour in.

James Suggs, Newport, R.I.: "I am one of the many listeners of the Gulf Refining Company's program and on Monday mailed a letter to our New England broadcasting company voicing a protest of the colored community here who are 100 per cent behind the cause."

Sends Clippings.

In reply to a statement made by the Gulf Refining Company that Rogers did not mean any offense, Albert J. Weverly of Washington, sent him a number of clippings which showed the general attitude of protest.

"Will Rogers and your company," Weverly said, "may get by on this first offense, but I warn you that users of Good Gulf Gasoline are listening in and a similar offense, no doubt, will divert thousands of users of the product."

Approved by Company.

Alertus B. Conn, in the Toledo Inquirer, calls attention to the fact that typewritten copies of Rogers's broadcast were submitted to the National Broadcasting Company officials and approved before it went on the air.

Just as Objectionable.

Carita V. Roane, superintendent of the New York State Employment Service, sent the following to Mr. Rogers:

"The term 'd——' used in your last night's broadcast is just as objectionable as is the term 'n——.'"

WILL ROGERS HURLS BACK A SECOND INSULT

[*Special to the AFRO*]

NEW YORK.—In the teeth of thousands of protests against his use of the objectionable word "n——" in a recent broadcast, Will Rogers hurled back what is generally regarded as a more studied second insult, Sunday night.

ROGERS ADDS SECOND SLUR IN BROADCAST

Amsterdam News

Comedian Believed to Have Been Essaying Apology to Race

New York

Believed by many listeners to be attempting a left-handed apology for his repeated use of the word "nigger" in a previous broadcast, Will Rogers, humorist-actor employed by the Gulf Refining Company for weekly programs over the NBC chain, aroused further indignation among Negroes Sunday evening by referring to members of the race as "darkies." 1-31-34

The reference was made in his regular broadcast over NBC. Opening his talk by stating that he had received many requests asking him to sing, Rogers finally worked around to the question of spirituals, which had raised the storm of protests during the previous week. "Some would like to hear me sing a **colored** spiritual," he said. On the preceding Sunday he had referred to the songs three times as "nigger spirituals."

After repeating the expression "colored spiritual" with emphasis, the comedian remarked: "I was raised by darkies. And when I say I was raised by darkies, I don't mean that I was raised **with them.** I mean, by them."

Pursuing the subject, he praised the singing of spirituals by Negroes and made laudatory remarks about the choir at Tuskegee Institute and Robert R. Moton, the principal of the school.

Despite a storm of protesting telegrams, telephone calls and letters which poured in on the National Broadcasting Company and the Gulf Refining Company following Rogers' use of the word "nigger" on January 21, officials of both companies have failed to make statements condemning or condoning the comedian's action.

Movements to boycott the sponsors of the programs, and to strike back at the broadcasting system, were started in various parts of the country. The protests were made by both white and colored radio listeners.

A NASTY WORD

The Call

Will Rogers has done too much to make others happy to act out of character now. That he did when he used the word "nigger" in a broadcast January 21, and "darky" several times January 28. It was a fruitless, ill-considered, uncultured thing to do. He has earned the condemnation he is receiving. 2-3-34 Kan. City Mo.

We say "out of character" advisedly in telling what Will Rogers has done. He is a big man. Calling names is a little thing. Big men do not do little things. The word "nigger" is used less than it used to be. The change has come about because men who respect themselves will not lower their standards by disrespect to others.

The gentleman is courteous as the expression of his inner self. He refuses to insult other men, not that he approves of them all, but because calling names is a cheap trick by which those scorned are dismissed without having been given honest consideration. 2-2-34

Rogers can make two excuses for his use of the word "nigger." The one is that Negroes themselves use it. The more shame to them, say we! It is the summation of contempt aimed at us. Therefore in self-respect we should outlaw the word entirely.

The other excuse is that "nigger" is of long usage. So is "wench" and many another word. They were dropped from polite speech as soon as they took on special meaning. We feel sure no one hates Negroes to the point of wishing to shame them all and for that reason the epithet Rogers used is found only in the mouth of those who have not kept abreast of the times, either purposely or carelessly.

BALTIMORE, MD.
POST

FEB 5 1934

The G. O. P. Side

Democrats Have Passed and Perpetuated the Jim Crow Laws

In order that the Republican point of view may be presented to the people of Baltimore, The Post will publish from time to time articles by Mr. Levin, a former state senator from the Fourth City District. Mr. Levin's expressions are not to be understood as reflecting the opinions of this newspaper. They are published in line with The Post's policy of presenting all phases of public issues. The tenth article follows:

By HARRY O. LEVIN

THE LEAST fair and most discriminating laws adversely affecting the Negro in Maryland were, strange to say, passed not in pre-Civil War days, but in comparatively recent times, in 1904 and 1908, during the administrations of two Democratic governors, John Walter Smith and Austin L. Crothers. The only distinction between the two acts, recognized by all decent citizens as unfair and uncalled for, are that the act of 1904 applied to steam railroads and water transportation and the act of 1908 to electrically operated railways.

Following an appellation said originally to have been bestowed in Massachusetts in 1841 to cars set apart for Negroes, the laws are known as Jim Crow laws, a name used as the title of an early Negro minstrel song. While one will search in vain through the statute books for the laws by this name, curiously enough they are so designated in the headnotes to a case on the subject decided by the Court of Appeals in 1914. Needless to say, the court itself did not use the term, which is deemed derogatory by persons of the colored race.

A strange throw-back from civilized thought of the twentieth century, the laws require railroads, railway lines and steamship lines operating within the state to designate and maintain separate seats for white and colored passengers. A concession of the laws essential to withstand legal attack, requires similar accommodations for both races. Needless to say, this requirement is observed more in the breach than in the observance.

The law does not apply to interstate passengers, railroad employes, nurses, valets, officers in charge of prisoners, nor to passengers in parlor or sleeping cars. Where the journey neither begins nor ends within the state, the passage is deemed interstate and the laws do not apply. If white prisoners are in charge of colored officers or vice versa, the laws do not apply. Another doubtful concession is that passengers in caboose cars are not affected. Heavy penalties are provided for disobedience to the law, as to the carriers, their employes and the passengers themselves.

* * *

NATURALLY the colored people of the state were and are mortally offended by passage of the laws and are rightfully incensed at their perpetuation on the statute books. They are felt to be a standing indignity and insult and several efforts were unsuccessfully made through the courts to declare them unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. The Court of Appeals on two occasions has, however, held them valid exercise of the police power of the state as to journeys wholly within the state, but invalid as to interstate passage. The litigants in both cases were colored, one case arising in Cecil County, the other in Baltimore City. A case on the subject was also heard by the late John C. Rose, then judge of the U. S. District Court for Maryland.

Every effort to have the laws repealed has been repulsed by Democratic administrations and no help has ever been vouchsafed by Governor Ritchie, although repealing measures have been introduced in every session of the Assembly since he has been Governor. Until the session of 1929, the bills had never achieved the dignity of reaching the floor of either House, being always anonymously smothered in heavily Democratic committees. At every session, members of the Legislatures, particularly the committees, are importuned and harangued by groups of colored citizens as well as whites. Campaign pledges are recalled and reprisals are threatened, but on every occasion their pleas for justice have been contemptuously denied.

An amusing feature of one session was, that although the committee professed to be unanimously in favor of the measure, it was reported without recommendation, ostensibly because a majority in favor could not be mustered. The Republican members, always in favor, but overwhelmingly out-numbered, felt that no report was preferable to an unfavorable report, which in itself meant defeat. Upon this occasion, when the bill reached the floor, an immediate motion was made, behind ill-concealed grins, to postpone action until so late in the session that defeat was inevitable.

* * *

ON ANOTHER occasion, although the committee had decided to report favorably, the Democratic chairman of the committee, acting presumably under orders, locked the bill in his safe and refused point-blank the requests of Republican members to deliver it to the body. As action may not be taken without actual presence of the bill, such failure to produce not only defeated it, but prevented an embarrassing roll-call.

At the session of 1931, the repealer after tortuously pursuing its way in success to the desk, on the eve of passage was conveniently removed by an "unknown" person. Stolen, they say it was. Again the tell-tale roll-call was avoided and all the members professed to be unaware of the origin of the "theft" or the participants in the stratagem, which it was naively expected would be swallowed by people who may not be as credulous in the coming election to promises of Democrats, who although soliciting the suffrage of Negroes as arduously as the Republicans, at the same time are unwilling to accord them better than second-rate citizenship in this regard.

It is an amusing commentary on gullibility to observe the assiduous courting of the suffrage of colored voters by Democratic candidates from high to low, and after election evidencing their utter indifference, indeed opposition, to the fundamental rights of this group of citizens.

Apology Is Offered For Rogers' Slurs

An apology for the recent radio aspersions hurled at the Negro by Will Rogers, the Hollywood humorist, was extended yesterday by representatives of the Gulf Refining Company in an unsolicited interview with William H. Davis, president and general manager of The Amsterdam News.

A. F. Orben and A. E. Lehman, representing the refining company, sponsors of the broadcasts in which the Negro was alluded to as "nigger" and "darky," said they were sorry that Rogers had used such ill chosen terms.

HOWARD BARS WILL ROGERS

WASHINGTON—N. pictures in which Will Rogers is filmed will be shown at the Howard Theatre, according to Shep Allen, manager, in a statement to an AFRO reporter Tuesday night.

According to Mr. Allen, contracts had been made with the Fox Film Company for three pictures this year in which Rogers was filmed; the first picture was to appear February 17, but instead, Mr. Allen is bringing "Follies of 1934," produced by are Warren Brothers.

Mr. Allen sent several copies of the AFRO to the Fox Company, showing them that the colored population throughout the country were insulted by the remarks made by Will Rogers in a broadcast sponsored by the Gulf Refining Company, and that the Howard Theatre would be forced to change its contract with them in order to protect the theatre.

Refuse to Buy

Mr. Allen expressed regret that the Fox Film Company had to suffer for remarks made by Will Rogers, stating:

"Sam Hill, manager of the Fox Film Company, is a fine man to deal with. I wish there was some way that I could get back at the Gulf Refining Company who sponsored the program, but there is nothing I can do with them other than refuse to buy their products.

Will Rogers Makes Full and Complete Apology for Insult

In his last broadcast for the Gulf Refining Company on Sunday evening, March 4, Will Rogers, cowboy comedian, made a complete apology for his insult to the Negro listeners-in on his broadcast when a few Sunday nights previous, he referred to their race as "niggers" and followed up, the next Sunday night, with the use of the term "darky."

In his valedictory radio address, Rogers said that someone in Amarillo, Tex., had requested him to say something about mothers-in-law during the course of his broadcast. Mr. Rogers said that his own mother-in-law had been a fine woman and that he never made jokes about mothers-in-law.

"No where in any of my writings or speeches will you find cracks about mothers-in-law," said Rogers. "In fact," he continued, "I do not hurt the feelings of any group, class or race. I was surprised to learn on my recent visit to New York that some of my colored friends were offended at me for a remark I made unintentionally. I wish to state now that there was no insult meant or intention to cast reflection on the colored race."

George M. Cohan succeeds Mr. Rogers as the star of the Gulf Refining Company's broadcast, and it is reported that Irving Berlin will take over the spot early in May.

Discrimination-1934

General

ROGERS ELABORATES ON USE OF "DARKY"

Amsterdam News

Comedian Urges Tobias to Send Letter to Press —Meant Tribute

3-24-34

Not satisfied with his radio apology for the use of "nigger" and "darky" in broadcasts two months ago, Willing Rogers, comedian, has written to Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and urged him to communicate to Negroes everywhere his regrets through the Negro press, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Rogers said in part: "I think you folks are wrong in jumping too hastily on someone or anyone who might use the word with no more thought of belittlement than I did. I'm not offering any excuses for using it myself. I was wrong; but it is the intention and not the wording that you must look for...

"The whole thing started over me trying to pay a most deserved tribute to the art of the race...in my enthusiasm...I reverted to the word that I had used since childhood down home with never a thought of disrespect..."

Word "Colored" in Medics Dictionary Brings Protest

Courier

Chicago Def.

NEW YORK, June 15.—According to information received at the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a reputable Race physician, the American Medical association is preparing to issue a directory of American physicians in which the word "Colored" is to appear after the names of all Race physicians listed.

In a letter to the directory department of the A. M. A. in Chicago, the N. A. A. C. P. has demanded the instant removal of this unnecessary racial designation. No such designation appears after the names of members of other racial groups. The association is urging physicians throughout the country to promptly protest against this discrimination.

"SEGREGATION IS IN THE AIR," SAYS J. A. ROGERS

The question of segregation is in the air. Some, it appears, are advocating more of it. These are certainly gluttons, it seems to me, for if there is one thing we have nothing but in America, it is segregation. Northwards of New York city as far as the Canadian border there is a certain degree of freedom, it is true, but in all the vast region to the south and southwest, there is enough of it to satisfy the most fire-breathing exponent of Negroism.

Who are the Negroes who advocate segregation and why do they do so? First, there are the leaders, who see more profit for themselves, the most followers they can assemble—in short, they're no different from the leaders of any other ism, white or black. Next there are the followers, who are animated with the mistaken notion that one way to cure the thing you are condemning in another group is to have more of it yourself. The psychology of these followers go back 10,000 years, and differs not a whit in black or white, throughout the ages. I am convinced, therefore, that only sharpers or fools want segregation.

One has but to consider how segregation, in no matter what society or in what age, has always worked. In the case under consideration one finds that in all the things that make for the benefit of the dominant society the so-called Negro is a full-fledged citizen. Indeed, in all the things that make for the national benefit, which in this case means largely white man's benefit—as say paying taxes, defending the nation, and the like—the Negro had better be a full citizen or he'll land in jail. On the other hand in nearly everything that makes for his own benefits, he is a pariah, and were he to enforce too vigorously his demand for citizenship on this side, he would land in jail, also.

Study the psychology of the advocates of segregation, white or black, and you'll find it identical. Both are exploiters, or would-be exploiters of their groups. Were it possible to change their present complexions each kind would readily fit into the opposite color. The great, great curse of the Negro has been his leaders, that is about 9(per cent of them. Most of these Germans in the 18th century were far below the present level of the Aframerican. In some parts as Westphalia they were actual slaves in a far more degraded condition than the Negro slaves of their time. Yet before 1914 Germany was the foremost intellectual country of the world and the best developed in most ways. The Germans had high-souled, unselfish leaders, however. And when Aframerica is ready for such leaders, it will also take its place in the sun.

In intrinsic value, color counts for naught. The point of view is everything. An individual, who is progressive, enlightened, and willing to forsake the old dogmas for the newer truths, is already far on the way even though his brain power is limited.

One of the spouters of catchy platitudes are endowed to an extraordinary degree with the gift of deluding the people, and themselves also, that they are talking for the masses, when all the time they are secretly looking out for their own petty, egotistical selves. Gandhi, working for the pariahs of India, lives like one of them. He travelled fourth class from India to England, which is horrible.

But the Negro followers are equally guilty as the leaders. First they want to be amused and excited, and last of all to be instructed. Clowning and the desire to be clowned to is in our blood, put there, I believe, by the whites, for the African Negro is dignified, if he is anything at all. Prospective Aframerican leaders ought first to take a course in vaudeville and monkey shines. The late Becton mastered those. In consequence we read that his loss was the great news of Aframerica in 1933.

Our great task is to break down segregation. In all those things that are degrading so-called social equality has been forced on us. We must demand social equality in the elevating things. Jim-crowism must be replaced by the freedom to enter public places; concubinage by legal marriage, and the back-door entrance to life be made to give way to the front door one. We must demand citizenship and cease being like the white convicts on parole, the only other ones in America, beside us, whose movements are restricted to any appreciable degree.

In the meantime equally important is the task of self-development. We need first, modern knowledge, in the current ways of making a living, and next, about our own history. This latter is to serve, not for a boast, but as a driving force for the former. Slavery and the degradation forced into us can be overcome by the inspiration derived from a knowledge of our past. The

BOSTON, MASS.
TRANSCRIPT

AUG 29 1934

COLOR LINE IN SPORTS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Referring to your editorial on "The Color Line in Sports," permit me to say that if an all-Negro team of baseball players, or croquet players, should come South to play with an all-Negro team, they would be courteously received and entertained by Negroes. We believe in segregation of the two races and that each should have an equal right to pursue happiness within his own race. If the Negro had any race pride, he would not intrude where not wanted.

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Washington, Aug. 27.

TYPICAL OF THE SOUTH

In a certain gas station with a Jim Crow restaurant attached, located on the Richmond-Washington highway, a sign hangs prominently on the wall which reads substantially as follows: "This is the South. Colored people will observe its customs and avoid trouble."

Gazette 1-1-34 Richmond Va.

This in effect is what the Supreme Court of Alabama means in its decision upholding the lynch verdict rendered against two of the Scottsboro defendants. The same is true of the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia in the Herndon case and in fact in all of the strictly Southern states, where the courts, supreme courts included, are outright mockeries and instruments of injustice when the rights of Negroes are involved.

The record of the trials in the Patterson and Norris cases, disclosing as it does, a judge notoriously and openly hostile to the defense, a prosecution which balked at neither forgery, perjury nor bribery to accomplish its ends and talismen with proven lynching records, is proof positive of the most outrageous frame-up in the criminal annals of this country.

Despite this fact, which is patent to even a half-wit, men who pose as learned jurists, adorn themselves in gowns; assume a cynical respectability; turn deaf ears to all arguments based upon logic, reason and justice; and then hand down a decision sustaining the judgement of the Decatur lynch set-up.

Is it a wonder that a race of people consistently patient, trustful and long suffering is rapidly losing faith and growing increasingly bitter? Again we submit, help must come from the outside for as the sign referred to above says: "This is the South. Colored people will observe its customs and avoid trouble."

It is useless for the Supreme Court of the United States to reverse these verdicts and remand the case back to the nation's highest tribunal instructing a summary dismissal of the cases is the only hope of the Negro had any race pride, he would not intrude where not wanted. Failing heaped upon unregenerated and shameful state of Alabama.

Discrimination-1934

General

ROGERS ELABORATES ON USE OF "DARKY"

Amsterdam News

Comedian Urges Tobias to Send Letter to Press —Meant Tribute

3-24-34

Not satisfied with his radio apology for the use of "nigger" and "darky" in broadcasts two months ago, Willing Rogers, comedian, has written to Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and urged him to communicate to Negroes everywhere his regrets through the Negro press, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Rogers said in part: "I think you folks are wrong in jumping too hastily on someone or anyone who might use the word with no more thought of belittlement than I did. I'm not offering any excuses for using it myself. I was wrong; but it is the intention and not the wording that you must look for...

"The whole thing started over me trying to pay a most deserved tribute to the art of the race...in my enthusiasm...I reverted to the word that I had used since childhood down home with never a thought of disrespect..."

Word "Colored" in Medics Dictionary Brings Protest

Chicago Defender

6-16-34

NEW YORK, June 15.—According to information received at the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a reputable Race physician, the American Medical association is preparing to issue a directory of American physicians in which the word "Colored" is to appear after the names of all Race physicians listed.

In a letter to the directory department of the A. M. A. in Chicago, the N. A. A. C. P. has demanded the instant removal of this unnecessary racial designation. No such designation appears after the names of members of other racial groups. The association is urging physicians throughout the country to promptly protest against this discrimination.

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heathen Alabama for re-sult will be the same. These lynch barons are determined to preserve the cust- toms of the South at any cost and are indifferent to the opinions of the nation's high- only hope of ng heaped up- unregenerated Alabama.

Would Obliterate the Color Line

If the premise of President Hutchins of the University of Chicago, "It may be that the present administration will go down in history as the one in which the United States became a nation" (One Big State), be accepted his conclusion that the "nation" should assume control and support, in large part, of education is logical. If the "nation undertakes to distribute the people's money, irrespective of its geographical source, where it is most needed," distribution of money to support universities and schools would naturally be of national, or federal, activities.

Without now contending for or against this federalization of schools, colleges, charities, benevolences, employment, everything, The News and Courier reminds that if and when we have One Big State as the people's guardian it will know only one kind of people. White and black will not and cannot be politically different colors to it. The "national" funds will be distributed not only without regard to geographical source but without regard to racial histories and origins. The additional and necessary result will be that unless the One Big State shall repeal the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, it will enforce them and, politically, one man will be the equal of another without regard to the color of his skin in South Carolina. This would not come to pass in a year or five years, but as surely as yonder sun shines it would the consequence of the conversion of the United States into a "nation."

These conclusions are obvious. We present them to the South Carolinians in the full knowledge that they will probably impress no one seriously.

There can be no political color line in a "nation"—in One Big State.

ANOTHER RADIO INSULT.

After Conrad Thiebauld, baritone, had concluded his singing of "Glory Road" during the radio performance of "Show Boat" Thursday evening, August 2, the genial "Cap'n Henry" spiritedly inquired: "How did you like that?" Assuming the query was intended for all listeners in, it can be said that the number was most unfavorably received by thousands, and the repercussions have been more hurtful than helpful to this particular coffee hour.

There has ben no criticism of Mr. Thiebauld's pleasing dramatic rendition of the song. But the words are highly objectionable not only to self-respecting colored Americans but to the religiously inclined of all races. Several months ago Will Rogers aroused a storm of protest throughout the nation by unwittingly using the obnoxious terms "nigger" and "darky" in his radio monologue. In "Glory Road" Conrad Thiebauld committed the grave offense of putting such opprobrious language in the mouth of the Lord.

"The Lord Said: 'Niggah,'" and "The Lord Said: 'Darky,'" are repeatedly heard throughout the song with gusto. What church goer is of the opinion that the Supreme Being would refer to any of His children in a manner regarded by them as insulting and highly objectionable? If this unwarranted usage is not blasphemy certainly it must be sacrilegious.

"Glory Road" is said to be classed as a "Negro Spiritual." There are too many synthetic folk songs being written in this country nowadays. No Negro spiritual breathes hate, prejudice, indignity, scorn or ridicule. Hope is the dominant note expressed. "Nigger" and other offensive terms have never been heard in America's most unique and original song which came out of slavery and oppression. Had Conrad Thiebauld included "coon" in his song the triology would have been complete.

"Cap'n Henry," Conrad Thiebauld, representatives of the coffee concern and the broadcasting company will vehemently assert no disrespect was meant to the Negro when "Glory Road" was sung the usual and expected recourse adopted whenever and insult to the race is feelingly resented. No salesmen for the coffee company in question, even in the far South, would be so tactless and discourteous to address a colored housewife: "Nigger, why not try our brand of coffee?" Nevertheless, it is presumed that thousands of radio devotees can be similarly insulted and no exceptions taken.

So infrequently had "coon," "nigger" and "darky" been heard on the radio during the last few months the impression was growing within the race that the large radio systems had hearkened to the many protests to show the same respectful consideration to colored Americans as is done to all other racial groups. If a strict censorship were maintained at broadcasting stations singers would win applause by traversing other than the "Glory Road, which should be renamed "Gorey Road," if consideration were given to the unnumbered sensibilities it has wounded.

Church leaders are taking an active and prominent part in the fight against undesirable screen presentations. They might well pay some attention to bringing about a betterment of conditions on the air waves. Where is the Federal Council of Churches, which should look with mark disfavor on such songs as "Glory Road?" If its millions of members do not find the disrespect shown the Negro provocative, it is difficult to believe they put their stamp of approval on: "The Lord said: 'Niggah!'" and "The Lord said: 'Darky!'"

In the Negro's fight against the broadcasting of offensive terms it may be possible to enlist the sympathetic cooperation of the Rockefellers, a religious family friendly to the race and known far and wide for fairness and impartiality. As the National Broadcasting Company is in Radio City, perhaps John D. Rockefeller, Jr., can aid in making possible the banning for all time over WEAF, WJZ and associate stations "darky," "coon" and "nigger."

Double Discrimination

WHEN WE THINK of racial discrimination and segregation in the United States usually we entertain the notion that Negroes are the only sufferers. Such is not the case. Take the charges made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the United States Shipping Board against the Colombian Steamship Line, recipient of a $3,375,000 subsidy from the government.

The association has furnished the board with a stenographic transcription of a conversation between the head of a large educational foundation and the Colombian office in New York City. The conversation, which took place on July 25, the day when C. H. C. Pearsall, general manager of the line, was denying discrimination, follows:

Q. I want to inquire about steamship fares from Haiti What is the price of first-class and second-class?
A. From Haiti to where?
Q. To New York.
A. The minimum first-class is $75, plus tax. Second-class in a two-berth cabin is $55, plus tax, and in a four-berth cabin is $50, plus tax.
Q. I am inquiring for a young lady who is going abroad and wishes to come back from Europe by way of Haiti.
A. (Question, a little hesitant). Is she white or colored
Q. She is white.
A. Well, then, she would have to travel first-class. In our tourist accommodations we carry only colored people We would not handle her in any other class, particularly a lady.
Q. Then she would have to travel first-class?
A. Yes, at $75, plus tax, for minimum accommodations

This brazen policy of discrimination not only excludes Negroes from service to which they are entitled but also makes white travelers pay for the best accommodations regardless of their desires in the matter. How long will the government continue to pass out its funds to this company which practices double discrimination?

Discrimination - 1934

Georgia
2

RAYFORD LOGAN WALKS OFF JIM CROW U.S. SHIP

Atlanta Professor and Wife Travel by the Dutch Line to Haiti.

LOGAN PROTESTS IN STATEMENT

Declares Haiti Should Ban J.C. Steamers.

PROF. RAYFORD W. LOGAN
(Special to Afro)

NEW YORK—Prof. Rayford W. Logan, head of the history department of Atlanta University and Williams College and Harvard graduate, now en route to Haiti, recently walked off the American liner, "Colombia," just 15 minutes before sailing time, protested the jim-crow policy of the Colombian Steamship Company, and received the return of his fare, the AFRO-AMERICAN was told this week.

The well known historian and educator, who covered the Cuban revolution for the AFRO, was accompanied by his wife, who is making her first trip outside of North America.

Seeking to get the maximum of comfort for Mrs. Logan, Professor Logan had tried since April to get first class accommodation on one of the Colombian ships. First his letters went unanswered, then, in June, he was told that all first class accommodations had been booked by May 1. The company did not seem anxious to sell him even tourist accommodation.

Classmate Investigates

But a white classmate of Professor Logan investigated, this correspondent has been reliably informed, and he found that the company was "pledged to maintaining the supremacy of the races by keeping them apart." However, this classmate did get tourist passage.

The three Colombian boats (the Haiti and the Pastores are the other two) are comparatively new; they are fast, and their sailing dates were convenient for Mr. Logan, who planned spending the entire summer delving into documents and newspaper files for material for his doctor's dissertation on American interests in Haiti.

Tourist Class Packed

When Prof. and Mrs. Logan arrived on board the Colombia, they found the tourist section literally packed and jammed. Professor Logan saw that he could not hope for adequate comfort for his wife, and then he recognized the sharply defined race line drawn.

All colored people were crowded into this tourist section, regardless of their desires or their ability to pay for first class. Black passengers did not get to their rooms via the purser, but were serviced by the colored steward and waiters. There were white waiters for the white passengers and vice versa, and to carry the practice to its (il) logical end, no whites could buy tourist tickets.

Ofays Made to Travel First Class

Just this week, a white student, with limited means, was told he could not travel tourist, but would have to buy first class accommodation.

Professor Logan registered his protests and cancelled reservations just minutes before the ship was to sail. Since then, June 21, the company has sent him a check for $216, the full fare round trip fare and taxes for himself and Mrs. Logan.

Finally Admits Trouble

Only after he had been presented with the foregoing facts would Professor Logan admit that his prolonged stay in New York was the result of his difficulties with the Colombian Steamship Company. Asked for a statement, he said:

"The Haitian government cannot expect the sympathetic support that American colored folk have given it in the past, if it continues to permit ships of this line to come to Haiti. It is an insult that no self-respecting government can endure.

"It is most incongruous," he continued, "that Haiti should permit a ship bearing the name of 'Haiti' to come to her shores when a black man is unable to get first class passage or any other service which he is willing to pay for."

Panama Line Bad Also

Professor Logan, on his previous visit to Haiti in 1926, found that the Panama line took special pains to see that no colored people ate at tables with white passengers, but even that line did not set up such an airtight racial policy.

The fact that the company returned the entire fare which has been paid to them is a sign that it recognizes guilt and preferred writing "finis" to the incident than having it drawn out into a controversy.

Use Dutch Ship

Prof. and Mrs. Logan, to get decent accommodations, had to turn to a ship under the Dutch flag, and on Friday of this week are scheduled to leave on the Oranje Nassau, of the Royal Netherlands Line, 25 Broadway. Offices of the jim-crowing Colombian Steamship Company are at 17 Battery Place.

Bar Negroes Off Visiting Warship

Not Allowed Aboard the British Vessel

WELCOMED ON FRENCH

Responsibility for Uncalled Insult Placed on Underlings

"Get out of this line. Negroes are not allowed to go aboard this ship."

Those were the insulting orders which two city policemen hurled at a party of Negro citizens Sunday afternoon when they attempted to board the British ship of war Dundee during inspection hours.

The Dundee and the French frigate L'Entrecasteaux, moored one behind the other at the Municipal pier, were in the city on a goodwill visit. The public had been invited to inspect the visiting ships during certain hours Sunday afternoon and a tremendous crowd was on hand to look the ships over many Negro citizens being among the crowd of curious visitors.

It was a large, but orderly crowd that turned out to visit the warships with by far the greater portion lining up in front of the French man-of-war. It was several times larger than could have passed thru the single lines within the two hours allotted to inspection. Many persons rather than trust themselves to the good natured jostling crowd, satisfied themselves with a distant view of the two trim fighting ships.

Inspection time at the French ship began a half hour earlier than that at the British and, therefore, closed earlier. Everyone who reached the gang plank of the Frenchman was admitted to the vessel and cordially treated on board. There was absolutely no difference in the treatment of white and colored visitors, all being made welcome and shown through the ship on which were a number of Negro petty officers and about twenty Negro sailors, most of them from the French colonial possessions.

However, at the British vessel a different atmosphere existed and no Negroes were to be admitted as Negro visitors in the line reached the gang plank they were told by two policemen to get out of line as they were not allowed on the vessel. This was the first time that such racial discrimination was ever shown on a public inspection of a man-of-war at this port and resulted in an investigation being made by The Tribune as to who was responsible for barring Negro citizens from the ship. The investigation showed that no order was issued by the captain or any of the high officials of the vessel.

The officer of the day on the vessel, when approached on the matter, stated that everybody was welcome during inspection hours and that there was absolutely no order issued which would prohibit anybody from visiting the ship. The local British consul, H. G. G. Fray, stated that it was inconceivable that Negroes should be barred from the vessel and he was quite sure that no such order was issued by the ship's captain as the inspection was open to everybody. However, he said that as this matter was not under his jurisdiction, it should be taken up with the captain of the ship.

The local police authorities were interrogated. Commissioner of Police Foye and Captain Clancy stated that the police department didn't issue any order prohibiting Negroes from visiting the vessel. Lieutenant McCarthy who was in charge of the squad of police detailed to regular traffic at the boat, seemed to be more conversant with the matter than any one else. His version of the incident was, in substance, that when he went over to the British vessel after the inspection hour closed on the French ship, he noticed that Negroes were not being allowed to board the vessel, he said that he asked the two policemen why this was being done. They told him, he said, that the two British sailors doing guard duty at the gang plank with them said that no Negroes were to be admitted to the ship. Lieut. McCarthy stated further that when he went aboard the vessel he took the matter up with the ship's officers, stating to them that there were many respectable Negro citizens who were among those who were turned away. He stated that the officer expressed his regret that the Negroes were being turned down, but he (the ship's officer) was of the opinion that the feeling between the races here was such that he did not think it wise to allow both races to visit the ship at the same time, and that he thought there would be a visiting hour for colored people the next day. The name of this officer, of course, was not given by Lieutenant McCarthy and, so, the public will have to use its own judgment as to who was responsible for the police turning the colored visitors away.

Savannah, Ga., News
October 9, 1934

JUDGE JORDAN ISSUES WARNING

AGAINST RIOTOUS LADS

Says They Must Stop Molesting Negroes

Determined to do his part toward breaking up the current practice of a certain element of white youths to stone and otherwise harass innocent negroes in parks and squares, Judge H. Mercer Jordan, Recorder of Police Court, issued a public warning in the matter yesterday.

He announced in court that any persons brought before him and convicted of such a charge would be given the full limit the law provides for such offenses.

"The right of negroes to walk unmolested through the streets, so long as they conduct themselves properly," must be upheld, Judge Jordan declared. "This thing has got to stop," he emphatically said.

The judge's warning was voiced at the conclusion of a hearing which established that Jesse Moore, 19; David Itskovitz, 18 and Ray Shannon, 16, who were arrested in Chatham square Sunday afternoon, had no connection with the group which police have had under observation.

The Jesse Moore named above is not he of the same name who lives at 234 Habersham street and is 16 years old.

Discrimination—1934

ATTORNEYS WIN IN JIM CROW HOTEL BATTLE

Defended

Compel Manager to Give Them Rooms

4-21-34

NEW YORK, April 20.—Efforts on the part of the clerk of a large downtown hotel here to exclude Attorneys C. Francis Stradford of Chicago and Jesse S. Heslip of Toledo, member of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were foiled last Thursday.

The two men, returning west from Washington, made reservations by telephone. When the two attorneys appeared, however, they were informed that the hotel was completely filled. Scenting an attempt to exclude them, the men immediately telephoned Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, who, in turn, called Attorney Francis E. Rivers. Mr. Rivers immediately went to the hotel in company with a white lawyer friend. The latter proceeded to the desk, and although without baggage or reservation, was promptly assigned a room.

Close upon his heels came Attorneys Stradford and Heslip and demanded their reservation. In confusion, the clerk called the manager, who effusively denied that the hotel practiced discrimination against our people. Asked by Attorney Stradford "What are you going to do about our rooms?" the manager replied, after a moment's hesitation, "Why, you're going to get them, of course."

The attorneys point to this incident as an illustration of how easily we can defeat discrimination in states where civil rights laws are on the books.

Bill Up to Governor Horner to Block Jim Crowism

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—House bill No. 114, introduced by Representatives Charles J. Jenkins (R.), Third district; Harris B. Gaines (R.), First district, and William J. Warfield (R.), Fifth district, in the house on March 1, and won in the house of representatives on March 21 by a vote of 98 to 2, passed the Illinois state senate here Thursday by a vote of 27 to 0. Now it goes to Governor Horner for his signature.

The measure is the most drastic antidiscrimination measure that has been passed by any state legislature in the United States. It provides that any concessionaire that denies to any person the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, facilities and privileges of any premises used by virtue of a contract with the World's Fair corporation, shall be deemed a public nuisance, and any person operating such a place shall be deemed to be operating a public nuisance.

It gives the circuit or superior court jurisdiction to issue writs of injunction to enforce the act and provides that the circuit or superior court shall have jurisdiction to abate any such place as a nuisance and close it up. Actions under the act are made emergency matters and take precedence over any other action pending in said court.

Senator Roy C. Woods, Republican, Fifth district, handled the measure in the senate, and was so skillful and clever in his maneuvers that no opposition arose to the measure.

The measure, if signed by the governor and properly enforced by the court, will guarantee every person who visits the World's Fair this summer equal treatment by the places of amusement, entertainment and instruction therein.

Write Gov. Henry Horner, Springfield, Ill., and ask him to sign House Bill No. 114.

ILLINOIS BODY PASSES ANTI-JIM CROW BILL

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — (ANP) — Under the terms of what is described as the most drastic antidiscrimination measure ever passed by a state legislature, persons of every race and color may come to the World's Fair this summer without fear of discrimination.

The so-called Jenkins-Gaines-Warfield bill was passed Thursday afternoon by the state senate, 27 to 0. The House endorsed the measure March 21 by a vote of 98 to 2. Only the governor's signature is lacking now.

This measure provides that any concessionaire who denies any person the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, facilities and privileges of any premises used by virtue of a contract with the World's Fair Corporation, shall be deemed a public nuicance.

Students to Test Jim Crow Ruling at Art Academy

When it was called to the attention of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the American Academy of Art openly stated in the announcement of scholarship competition that the rules did not permit them to accept Race students, immediate protest was sent to Superintendent William J. Bogan of the board of education and to Superintendent Blair of the state department of education.

The academy makes a special bid in this competition for high school students and states that the academy is fully accredited by the Chicago board of education.

The legal department of the Chicago branch will seek to test the legality of this ruling even though the civil rights law does not properly cover such institutions. Pressure is being brought to bear to have the school board intervene if special effort is being made to get high school students in art to enter this competitive scholarship offer. One Race student has already pledged to attempt to register and seek to enter the contest, even though the announcement specifically states that Race students will not be accepted.

Four Hundred Lady Garment Worker Delegates Leave Medinah Club When Negro Delegates Are Jim-Crowed.

CHICAGO, June 14—The 400 delegates attending the 22nd convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and boasting a membership of 200,000, voted unanimously on June 3, to move from the Medinah Club to the Morrison hotel because of the former's discrimination against a dozen Negro delegates.

In explaining the union's stand, David Dubinsky, president of the I. L. G. W. U. stated, "At the time we selected the Medinah Club as headquarters and meeting place for our convention we explicitly agreed with the management of the club that our Negro delegates would be admitted to the convention hall and to lobbies on a basis of equality with white delegates. This promise, however, the management failed to keep and the Negro delegates were from the start discriminated against and lastly were refused permission to use the front entrance to the hotel and were not allowed to use the regular elevators to reach the meeting hall. We regard such an attitude as un-American and discriiminatory against a group of workers and citizens on account of their race and color. We protested against this to the management but to no avail.

As an organization committed to the principle of civic equality and fair play to all races and nationalities, we therefore decided to move."

The Union promptly wired the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York of its action requesting that its stand be made known to the Negro workers.

The Medinah Club houses the New York Golden Gloves boxing team when it comes to Chicago and always has barred the colored boxers, but the Golden Gloves management has never challenged the discrimination.

Jackson Park Jim-Crow Rules Smashed by Chicago Workers

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, July 2. — Jim-Crow lines of years' standing were smashed sky high on the Jackson Park Beach Sunday. Negro and white workers mingled, played and swam together, in the "white" part of the beach. Enthusiastic cheers greeted speakers from the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Young Communist League when they called for unity of white and Negro workers.

The day started on the beach as every other day, with the Negroes herded off to one end, isolated in the worst part of the swimming place. A group of Negro and white workers, led by Leon Hess of the L.S.N.R. and Helen Appleman of the Y.C.L. went to the Jim-Crow section and held an open air meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Negro and white went to the white part of the beach, where they were greeted with cheers. Games were started, and dozens of the white workers and children joined in the fun. After the games and a swim another meeting was held, with good response. Large numbers of the Negro Liberator were sold to the crowd.

Workers held another beach party on the Oak Street Beach. When a group of Italian fascist hoodlums tried to intimidate the Negro workers, other Italian youth came immediately to their rescue. The Negro workers remained.

The Lily Whiters scored their only victory of the day when they attacked and drove off the Lincoln Park Beach a group of Negro children, members of the Young Pioneers.

Amalgamated Journal
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUL 5 1934

CONVENTION CHANGES HOTELS; NEGRO DELEGATES ARE BARRED

Delegates to the annual convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, boasting a membership of 200,000 voted unanimously to move from the Chicago Medinah Club to the Morrison Hotel because of the former's discrimination against a dozen Negro delegates.

In explaining the union's stand David Dubinsky, president of the I. L. G. W. U., said: "At the time we selected the Medinah Club as headquarters and meeting place for our convention, we explicitly agreed with the management of the club that our Negro delegates would be admitted to the convention hall and to lobbies on a basis of equality with white delegates. This promise, however, the management failed to keep and the Negro delegates were from the start discriminated against and lastly were refused permission to use the front entrance to the hotel and were not allowed to use the regular elevators to reach the meeting hall. We regard such an attitude as un-American and discriminatory against a group of workers and citizens on account of their race and color. We protested against this to the management but to no avail.

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The union wired the National Association for Advancement of Colored People of New York of its action, requesting that its stand be made known to the Negro workers.

WORLD'S FAIR RESTAURANT REFUSES TO SERVE SOCIAL WORKER.

Chicago, Aug. 1, (ANP) —On July 4th, Mrs. Bernice McIntosh, accompanied by her daughter and visitors from the West, sought refreshments at the Black Forest Inn and after waiting a whole hour was told that "colored people were not served." When her case was reported to the Chicago Branch of the N. A. A. C, P, it was seized upon as a real test of the recent legislation sponsored by the Chicago Branch, which legislation was designed to "close any concession which refused any service on account of color." Attorney Irvin C. Mollison, member of the Legal Redress Committee of the Association will immediately file suit under the Civil Rights Act and Branch officials presented a statement of the case to Repreesntative Jenkins, a member of the World's Fair Commission which was created to investigate such instances. Demand is to be made at once for action to close this concession because of its violation of the Civil Rights law.

Chicago Store Obstinately Continues Jim-Crow Policy

Weibolt Department Stores Hard to Convince That Illinois Civil Rights Statute Is No Joke.

CHICAGO, July 26—(ANP)—Despite the fact that two damage suits were won and judgments awarded against the Weiboldt Department stores for violating the Illinois Civil Rights statute by refusing service to colored patrons, it was revealed this week that the same jim-crow policies maintain at the stores, although they enjoy the patronage of a large number of colored people.

On July 12, Mrs. Pelofes Farrow, 6038 Racine avenue and her daughter visited the Weiboldt store at 63rd and Green streets to purchase the material to make a sweater and beret set. At the counter where the material was on display, Mrs. Farrow saw a large number of white women receiving instructions in making the sets from a demonstrator. Mrs. Farrow and her daughter went up to the demonstrator and requested instructions for the needle work. They were told that they could not be given instructions as the other women were, but that they might buy instructions later.

Mrs. Farrow reported the matter to the store manager, who backed up the demonstrator's offer to give Mrs. Farrow and her daughter special instructions later on, but refused to commit himself on the matter of discrimination. Mrs. Farrow protested against being refused the same instructions and courtesies accorded to other customers, but the manager refused to give her any consideration, asking why she objected to special instructions so long as she received them. The case was reported to the Chicago N. A. A. C. P. and is under advisement in the hands of members of the legal redress committee. In the meantime the matter is being taken up with the various social, civic and church clubs among women, to register a vigorous and telling protest against the discriminatory tactics at the Weiboldt stores.

1,700 Chicago Students Protest Mixed Classes

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—(AP)—More than 1,700 pupils of Morgan Park High School struck today, seemingly with parental support, in protest against negro attendance at classes.

Only 58 students, two-thirds of them negroes, were on hand. Three policemen strolled through the school corridors and three more paced the sidewalks. Several reserve squads were in readiness at the Morgan Park station.

More than 100 parents of students went to Superintendent of Schools William J. Bogan last week and told him that, unless the negro and white pupils were segregated, they would keep their children at home.

Principal William Schoch said teachers would report for duty and conduct classes as long as students were present.

18 ARRESTED IN JACKSON PARK; FREED

Jury Refuses to Abet Discrimination

The eighteen bathers who were arrested at Jackson Park beach last summer for holding a beach party attended by members of both races, were found not guilty by a jury in Judge Edgar A. Jonas' Municipal court Thursday, December 13.

Mrs. Sarah Allen, a South Park policewoman, testified that the group was "singing songs and that the party looked like a gathering." It was later brought out that no resentment was displayed on the part of the bathers at the beach and that the action was taken because of the allged attitude of the South Park police toward Race citizens using the Jackson Park beach. The jury deliberated only 10 minutes.

There are 17 other defendants, all white, to be tried. Their cases will come up Dec. 17 in Judge Jonas' court.

Discrimination-1934

Illinois.

Medinah Temple To Abolish Its Jim Crow Policy

Defender 10-13-

Chicago, Illinois

The Medinah Michigan Avenue club which each year refuses to permit members of the Race coming to Chicago for the Tribune Golden Gloves Tournament to stay with their team, and which has humiliated members of the Race by attempting to force them to use the freignt elevators, has been forced to change its policy during the past few weeks because of the pressure which has come from influential organizations holding affairs in the club's quarters.

Several months ago the International Ladies Garment Workers union moved their convention from the club because Race delegates were insulted. When A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Urban League attempted to use the elevator to reach the eighth floor of the club to attend the Central States Parole conference last June he was asked to take the freight elevator.

Mr. Foster refused and insisted upon using the regular passenger elevator and finally forced that service, riding up with other passengers. This matter was reported to officials of the Central States Parole organization who immediately visited the manager of the Club. When the Metropolitan Housing Council arranged to entertain European visitors with a special housing conference, Robert Taylor, manager of Michigan Avenue Garden Apartments was invited to preside at one of the sessions. Representatives of the council made it clear to the club manager that no nonsense would be tolerated and Mr. Taylor suffered no embarrassment.

Wins Big Point

The latest victory for human rights occurred Friday night when the Institute for Juvenile Research held its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration with a dinner at the club. Dr. Paul Schroeder, director of the institute, when told of the nasty attitude of the Medinah officials, immediately informed them that unless they were assured that there would be no difficulty encountered by their guests, they would move the dinner to some other place. This assurance was given and Dr. Albert Sidney Beckham, psychologist at the Institute and A. L. Foster were shown every courtesy, the latter sitting at the speakers' table.

"From now on," stated an official of the Interracial Commission of the league, "when we hear or read of any conference or meeting being held at this or any other club which discriminates because of race, we shall immediately warn the sponsoring group of the club's policy and request that the conference be moved to some other quarters. There are many hotels and clubs in Chicago which do not permit their employes to insult guests, regardless of what race they belong to and whenever possible we should insist upon our city-wide conferences being held in such places.

Race Members Not Permitted To See Moving Picture

Action against the Park Manor theatre for refusing to sell tickets to members of the Race was in the offing this week following the experience Sunday night of Mainer P. Conley, 610 E. Marquette road, who with his wife and mother-in-law attempted to attend a showing of "Handy Andy," a Will Rogers' picture at the movie house, located at 321 E. 69th street.

The question of whether or not a theatre can exercise such practice with impunity will be left to the court to decide it became known when Mr. Conley explained he had directed his attorney, Edwin Louis Taylor to file suit under the Illinois Civil Rights act.

The Conley party went to the theatre, which is in their neighborhood and when Mr. Conley pushed a $5 bill through the ticket window and asked for three tickets, he was advised by the cashier, a woman, according to his statement that "I have orders from the manager not to sell tickets to Colored people."

A request to see the manager brought a Mr. Burns to the scene. He explained he was acting in the place of the manager, James Steininger, and advised him that the Park Manor theatre was for white people only since it was located in a restricted district, Mr. Conley asserted.

Mr. Burns also stated, the complaint will state, "I cannot sell tickets to Colored people. The manager will not permit it."

Mr. Conley, in expressing his feeling about the matter said: "So far as I am concerned the theatre is just a small one and we probably would not have sought admittance except that the picture was one Mrs. Conley wanted to see. However, the practice of discriminating against American citizens because of their racial identity must be wiped out and resisted whenever it presents itself.

STUDENTS ADMITTED ON ORDER OF MAYOR

Defender 10-6-34

32 Boyst and Girls Back At Morgan Park High School

CHICAGO. Oct. 4—(ANP—Upon order of Mapor Edward J. Kelly to Superintendent William J. Bogan and the Board of Education, the 32 colored student refused admittance to Morgan Park High School at were admitted this week.

The admittance of the students came after numerous protests by parents and other residents of the Morgan Park district to the Board of Education and to SuperintendentBagan.

A week ago a special conference of the Interracial Commission in support of the parents laid plans to en the discriminiation in the Morgan Park High School a subrub of Chicago and for the development of city_wide support for opposition to the city_wide apparent effort to establish a jim_crow system throughtout the city.

conference were A. L. Foster

Those who took part in this executive secretary Chicago; Urban League M. T. Bailey; Dr. Arthur G. Falls chairman of the Interracial Commission Dewey Jones newspaperman State Representative Charles S. Jenkins legal advisor for the Morgan Park group; Rev. A. L. Scott Interracial committee of the Chicago Federation and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Simons; members of the Morgan Park parents and also of the Morgan Park Beverly

Representative Jenkins Report

..According to State Represe.

entative Jenkins Principal Schacht of the Morgan Park High School denied that he was not inaccord with the idea of segregation; but that he had received definite and specific orders from the Board of Education; which he was firced to obey. It was further disclosed: Hills interracial group .

however that Capt. Lorens assistant principal of the school was one of the chief and active insigators of segregation in this school.

Mr. Jenkiss pointed out that the Illinois statues which give the board the right to district the city; forgid districting so as to discriminate against any grocp on the basis of race; creed or color and proviodes a penalty up to $500 for any school officiel convicted of such discrimination

Hospital Rejects Injured Man, Alderman Testifies

Interne Quoted As Saying, "I'll Lose My Job If I Administer to this Man"

Deputy Coroner Jacob Schwell, conducting the closing session of the inquest into the death of John Wharton, 30 years old, who was killed by an automobile driven by Alderman William L. Dawson's chauffeur two weeks ago, this week requested the alderman to take steps to ascertain the name of the interne who refused to give first aid to the victim on the night of the accident.

Frank T. Fletcher, chauffeur for the alderman was driving along 31st St. when he ran down Wharton in front of 356 E. 31st St. The injured man was rushed to Michael Reese hospital where he lay on the floor for more than hour without any treatment.

Inquest into the death was held at the county morgue where the alderman appeared as counsel for Fletcher. He vehemently protested the conduct of the hospital employe and asked the coroner to assist him in getting the matter investigated.

Deputy Schwell suggested that Dawson complain to the hospital authorities and ask permission to have Fletcher point out the interne who refused to treat the man, and take whatever steps are necessary to punish him. In event the hospital officials refuse to cooperate, Deputy Schwell told the alderman he is certain Coroner Frank J. Walsh would come to his assistance.

"In your place as Alderman out in that district," said Schwell, "it seems almost incredible that such a situation would be tolerated.

"It shouldn't matter whether a man is blue, black, green or white when he is need of medical attention, common human kindness demands that he be succored."

The alderman promised he would act at once. The verdict was accidental death.

Campaign to Repeal Anti J. C. Law Follows Chicago School Strike

CHICAGO, Ill. — (CNA) — Evidence that a small group of segregationists in Morgan Park, a swanky residential section of Chicago's far South Side, are preparing an underground campaign to repeal the Illinois statute making jim-crowism in the schools a felony, has given rise to a renewed drive on the part of members of the Young Communist League against the removal of colored students from Morgan Park High School.

Quiet, on the surface, for a few weeks, following a recent student strike, in which a number of white students protested against the assignment of students from nearby Beverly Hills, which has a considerable colored population, the Morgan Park segregation fight has flared anew.

There exists in Chicago a statute passed shortly after the Civil War, which makes jim crowism a felony. Schools receive specific mention in this statute. It is against this statute that the reactionaries are waging a determined campaign.

Led by the pastor of one of Morgan Park's most snobbish white churches and a small clique dominated by members of the Beverly Hills Post of the American Legion, this group is organizing to bring about a repeal of the anti-jim crow law.

Discrimination – 1934

Indiana

TESTING THE LAW

REPRESENTATIVE Henry J. Richardson, Jr., of the Indiana State Legislature, is filing four suits against an Indianapolis theater and hotel to test the State Civil Rights law and reveal its inadequacies. This is one of the first guns in the campaign of the Legal Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to strengthen such laws where they exist and to have enacted such legislation where it does not exist. This is a worthy and necessary step which should have the moral and financial support of all Negroes who love liberty and hate discrimination.

Unfortunately far too few Negroes avail themselves of the protection against discrimination offered by such legislation in States where it is on the law books. Several States have such laws and yet Negroes seldom invoke them. As a result there is often as much discrimination against Negroes in public places in the States having such laws as in many where there is none.

One of the silly excuses offered is that the sums awarded those Negroes who can prove discrimination because of color are too small to bother or the money goes to charitable institutions. This is supposed to justify Negroes' acceptance of a growing menace where they have the machinery to fight it.

It will be a wonderful day for Negro manliness when colored people wherever possible militantly test these civil rights laws instead of walking by public places where they are barred while boasting about their "liberty" to credulous visitors.

We can see no point in working hard to get such laws passed and then permitting the most flagrant color discrimination in public places to pass unchallenged.

INDIANA COPPERS THROW MAN IN JAIL FOR REFUSING TO TAKE SEGREGATED SEAT IN THEATER

Civil Suits To Face Cops and Rivoli Theater

MUNCIE, Ind., June 28.—(ANP)—Police who misuse their authority to uphold public discrimination because of color, received a rebuff here last week when Judge Mann in city court dismissed a complaint of disorderly conduct and drunkenness lodged against Walter Moore by two local white policemen.

Mr. Moore found himself in jail after a visit to the Rivoli theater here. He had purchased a ticket which entitled him to any vacant seat in the house. He took a seat on the main floor. He was shortly advised by an usher that he must move to a balcony space reserved for colored citizens. He refused to move.

Thereupon two white policemen were called. They abused him vocally and ejected him from the theater, later taking him to jail. He was denied bond and forced to remain in prison all night.

At his hearing before Judge Mann, Mr. Moore was represented by Atty. Oliver Warren Harvey. Mr. Harvey upset the police contention that Mr. Moore had been either drunk or disorderly. The police then sought to prove that Moore was doped because he had a box of aspirin in his pocket. They failed.

Mr. Harvey then asked for a directed verdict of not guilty which Judge Mann granted, expressing the opinion that the entire affair seemed to him like a trick on the part of the police to get Mr. Moore out of the theater.

Civil suits are to be insinuated against the police and the theater.

Mr. Harvey is a brother of Mrs. F. Katherine Bailey, Marion, Ind., state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

PROTEST BRINGS ACTION ON JUNE CROW CHARGE

Results of an investigation ordered by Governor Paul V. McNutt into alleged attempts to segregate colored visitors at Dunes Park, Chesterton (about 15 miles from Gary) will probably be announced next week, Virgil Simmons, director of conservation, and in charge of the investigation, told a representative of the Indianapolis Recorder Thursday.

Myron Reese, head of the state's park system, is in Chicago and the Dunes Park district gathering first hand information. It is expected that, in keeping with speeches made recently by the governor, the alleged efforts of Park officials to discriminate will be sharply scored by the administration.

The intervention of the governor was sought by a group of Gary school teachers, headed by H. Theodore Tatum, principal of Roosevelt high school, Mrs. Edward R. Gaskins, librarian, and officials of the Gary and Chicago district of the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

The members of the arrangement committee of the district Alliance organization sent a letter to the state's chief executive, said that in seeking to complete arrangements for a picnic July 4, they were told that they would have to confine themselves to a section of the park which is not sufficiently improved and below standard for adequate protection of health and life.

In a reply addressed to Percy Hines, secretary-treasurer, District No. 6, of the Alliance, Governor McNutt, stated a full investigation would be made. Members of the Alliance say they will hold their picnic as scheduled.

Northern Theatre Abandons Custom Of Discriminating

Change of Heart Follows Loss of Law Suitin Muncie

Muncie, Ind., Aug—(ANP)—When the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. represented by Attorney Binder of Marion, Attorney Bramley of Muncie, Attorney Cornelius Richardson of Richmond and Attorney O. Warren Harvey of Detroit, won a case against the Rivioli Theatre here a few weeks ago the issue was not settled, Walter Moore who had been ejected and then arrested for disorderly conduct when he refused to leave the main floor was discharged in court when the battery of lawyers above finished their arguments. In fact that white lawyers in the courtroom crowded about to congratulate them upon their presentations.

However, the theatre owner remarked that if colored people insist upon coming to his theatre he would be compelled to close it because of the attitude of his white patrons.

Mrs. Adelaide Smith Turner, president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., together with Attorney Barmley and Mrs. Goatley, a friend, presented themselves at the theatre last week and were refused seats on the main floor. They promptly filed suit. The theatre owner's lawyer advised his clients that there was no use to fight. The result is that Negroes are now being freely admitted

Discrimination-1934

Kansas.

Blount Conducts K.U. Investigation; Segregation Not Denied

CHANCELLOR E. H. LINDLEY, HEAD OF KANSAS UNIVERSITY AND DEAN H. R. WAHL, OF BELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ANSWER QUESTIONS

By George O. Jackson
Official Reporter for the Legislative Investigating Committee
(Special for the Plaindealer)

Topeka, Kansas—A delegation from over the state of Kansas, headed by Representative Wm. Blount, of Wyandotte county, appeared before the Legislative Committee here Monday morning and urged that steps be taken at once to stop segregation in state schools. At the special session of the Legislature in 1933, a committee was appointed to make investigations of the segregation practices in state schools, particularly Kansas University. The Committee consisted of Dr. Wm. Blount, chairman, representative from Kansas City, H. O. Blanchent, Wellington, Kansas, and Wm. D. Reilly, Leavenworth, Kansas.

The investigation was conducted by Dr. Wm. Blount and opened the hearing by addressing Mr. Harger, Abline, Kansas, Chairman of the Board of Regents.

Dr. Blount Speaks

Blount: Mr. Harger, Chancellor, and members of the Board of Regents: We are here pursuant to a resolution that was passed at the special session of the Kansas Legislature, 1933. I shall read the resolution first. (Reads Resolution).

The facts stated here constitute part of the things we want to go into. I wish to say that this matter has been taken up before with some of the faculty members of the university. As taxpayers and as citizens of the State of Kansas, we feel that we should be treated just as other citizens of this state, especially in our state institutions. We find that our students are permitted to begin their courses of study at the Medical School, but the last two years they are not permitted to finish these courses at the University of Kansas. I don't think the record shows we have ever had one man to finish a course in medicine at K. U. I have been informed that the R. O. T. C. has been opened to the Negro students since the last special session of the Legislature in 1933. The first matter we would like to discuss is the completion of our medical courses at the state university. Colored students are not permitted to complete their courses at the university; we would like to hear from Dean Wahl on this matter:

Dean Wahl answered the charges made by Dr. Blount in the following words:

"The reason why Negroes have not been able to complete medical courses at the University is because of the lack of physical facilities. The faculty has no objection whatever to colored students. In fact we have had a number of students who have unusually good records but the objection is the lack of physical facilities, and the nature of our hospital organization. Most people in the state do not realize that it costs $270,000 per year to maintain Bell Memorial Hospital. $228,000 of this amount is obtained from patients' fees. 10 per cent of our patients are colored; 90 per cent are white. The white patients will not come to the hospital if they find colored internes in the wards. The members of the staff had difficulty in getting some of the white patients to come to the hospital because they felt that colored patients are housed in the same ward with white patients.

Doctors at other hospitals tell their patients and friends that Negroes are engaged in medical training at Bell Memorial Hospital and we lose income because of these statements.

Proposes 4 Methods of Segregation

There are four ways of handling this question.

1. Segregate completely the colored students from the white patients and the white students. However, physical facilities will not permit us to do this. We do not have a separate X-ray or delivery room. If we had these facilities, maybe we could segregate in this manner but because of the lack of physical facilities this is not practical.

In Iowa and Nebraska patients do not pay a fee; the hospitals are supported by the state. If these conditions were true in Kansas, we probably could let the bars down, because we would have enough funds to run the hospital regardless of the criticism.

Third: Have our colored students attend the colored wards exclusively. Only 10 per cent of our patients are colored. There are no facilities for this purpose. To do this would mean that we would have to do two kinds of medical training. If the colored student is taken through the last two years, he should have the same training as the white student.

Fourth: The fourth method would be for the state of Kansas to subsidize. That is to pay a student's way through some other medical school if he desires to go out of the state to complete this training.

Cross Examination by Mr. Blount

Dean, don't you think that when people come in from Missouri and other states that they should respect the Kansas laws?

Yes sir.

When we go to Texas we are subected to Texas laws, and when we are in any other state, we have to respect the laws of that state. Therefore, the patients of Missouri should be informed that we have laws that should be respected.

A. But we don't want to run our school in a deficit.

Blount: To make any discrimination on account of color is strictly against the laws of our state. We would like to get our rights. We are like any other citizens regardless to color. When we are denied these rights the race is embarrassed and humiliated.

Riley: How many patients do you have at Bell Memorial, what is your year's average?

A. About six thousand.

Riley: How many students are taken from the University at Lawrence each year to the plant at Kansas City?

A. About 70.

Q. Has there been any colored students to complete the course there at Lawrence in the last five years? Have you had any colored students in the medical school at Lawrence?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What method was used to eliminate them.

A. There was none. We have something like four or five hundred applications each year to the medical school. Last summer we had 110 from Kansas alone. We selected 65 from this group to interne at Bell Memorial. Later on, we took in more, approximately 80 more. Had the facilities we should have been able to accomodate more.

Q. In your processes of elimination, have there been any colored students in the last year who have been eligible for work at Bell Memorial to be denied?

A. They are taken on the basis of their scholarship record.

We always assure colored students that we will help them get to other schools out of the state if they desire to continue with their medical training. We had one young man to go to Iowa and another to Howard.

Q. How much money does the state of Kansas contribute to the maintenance that is the entire budget of the Kansas City Division including the Hospital?

A. One hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars per year.

Q. In addition to that it costs you over $240,000.00.

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you have the names of any colored students who have been denied entrance to Bell Memorial?

A. I recall the names of a Mr. Unthank and Wilkinson.

Cross Examination by Mr. O. H. Blanchet

Q. What is the total number of students taking the medical course?

A. Approximately 288.

Q. Do you have the hospital at Bell Memorial filled nearly to capacity?

A. Not quite. We have 250 beds and the averae is from 190 to 200 patients.

Blount Speaks

The Bell Memorial is a part of the University of the State of Kansas. If you have never had any colored students down there, how would you know that these conditions would become a reality. Colored doctors have white patients and I don't think it makes very much difference to them. As taxpayers and citizens of the State of Kansas we feel that we should be treated as any other individual. And when we are denied these privileges we are being denied our rights. We have our laws. We don't need any more laws on our statute books. Section 21-2424 gives us all the protection we need and we do not ask for one thing more or for one thing less. We simply want that the laws of the state of Kansas be carried out. We are loyal to this country and to our flag, and we certainly ask now that the Board of Regents see to it that the colored people get their rights.

By Blanchard

Dr. Wahl, is it not a fact that there is an over-supply of doctors and this is a way of limiting some of them?

A. There is an over-supply of improperly trained doctors. Not an over-supply of over-trained doctors.

Riley

Q. In the hospital down there have you had any other races represented, other than the white race?

A. Yes sir. We have had some Indian students.

Q. Was there any objection to the Indian?

A. Yes, some objection, but it wasn't serious.

Q. Have you had any other race?

A. Not that I recall.

Wahl

I want to say that the Board of Regents have realized the situation. We have always felt as we feel now. We feel that if we are going to have a medical school that we should have one that is adequate for the needs and size of the state. We have asked the Legislature to grant us appropriations in the past. Due to the economic trend we did not mention it during the last regular session, and I hope that in your recommendations to the legislature that you will urge them to make a real medical school.

Lindley

The purpose of this hearing was outlined by Dean Wahl and the

Chairman of the board. For several years we have been struggling with this problem. We have appealed to the Julius Rosenwald fund with the view of getting medical facilities for colored students, but it seems as if we are always a little late. They were not putting out any money for this purpose at the time we made our appeal. 85 per cent of the cost of maintenance must come out of the pockets of patients. We must please our patients and if they don't like a certain thing they don't have to come to the hospital, and if we were not dependent upon these patients probably we could make some arrangements, but if we do not do as we have been doing, we will soon go bankrupt.

Blount: Chancellor, I would like to ask, do you use the same argument for the nurses?

Lindley: The same argument holds true for the nurses. A colored nurse could not get a complete training. We could not mix the white nurses with the colored nurses. It just makes a difference.

Blount: But Doctor, you mentioned complete segregation. The law does not provide that people should be segregated because of creed or color. That is contrary to 21-2424.

Lindley: I would like to say that a white man would not want his sister to be in the same room with a colored girl.

At this point Dr. W. M. Thomas of Leavenworth was called to speak and to testify before the committee.

Others asked questions which brought out the manner in which segregation is practiced at Kansas University. After the investigation the Committee was instructed to report to the next regular session of he state legislature. The problem has not been solved, but public sentiment has been aroused throughout the state at the startling facts brought out at this investigation.

The members of the Board of Regents and visitors who attended the investigation include the following personnel.

Members of the Board of Regents present: C. M. Harger, Chairman, Abline, Kansas; Drew McLaughlin, Paola, Kans.; Oscar S. Stauffer, Arkansas City; B. P. Waggener, Atchison, and W. D. Ferguson, Colby, Kansas. Members absent: Dudley Doolittle, Strong City; F. M. Harris, Ottawa; Ralph T. O'Neil, Topeka; Leslie E. Wallace, Larned, and C. C. Wilson, Meade. Chancellor E. H. Lindley, University of Kansas; Dean H. R. Wahl, Bell Memorial Hospital, K. C., Kansas.

Visitors present: Dr. W. M. A. Love, Kansas City, Kans.; Dr. A. Porter Davis, Kansas City, Kansas; Attorney J. D. Thompson, Kansas City, Kansas; Atty. I. F. Bradley Sr., K. C. K., Dr. Wm. Dyer, K. C., Kansas; Rev. W. D. Wilkins Kansas City, Kansas; Rev. C. A. Washington, Kansas City, Kansas; Prof. G. A. Gregg, Kansas City, Kansas; Atty. Wm. Bradshaw, Topeka, Kans; Atty. T. W. Bell, Leavenworth, Kansas; C. M. Stokes, Leavenworth, Kansas; Rev. M. C. Knight, Lawrence, Kansas; Dr. H. Thompson and others.

Color Line Flares Up in Topeka

By C. E. CHAPMAN

TOPEKA, Kans., June 22.—The color line flared up here Wednesday in a ruling made by the City Commission on a petition made by P. T. A. organizations who sought permission to use the community house, a tax-supported institution in Ripley Park.

The City Commission is it said, "neatly side-stepped an embarrassing question by promulgating a new ruling in the city parks."

The new ruling referred to was brought on when Park Commissioner Harry Snyder presented the Commission a petition from the Colored P.T.A. organization of Topeka for the use of the Ripley Park Community House for dancing purposes. At the time the P.T.A. organizations made application to Snyder for use of the park he told them he would have to take the matter up with the other Commissioners as he "wanted the sanction of the Commissioners upon whatever action was taken."

When the matter was presented the Commissioners, Mayor Omar B. Ketchum inquired "if dances for others had been held in the park at the Community House," informed that such had been the case, Ketchum suggested that if others danced there, "the Commission had no right to bar Race persons." The mayor suggested that either the request be granted the Race P.T.A. organizations to use the Community House for dancing purposes or that all dancing in the parks be stopped.

Following considerable debate and discussion the Commission made a new ruling that all dancing be stopped. Ketchum is a candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket.

Discrimination-1934

Kansas.

PROBE INTO JIM CROW AT K. U. MONDAY

Kansas House Committee Headed by Blount to Meet at Capitol

TOPEKA. — Discrimination against Negro students in nurse training, military training, and the medical school of Kansas university will be taken up at a hearing here Monday, March 5, at the capitol building. The probe was ordered by the legislature last November at its special session after Representative W. M. Blount of the Eighth district, Wyandotte county, had introduced a resolution in which he said jim crow tactics were being used against colored students and that a probe was necessary. The resolution was passed by the 124 members of the body without a dissenting vote.

Blount Is Chairman

Representative Blount was named chairman of the investigating committee. Serving with him will be O. M. Blanchard of Wellington and W. E. Riley of Leavenworth, representatives.

Chancellor E. H. Lindley of Kansas university will represent his institution.

Interested Negro leaders from throughout the state are expected to be present.

Blount's committee will report its finding at the next regular session of the legislature.

Explains R. O. T. C. Situation

O. O. Stolland, secretary of the Kansas university medical school in Rosedale, Kas., said lack of sufficient facilities was the reason Negroes were not accepted in the school. He pointed out that Negro students could take their pre-medical work at the university but usually went to some Negro school to complete their course.

In the military training department Major W. C. Koenig said Negroes had never been denied the right to join the R.O.T.C. He stated that since K. U. courses consisted of engineering and coast artillery work and that no such units existed in the army for Negroes the applicants usually refused to take the course when they learned there would be no place to serve after obtaining a commission.

Protest Insult To Wichita Woman

Floyd G. Snelson, Newspaperman, Defends Race Women In Letter to Wichita Newspaper

"NEGRESS' IS INSULT TO RACE"

Wichita, Kansas, March 9—Protesting the use of the term, "Negress" in reference to a colored woman, a letter written by Floyd G. Snelson, Wichita Editor of the Plaindealer was sent to the Wichita EAGLE, local white newspaper which used the offensive term in referring to Mary Hamlett who was convicted for selling the commonly termed "reefers," Mexican narcotic week on March 5, when the term was used in the Wichita Eagle. Mr. Snelson pointed out that the "much resented term" is used only in "prejudiced white southern newspapers," and expressed his assurance that the gross insult will not be repeated.

The article which was headlined, "Jury Convicts Girl" is as follows:

JURY CONVICTS GIRL
Young Negress Is Found Guilty of Narcotics Law Violation

Mary Hamlett, young negress, today was convicted by a jury in District Judge Ross McCormick's court on charges of possession and sale of marihuana, the Mexican narcotic weed.

Codefendant with the woman in the suit was James McCoy, colored, who elected separate trial and who is still to face the jury.

Under recent state laws the traffic in marihuana was made a felony whereas before it was only a misdemeanor.

SNELSON'S LETTER

March 5th, 1934

Mr. Victor Murdock, Editor-in-chief
The Wichita Eagle
Wichita, Kansas
DearSir:

An article appearing on the front page of your paper tonight "Young Negress Is Found Guilty of Narcotics ....with reference to your description of the colored woman as "Negress" is much resented by the colored people of Wichita, and considered a gross insult to the Negro women of this city.

We feel that you should know this and I am sure you will rectify it in the near future, by not referring to the women of the colored race in such a term.

The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, succeeded in causing the discontinuance of the term in the New York Times and other prominent white newspapers, as a courtesy to our people and I am sure this request will be granted.

I must admit that the term is frequently used in many prejudiced white southern newspapers but in the great sunflower state of Kansas I feel that the ideals and feelngs of such race hatred is far above such standards as practiced below the Mason and Dixon line.

Thanking you kindly .....
Floyd G. Snelsan,
Wichita Editor.

Sidelights On The Kansas Universty Investigation

(By Geo. O. Jackson)

Topeka, Kansas—

The members of the Board of Regents expressed the following opinions with reference to the hearing:

Oscar Stauffer, Arkansas City, Kans.

I haven't anything to add. I am practically open minded on this thing. I want to do the thing that is best for the state of Kansas and it is in that spirit that I come to this meeting for information.

W. D. Ferguson, Colby, Kansas.

I am the new member of the Board and I don't believe there has been a board meeting, but what the deplorable situation of Bell Memorial has not been discussed. I am sure the board is aware of the facilities there. We need more adequate facilities to take care of the situation there.

B. P. Waggener, Atchison, Kansas.

I don't think there is a member of the Board here who is not willing to do something to remedy the situation that now exists. I saw that ward in 1927 and have been trying every since to get money to build a building, and I feel that the members of the Board will work to this end.

Drew McLaughlin, Paola, Kansas.

I can say that since I have been on the board, I have felt that that ward is a disgrace for Kansas. Every winter when it is below zero I think of the possibilities of a fire, and the awful risks. I think every member of the board is fully familiar with it and I think it is a mistake for the board not to remedy the very things you are presenting here.

C. M. Harber, Abline, Kansas.

I think the Board is here with an open mind. We are not medical men. We are business men running these schools the best we can. As Dr. Thomas has said, we must take some advice from those in charge. We have no feeling about the white student or the colored students. I hope we can get rid of the old fire trap out there. I hope we can get an increased appropriation to make a colored ward, and that we will be able to make Bell Memorial a real hospital. We are glad to hear from Dr. Blount and Dr. Thomas. I hope that this committee will make a comprehensive report and urge that the next session of the legislature make an appropriation for the needs outlined.

In speaking of the ROTC Dr. Lindley stated that there were no commissioned Negro officers in the state and that Negroes did not care to pursue these courses. The ROTC is a federal agency and is under the supervision of the war department.

Byron Mason, a student of K. U., speaking in regard to his having been discriminated, said:

The first thing that comes to my mind happens to be the conditions concerning the swimming pool. Negroes are not permitted to swim in the pool. I have been put out of the pool personally. I was informed that you had to have swimming in order to get a degree, but seemingly the instructor of my class was willing to waive this preliminary. Negroes are not permitted to take courses in life saving. Two fraternities have tried to gain admission to intra mural activities but have been denied. Negroes are now permitted to participate in athletics. We are discriminated against in the football stadium and also in the cafeteria. Negroes are given a section in the middle of the room. If we sit elsewhere we are informed that we are supposed to use the reserved tables.

O. H. Elliot, another student, stated in part:

I am a student at the University of Kansas. There is very little I can add. I might give a few personal instances wherein my points might be brought out a little more effectively.

I was in the gym class when the instructor asked us what we wanted to do. The class wanted to swim. The instructor told us we could not swim. The white students wanted to know why. The instructor stated because one of the members of the class was a Negro and that Negroes were not permitted to swim. No longer than last week we attempted to have some sort of recreation. The Negroes and whites formed a mixed team. The professor told the manager of our team who was white, that if he did not remove the Negroes from his team that he would embarass him. Dr. F. Allen's opinion was that by virtue of the fact that some of the Negroes excelled in competitive sport, chances were that the Negro students would excel the white ones. The managers of the various teams met before Dr. Allen and by a vote of 22-5, Negroes were not permitted to take part in the activities.

In reply to these accusations Chancellor Lindley had the following statement to make:

I think for a dozen years these problems have been before us and I don't know how profitable it would be to go into it now, unless we went into details. Negro students from the Southern states where conditions are much worse find Kansas a haven, and while Negroes don't get everything they want, they are very well off. When asked whether or not he (Lindley) would like to experience the same treatment, his answer was: "incomplete."

Dr. Blount replied that "We come out of school with an inferiority complex and that is the purpose of this investigation. We are not asking for sympathy, we are asking a chance. We think as a group we should be given an opportunity. We want our boys and girls to feel like any other students when they graduate. We hope some effort will be made to correct these conditions that are embarassing and humiliating to the race, and that is why we asked the Legislature to appoint this committee.

Attorney J. D. Thompson said in part:

I am from the University of Minnesota. I lived on the campus at the university. I talked with Dr. Lindley concerning these conditions about three years ago and I am sure he remembers the conversation. About three days after I was at the Law School I withdrew for the reason that was stated by one of the students here. I had a conference with Dean Aahron and also spoke to the Chancellor. I made the statement that my sister did not feel that she should pay her pledge to the Union because of the acts of discrimination. I had hoped that Chancellor Lindley would

mention some conditions at the University of Minnesota where there is no discrimination. We have access to all the rights in the Union. There is no discrimination on the campus and in the school of medicine there is no question in regard to the treatment of patients. Students in the University of Kansas are relatively better off than students from Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and other southern states, but students in Iowa, Minnesota, and other schools are relatively better off than students at the Universiy of Kansas.

PREJUDICE AT KANSAS UNIVERSITY

Official inquiry into the treatment of Negro students at Kansas university, would never have been necessary if K. U. executives had seen clearly that education and prejudice are incompatible. The outstanding educational institutions of the South, a section where separate schools are required by law, are bonding toward fellowship in the realm of the mind. Southern educators are leaders of the movement there to stop lynching and give the Negro a chance. The gospel of fellowship ought not have to be forced within the state which is a monument to freedom, the home of John Brown.

Education and prejudice are the Christ and the anti-Christ of the mind. Under the influence of the former the individual takes in new truth and lives accordingly. Inspired by the latter, busy with hatreds, he shuts the eyes to facts.

Education goes ahead breeding tolerance and understanding. It must go on binding men together in goodwill. It is either that or our hates, made a thousand times more destructive by our practical knowledge, will destroy civilization.

Negro students should not have been subjected to petty limitations in "free" Kansas where scholars are teaching both the kinship of men in their psychology and the dependence of each race on the other.

Kansas university, in maintaining relations with Missouri and Oklahoma, ought to keep its own standards rather than change over to theirs, both because it ought to be itself, and because education calls for widening the borders of the mind instead of narrowing them. Kansas university has not a legal foot to stand on in its limiting of Negro students who are Kansans. It might as well make the most of the necessity it has for giving them equal treatment and extend it to the Negroes who go there paying non-resident tuition as do whites from outside the state.

Even if the executives of Kansas university hesitated to live by what they knew, they should have honored the law of the state which gives Negroes equal share in its training. Instead they were little enough to prevent equal treatment when it sprang up spontaneously within groups in the university. The refusal to permit the Y. M. C. A. to be represented in intramurals by a team with a Negro on it cannot be explained away.

Race and color are no basis for separating human beings. We all are "debtor to the Greek and to the barbarian." We need each other. With world relations forced upon our country, whether it wishes them or not, it is poor preparation for the future to be practicing discriminations in Kansas university that are an impediment to inter-racial goodwill.

U. OF KANSAS SEGREGATION FIGHT TO GO TO ASSEMBLY

Legislator Blount Promises To Carry Findings Of Probe Before State Body. 3-16-34

TOPEKA, Kans., Mar. 15.—(ANP)—A legislative committee of three, of which Dr. Wm. Blount, the only colored member of the Kansas State Legislature is chairman, held public hearings here last week as a part of an investigation which the committee is making into segregation in state schools. The hearing which was attended by a number of colored leaders from various sections of the state head Chancellor E. H. Lindley of the University of Kansas, and Dean Wahl of the Medical School of the university. Their testimony was a picture of the methods through which segregation is practiced in the north.

Hinges on Medical School

Although various forms of restriction are practiced at Kansas university, which is located at Lawrence, Kansas, the chief testimony of the day revolved around the medical school, because Negroes have not been permitted to finish the medical school, nor to take the last two years of training.

A number of the board of regents of the university were present and the chairman appointed a committee to work with the legislative committee in an effort to study the situation. No definite action was taken but the committee will make its report to the next session of the legislature.

Discrimination - 1934

La Center, Ky., Advance
March 2, 1934

An Apology

For the past two months I have been publishing colored news and news of the Robertsontown School, now, the time has come when I feel the necessity of giving an explanation as to why colored news appeared in the paper and to advise my good friends nnd readers of the county, who have disagreed with me, why I allowed such publication

Most every person is aware of the fact that there are many negro people in Ballard county and that there has always been a good number. And, in so far as I know, there will be negroes in this community from now on.

Under the supervision of the County School Department there is maintained a negro school, which school incidently, is giving to the negro girl and boy of the county, among whom we are to live, some idea of civilization and social culture.

From time to time the negro school and the negro church have patronized this paper as well as other business firms of this town and other towns of the county. The heads of the school and church asked me if I would print news pertaining to the negro people. I saw no reason why such news should not be printed as there are several negro readers to this paper.

All negro news has been headed such, altho, I have made a mistake in permitting the news be printed alongside of other news, occasionally.

All of this explanation and apology, if you would call it such, is for those people who have seen fit to criticise such publication. So far, I have had three people to drop their subscription to the paper due to the fact that negro news was contained therein. To those people I offer a personal apology.

I do not believe in social contacts, or otherwise, with the white and the colored. However, because a human being's skin is black there is no reason to discriminate against him to the extent that his social training be neglected.

But, due to the circumstances and to the policy of this paper which has been to serve the community to its best advantage, negro news will be discontinued. And, to those who have seen fit to criticise I offer my appreciation. However, I would have appreciated it more if those parties would have offered their criticism to me personally so that I might have offered some line of defense.

Discrimination -1934

Louisiana

Crew of the Jeanne D'Arc "Walk Out" On Special Dinner In Their Honor When Second Mate Dagiste Is Refused Admittance—Score American Prejudice.

Courier 5-19-34

NEW ORLEANS, May 17—(ANP)—Officers and members of the crew of the Jeanne D'Arc, French naval vessel, left a special supper arranged in their honor at the St. Charles Hotel of this city, when Second Mate Gaston Dagiste, a Negro, was refused admittance by the hotel management

The officers and members of the French ship, which is visiting the port of New Orleans, received an invitation to attend a special supper and dance at the hotel. About forty members of the French crew including the colored second mate left the ship and, attired in full naval regalia went to the St. Charles. One of the white waiters refused to serve Dagiste. The entire French group immediately left their seats and protested against the affront to their comrade.

NEW ORLEANS, LA
TRIBUNE

JUN 19 1934

NEGRO SPEAKS FOR HIS RACE

Misunderstanding Basis Of Racial Prejudice, Pickens Declares

Misunderstanding fostered by economic differences and by the employer and employe relationship are the real basis of racial prejudice, William Pickens, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday afternoon at a conference between Negro leaders and the board of management of the Association of Commerce civic bureau, and again last night at a mass meeting in the Autocrat club, St. Bernard avenue and Roman street.

After Pickens' talk at the Association of Commerce and a discussion of the lack of playground and bathing facilities for Negroes by A. P. Tureaud, Negro attorney and Boy Scout executive, the board adopted resolutions calling on the bureau to investigate ways and means of improving these.

Assails Segregation

"The Negro was a slave, and the white man had to justify to himself that exploitation. The Negro was also black. Therefore the color psychosis and the idea of racial superiority developed," Pickens declared.

Segregation, he called a means of intensifying prejudice and mistrust. "You can believe almost anything about a fellow if he is far enough away in space and time," he said. The state of mind produced by segregation, when intensified, produces the frenzy that leads to lynching, he said. He described the three legal battles, two of which were carried to the Supreme court, in which the association procured the setting aside of segregation ordinances in Louisville, Kentucky, New Orleans and Richmond, Virginia.

Calling for an opportunity for his race to develop its potentialities in the arts and sciences, he urged financial and academic support of Negro schools, and the eradication of racial propaganda from curricula. "There are no Negro schools," he said, "only Negro children in white schools."

Ridicules Pure Nordic

He ridicules the "100 percent Nordic" attitudes, citing anthropologists who trace the origin of the Northern Europeans to a stray branch of the Zulu race.

Miscegenation, he declared, cannot be stopped by laws which forbid "only the seemly ceremonies, not the natural facts." There are more mulatto babies in states which forbid interracial marriages than in those which permit them, he asserted. "Miscegenation would best be stopped by laws which would force the father to assume the social and economic responsibility for the woman and children," he said. "Historically, it is never caused by aggressive action of the weaker group, but by the male of the stronger group using his advantages against the female of the weaker."

He urged Negroes and white people to form a council on race relations in New Orleans, "to make the city a better place for both races."

Pickens will leave New Orleans today to complete his tour of the South.

Discrimination -1934

Maryland.

Baltimore Isn't Much of a Town, Says Adv. Expert

Black Dispatch

Only Town in the Union Where Negro Population If "Flatfooted"

7-19-34

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—(ANP)—In a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Evening Sun, Henry F. Arnold, advertising expert, well known in the Negro field, has the following to say about this staid old city:

"Fact No. 1—This, the Free State of Maryland, is the only state in the Union that refuses to allow colored doctors and nurses to take care of their own sick, as is the case at the Tubercular Institution for Colored.

"Fact No. 2—This, the Free State of Maryland, is one of the few States in the Union that refuses to allow colored officers to operate their reform schools, as is the case at Cheltenham, where colored incorrigibles are sent.

"Fact No. 3—Baltimore, the fourth largest city of Negro population, is the only city in the Union that refuses to allow a colored person to work in their library (say, for instance, the library that is located on Pitcher street, in a colored neighborhood.)

"Fact No. 4—Baltimore, the largest city in the great Free State of Maryland, is the only city in the Union where Negroes vote in large numbers that refuses to allow a Negro to wear a policeman's uniform. The heads of the colored brother must be whipped by whites.

"Fact No. 5—Baltimore is the only city in this Union or in any civilized or uncivilized country that has a police department which has a tipping table, that jumps right up and blacks your eyes, if you are a member of the colored race.

"Fact No. 6.—Baltimore, in the great Free State of Maryland, is the only city in the Union whose entire colored population is flatfooted, as is shown each and every time a Negro takes examination to become a policeman.

"Feeling that none of the candidates are acquainted with the above facts. I wonder which one will tell a colored audience that the above evils will be rectified if the colored vote goes for him.

HENRY F. ARNOLD."

Snooty Tactics Used at BERC Branch Offices

Colored Called by First Names and Jim Crowed; Whites Only Called Mr.

LUNCHROOM IS CLOSED TO 5 COLORED WORKERS

Most of Relief Seekers Colored, Whites Have 75% of Jobs.

Afro-American

Jim-crow waiting rooms, rude and gruff reception clerks, and condescending intake secretaries are characteristic of the Baltimore Emergency Relief Commission's offices at Druid Hill and Lafayette Avenues, the AFRO learned this week.

7-8-34

This is the group of buildings formerly occupied by the white Home for Friendless.

On entering one of the two district offices located at this point—which was afterward found to be number nine—an AFRO reporter was barred from the inner offices by a thick-set white man who wanted to know why he (the reporter) wanted to get in.

Later the reporter was ushered into a reception room for relief seekers, where a white clerk and woman were at work.

First Names Used

These persons addressed white clients as Mr. Jones or Mrs. Smith while the colored seekers of relief were simply called John, Viola, and Clara.

A colored man entered the doorway and was greeted by the intake secretary who said, "Well (Here she used a name that sounded like Oaty or Ossie) what do you want?"

A white man that followed was told, by the same woman, "Mr. Jones you may bring your wife down as soon as possible."

Jim-Crow Evident

Colored clients are ushered from the intake secretary to a jim-crow waiting room at the rear of the building, while the whites are given seats in a front room.

District nine begins at the North Avenue Bridge, goes west to Pennsylvania Avenue, south on Pennsylvania Avenue to the intersection of Fremont Avenue at Bloom Street, south on Fremont to Edmondson Avenue, and ends at the county line. Sections of Green Spring Avenue, and residential areas near Druid Hill Park are also included in this area.

In this district the case load was 3,441 for the week ending August 24, and approximately 70 per cent (2,408) of this is composed of colored clients.

Sixty Employed

Sixty persons are on the payroll and of this number, all but one clerk, five workers, and nine messengers are white.

Thus, while the colored relief seekers are seventy per cent, those employed to serve them constitute only twenty-five per cent. The other seventyfive per cent are white.

Since the BERC headquarters have been located in the 1300 block of Druid Hill Avenue, both sides of the street have been filled with parked cars. There are usually as many parked autos as when Bethel congregation is worshipping in its church on Sunday.

The rule is that social workers are not to go to the homes of relief seekers too well dressed or in a car. But it is fairly evident that those employed to administer relief funds are themselves well off enough to drive to work in cars.

Second Building Full of Prejudice, too

The neighboring building is the headquarters of District No. 8. This is bounded on the North by North Avenue, on the East by Fallsway, on the South by Baltimore Street, and on the West by Pennsylvania Avenue.

Whites May Dine

In district eight's headquarters a dining room is provided for white workers and the usual menu consists of a meat dish (such as meat cakes, tuna fish salad, or crab cakes), a vegetable, a beverage, bread (which on some days is hot), and a dessert.

This meal may be bought for fifteen cents, while colored workers, some of whom have to spend twenty cents carfare if they want to ride home for luncheon, must eat outside.

This dining room is set aside for the four colored workers and the fifty-six white workers. No dining facilities are provided for the porters, maids, and truck drivers. And although there is a dining room for workers, the four colored workers have been ordered not to put their foot in it. They may eat their lunches at their desks or go outside the building.

Case Load 3,900

The case load in this district was around 3,900 for the week ending August 24, and the majority of the cases are colored, according to the district secretary.

The complete staff has seventy-five persons, sixty one of whom are workers. The colored employees are four workers, four porters, one maid, and not over ten truck employees.

More Separate Rooms

Separate waiting rooms are also in evidence in this building, and colored clients are called by their first names.

Everywhere jim-crow shows its head to remind colored people that in addition to being poor, they are colored and need different treatment.

No colored employees work in the financial department, the statistical departments, nor the rent departments in either building.

It is expected that poor heating conditions will cause district eight headquarters to be moved to another building this winter.

Miss Gilman Urges End of Color Bar at Md. Institute

Afro-American

Coming out strongly against discrimination, Miss Elizabeth Gilman, white, Socialist candidate for the U.S. Senate, declared that opportunity to attend the Maryland Institute should be given to the colored people of Maryland, in the Cosmopolitan Church, Tuesday.

The Maryland Institute is an outstanding training center in the fine arts, and formerly did not exclude colored persons from its classes.

11-3-34

Miss Gilman was asked, by the League for Industrial Democracy to discuss the possible remedies for the present conditions in state educational set-ups. And she also declared that colored students are being woefully deprived of equal opportunities.

She suggested that the fight for equalization of the salaries of teachers in the counties be carried on in the legislature, and later in the courts if the House of Delegates does not act on the matter.

Committee Needed

The speaker also urged that the committee behind court action in the matter be drawn from white and colored people. She said that this would help to make the gesture more significant.

Miss Gilman called attention to the need of a colored high school in Baltimore County, and she stated that only sixty-five students from this country attend the Douglass High School, although the state pays their tuition, because their parents cannot afford the costs of transportation.

Bowie Normal Hit

She branded the giving of a three-year course at the Bowie State Normal School and a four-year course at the Towson Normal School for whites as an evidence of discrimination.

"It is not likely," said she, "that the same amount of training that is given in four years can be given in three."

She declared that voting for the people who advocate equal educational opportunities is one way of meeting the present problem.

A plea for watchers, for the Socialist party, in the polling places was advanced by Miss Gilman. Her reason for making the plea, according to her own statement, is that a large number of votes cast for the Socialist candidates may be thrown away by tellers.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Sun

DEC 7 1934

MAY RULE TODAY ON ADES' STATUS

Nine Members Of Supreme Bench Hear Disbarment Case Arguments

TESTIMONY PRESENTED

Bar Association Counsel Asks Court To Consider All Alleged Acts In Entirety

Decision of the nine members of the Supreme Bench who presided at the two-day trial of the disbarment proceedings against Bernard Ades, attorney, will be announced today or tomorrow, one of the jurists said last night.

The action against Ades was instituted by the Bar Association of Baltimore City. It charges the attorney with conduct unbecoming a member of the bar and with acts, the purpose of which, it was alleged, were to incite race prejudice.

Testimony in the case was concluded at noon yesterday. During the afternoon session of court the judges heard arguments from defense attorneys and representatives of the bar association, after they retired to consider the case.

The bar association's case was presented to the assembled judges by Robert R. Carman and Moses W Rosenfeld. Wendell D. Allen also was associated with them at the trial table. Ades was represented by two New York lawyers, Joseph P. Brodsky and Joseph Kuntz.

In his argument, Mr. Rosenfeld declared that one act of Ades alone could not be taken into consideration, but that the series of acts committed by him should be considered to reveal his course of conduct, and called three to the court's attention.

Points Are Outlined

They were his obtaining of a will from Euel Lee, his client, in which he was left the Negroe's body, without disclosing the purpose for which he intended to use it; his endeavor to get the body for removal to New York for memorial services, at which it is contended he was to speak and criticize the Marvland courts, and third, the matter of certain public statements made by Ades in connection with the trial of Lee.

Pointing out that an indictment returned by a grand jury from which Negroes have been excluded is bad under the Maryland law, Mr. Brodsky, when speaking in defense of Ades, declared that the association which accuses the defendant with inciting race prejudice, itself excludes Negroes, and therefore, hasn't come into court with clean hands.

Asserting that Ades has been required to answer these charges in the Federal court, and that the State Bar Association had them brought to its attention, but did not take action, Mr. Brodsky declared the action of the bar association began to "smack of persecution instead of prosecution."

In addition, the defense counsel said that although the ruling of an appellate court was binding, that a man still had a right to disagree with the decision of the court and pointed out several famous cases wherein the court had not been agreed with by several prominent jurists. Among these instances he cited the Mooney case.

Causes Unrest, Claim

In the closing argument Mr. Carman asserted that the term "legal lynching," used by Ades in connection with other statements, meant that Negroes in the State could not get the same legal protection as a white man.

"A statement telling them they can't get justice in our courts—this certainly makes them dissatisfied," Mr. Carman stated.

Ades, who was called to the witness stand shortly before court adjourned Wednesday, completed his testimony at the morning session yesterday. He said he did not question the good faith of the Court of Appeals in the Lee case, but declared he did not agree with it and felt justified in saying that he didn't.

Massachusetts.

Discrimination – 1934

Fights Race Bar

Guardian

SWIMMING POOL MANAGER REFUSES FACILITIES TO COLORED MAN 8-25-34

NEWBURYPORT, Aug. 22—A complaint charging racial discrimination, brought under a statute which is rarely invoked, was issued in district court here today against Eugene Riley, of Lawrence, manager of the Salisbury Beach Swimming Pool, and brought by Lloyd E. Boyd, colored, a painter, of 15 Sea Foam Avenue, Winthrop.

Mr. Boyd claims that on July 1 he was denied admission to the pool by Manager Riley, and that the latter stated it was because of his color that the doors were closed to him.

The complaint is returnable on Monday. According to Chief of Police Harold F. Congdon of Salisbury, Mr. Boyd made a complaint to him on the day the incident is said to have occurred. The chief said tonight that at the request of Mr. Boyd he sent an officer to the swimming pool and that in the presence of the policeman the pool officials declined to admit Mr. Boyd.

Discriminations-1934

Michigan.

FIGHT DETROIT POLICE BAN ON MIXED DANCING

Afro-American

Citizens Protest Invasion of Constitutional Rights by Cops.

1-6-34

NO BRIEF FOR NIGHT CLUBS

Baltimore

Drawing Color Line Unlawful, They Say.

DETROIT—Watching their constitutional rights, a committee from the Nat Turner Club and Michigan Democratic League called on Acting Mayor John W. Smith Thursday afternoon to file a protest against the action of police in attempting to stop mixed dancing in night clubs.

The police drive against mixed dancing was unfolded at a hearing before the liquor commission when an effort was made to have the license of several "black and tan" night clubs revoked because of white and colored dancing together. This was aggravated by an article appearing in an afternoon paper which, according to the members of the committee held colored people up to ridicule The licenses were not revoked.

Action Unlawful

Although the members of the committee declared that they hold no brief for the night clubs, the effort to revoke the licenses of two clubs because of mixed dancing was unlawful. The members declared that the police had exceeded their authority in view of the fact that there is no law in the State of Michigan designating who may dance in a public place.

On the committee were Joseph Cole, Thomas Orion, William Banks, Haywood Maken, Leonard Newman and Miss Ella Mae Merriweather.

Offending Paragraph

The particular paragraph of the Detroit News that referred to Negroes in an offensive manner read as follows:

"In beer garden known as Michigan Democratic League 632 Livingstone Street, police officers last Friday night found white patrons dancing with Negro entertainers."

The Heart of Harlem Cafe at 3515 Hasting Street allowed whites and Negroes to dance together on the night of December 10, while known prostitutes mingled with the patrons, police say.

The article also mentions that in one of the places an entertainer exposed herself indecently and that young boys and girls were taken home, and at the Michigan Democratic League police watched a fat man, a customer, get up and dance in a vile manner.

All on Same Level

The article made it manifestly clear, the committee said, that the police regard vulgar dancing indecent exposure, juveniles attending beer gardens, and Negroes and whites dancing together without distinction, to be on the same moral plane.

Moreover, what law or ordinance has been passed that empowers the police to say what color or race one's dancing partner must be?

Insult and Challenge

The committee in its protest spoke in part as follows:

"We resent strongly this insult and challenge all of its implications. It is to be deplored that the police department holds the Negro citizens in such low esteem, if not in contempt.

"Mr Mayor, this incident has aroused our indignation as citizens of this community, and we demand a public apology from the police department?"

Detroit Judge Upholds Cafe Jim-Crow, Say

Courier

9-3

Pittsburgh

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 7.—(By Robert A. Crump for ANP)—Refusing to hear further evidence by complaining witnesses in the case of a group of colored post office employees against John Peterson, white restaurateur of Detroit's downtown section, Judge John A. Boune, in Recorder's Court Tuesday took a stand in the matter in which he seems to uphold discrimination in public places on a basis of color; this despite the fact that Negro votes helped him to get his seat on the bench.

In addition the jurist threatened to jail Attorney Francis M. Dent, able barrister, who fought the case for the postal workers. Each attempt on the part of Mr. Dent to introduce new evidence was turned down by the judge with the remark, "We know all of that."

Michigan University Draws Line on Star

Associated Negro Press

ANN ARBOR, Mich, Jan. 8.—Franklin Lett, freshman student at the University of Michigan and former all-state center on the Battle Creek (Mich.) high school basketball team and all-state end on that school's football team, has been barred from the university's freshman basketball team because of his color.

1-10-34

In explaining his reason for discriminating against the young Negro athlete, Head Basketball Coach Franklin Cappon stated: "There has never been a colored boy to play basketball in the Big Ten. It has been a mutual agreement between the coaches not to use a colored boy in basketball. There is no rule in the Big Ten 'in writing' that says a boy cannot play because of his color, but just this 'unwritten agreement' of the coaches to keep them out. No other Big Ten school has used a colored boy, and I do not want to 'break the ice.' That would put me on the spot, so to speak."

Nevertheless, Coach Cappon finds himself on the spot from another direction. In response to a complaint received from Dr. Adonis Patterson of Battle Creek, both the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and the National Office have taken immediate action. Protests have been sent to Coach Cappon, to President Alexander Ruthven of the university, the president of the Battle Creek Chamber of Commerce who is head of the local Michigan Alumni Association, has promised to do his utmost to break down the color bar, and to Representative Kurr of the Congressional district, who has placed the matter before the university board of regents.

In a sharp letter to Coach Cappon, Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., denounced the gratuitous insult to young Lett personally and to the race of which he happens to be a member" and, pointing to such internationally known Michigan athletes as DeHart Hubbard, Eddie Tolan and Willis Ward, declared that the color bar "can be interpreted as nothing less than gross ingratitude for their services." After calling attention to the fact that the University of Michigan is a tax-supported institution, supported by and maintained for all of the state's citizens, Mr. Wilkins concludes:

"No university in the Big Ten could better afford to bring this issue squarely to the fore than the University of Michigan. Its athletic prestige is unquestioned. Its effect on the policies of the Big Ten is tremendous. . . . It can well afford to step out and say that Michigan will not be a party to this unjust, undemocratic and ungrateful ban on Negro basketball athletes."

President Ruthven is away on an expedition in Egypt, but other officers have assured the N. A. A. C. P. that the protest will be considered by the board of regents.

MICHIGAN "U" BAN IS ENDED

Associated Negro Press

Barrier Against Basketball Star Removed Following Widepread Protest

1-24-34

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 22.—Spirited protests from outraged University of Michigan alumni and wide publicity in the Negro press have forced F. C. Cappon, Michigan's basketball coach, to allow Franklin Lett, star athlete, to continue workouts on the freshman team from which he had been previously barred because of an "unwritten gentlemen's agreement" between the Big Ten schools.

After a conference with Coaches Cappon and Yost, young Lett was told he could report for the squad. They said he could go out, that it was just up to him.

The barring of Lett from the Michigan freshman team was brought to the attention of the N. A. A. C. P. by Dr. Adonis Patterson of Battle Creek, Mich. Strong letters were immediately dispatched to the Michigan authorities and state officials. The association's release widely carried in the press was instrumental in changing the mind of the university coaches.

The association is now directing its attention to fighting the unwritten agreement of the Big Ten schools against Negro basketball players. Protests have already been made to the presidents of Wisconsin and Minnesota universities. Alumni of other Big Ten schools are asked to protest to their universities on this alleged agreement.

JUDGE DEAF TO PROTESTS OF J-C IN DETROIT CAFE

Courier

Pittsburgh

Threatens To Jail Attorney; Ignores Civil Rights Law

1-11-34

DETROIT, Mich.—(ANP)—Refusing to hear further evidence by complaining witnesses, in the case of a group of colored post office employees against John Peterson, white restaurateur of Detroit's downtown section, Judge John A. Boune, in Recorders Court Tuesday, took a stand in the matter in which he seems to uphold discrimination in public places on a basis of color; this despite the fact that Negro votes helped him to get his seat on the bench.

In addition the jurist threatened to jail Attorney Francis M. Dent, able barrister, who fought the case for the postal workers. Each attempt on the part of Mr. Dent to introduce new evidence was turned down by the judge with the remark, "we know all of that."

Peterson admitted placing salt in the food of one of the complainants and further stated he would serve Negroes in the back of the place, but would place them by a screen where his white patrons couldn't see them. Judge Boune told the complainants to take the case to the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and maybe that organization could make some kind of adjustment.

Michigan has a civil law which covers this question and is found under No. 16810 "Denial of Rights, Notice of Same, Penalty in the compiled laws of Michigan (1929.)"

ADVOCATE OF JIM CROW SCHOOLS IN DETROIT GETS VERBAL REBUFF FROM NEGRO COMMITTEE

Lone Race Hater Not Majority, Members Tell Committee

BOARD CLAIMS RACE APPLICANTS ARE UNQUALIFIED FOR TEACHING JOBS

By ROBERT A. CRUMP

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—(ANP)—The advocacy of separate schools for colored and white pupils in this city, which has been in the minds of many whites for some time, finally reached the floor of the Board of Education in open meeting last Tuesday when Dr. Angus McLean, a member of the board, said there should be segregated schools here just as there are segregated hospitals.

The occasion which afforded McLean the opportunity to get this matter off of his chest was a meeting of the Civic Rights Committee with the board of education when that committee laid before the school board some facts which showed unfair treatment of colored citizens in the matter of positions in the school system and at the same time demanded that more Negroes be employed.

Dr. William H. Peck, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church, who is also president of the Booker T. Washington Trade Association and all-round leader in civic, business and religious affairs, presented the demands of the citizens after having been introduced by Snow F. Grigsby, chairman of the Civic Rights Committee.

Dr. Peck said among other things: "We have discovered that in many departments under the control of the board of education the Negro group is without representation in the matter of employment; in fact, out of a total of 10,183 employes there are only 72 Negroes. We find no Negroes as teachers in the intermediate or high schools. Out of 2,369 non-educational employes such as engineers, janitors, mechanics, lunch room helpers, bath attendants we have only seven."

He then asked that the board do all in its power to correct this situation by placing teachers in the schools mentioned, and as vocational guidance directors, truant officers and the like.

The excuse which has always been offered by the board of education as a reason for not appointing more Negroes has been that there were none qualified for certain positions. This was anticipated by the committee and the board was headed off by Dr. Peck when he submitted confidential information furnished by a number of colleges and universities which gave qualifications and spoke of the competency of men and women ready to fill any of the positions asked for in the petition, all holding master's degrees. Among them were graduates of Fisk, Howard, Michigan, Columbia, Tufts, Chicago and Ohio State.

Separate School Argument Presented

Dr. Peck's address met with favorable response from the chairman of the board and one other member, but Dr. Angus McLean who several years ago attempted to set off a restricted area for Negroes here, remarked as he arose to speak, that it was all right to be nice to people, but it is better to let them know just how you feel about a thing. He said he firmly believed that there should be separate schools in Detroit just as there are separate hospitals.

Going further into the matter McLean cited the timeworn statement that Negroes were brought here by industrialists to labor in the factories and that after they had worked a while they were discharged and left with nothing to do so that now they have become wards upon the city. He felt that something should be done to send them back south rather than have them continue to be a burden upon the tax payers.

Snow Grigsby was on his feet like a flash when McLean had finished and he told the board that not only did Negroes come from the south, but whites as well and foreigners from all parts of the world seeking, as the Negro sought, to better their economic condition.

He also spoke of the thousands of Canadians who commute each day and work in this city and live in Canada. The Negro, he said, has become a citizen of this commonwealth and would remain here. He was applauded by some whites in the audience when he spoke of the Canadians.

After the speakers had quieted down members of the board informed the committee that it was furtherest from the thoughts of the board of education as a whole to impose separate schools on Negroes.

The entire matter was referred to the superintendent of schools for his perusal and examination to submit his findings to the body.

University of Michigan Bars Girls from Dormitory

NEW YORK — Although Miss Jean Blackwell, of Baltimore, is a senior at the University of Michigan, with better than a "B" average, and a young woman of excellent character, she is apparently being barred from Martha Cook Dormitory, solely because she is colored.

Miss Jean Blackwell

This charge is made in a letter, recently received by the N.A.A.C.P. from Mrs. Sarah M. Blackwell, the girl's mother. The alleged discrimination is now being investigated by L. C. Blount, president of the Detroit N.A.A.C.P. branch and Snow F. Grigsby, president of the Detroit Civic League.

Applied in April

Miss Blackwell made application in April for a room in the dormitory, which she understands is restricted to girls with a "B" average.

Although she fulfilled all qualifications, she was informed several days later that the senior quota for Martha Cook Hall had been filled. However, a number of girls told her that there were plenty of vacancies in the hall.

Shortly afterward, Miss Blackwell was notified that she would be accepted for Mosher Jordan Dormitory, but that she could not have a single room in that hall. Mosher Jordan Hall is said to be the only one to which colored girls are admitted.

Mrs. Blackwell asserts that the approved house for colored girls, where most of them live, is not conducive to the making of good scholastic records or the maintenance of peace of mind.

LEAVES ANN ARBOR DUE TO SEGREGATION

Miss Jean Blackwell, Honor Student, Has Entered Columbia U.

BALTIMORE.---Miss Jean Blackwell, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Blackwell, a teacher in the public school system of this city, has withdrawn from the Universtiy of Michigan, where she was the victim of alleged gross injustice and discrimination, and has entered Columbia university in New York city.

Miss Blackwell, who was an honor student at the University of Michigan, was denied certain living privileges in Martha Cook dormitory designed for senior students with a better than "B' average. Miss Blackwell had fulfilled all the qualifications but was refused admittance, along with the white students in her same class. Rather than submit to the terms of 'race prejudice' which the university authorities tried to thrust upon her, Miss Blackwell withdrew, and entered Columbia university, and is living at the International house on Riverside drive.

Being referred to the Benjamin house at Ann Arbor, a "jim crow" house which houses only Negro students, on the pretext that the Martha Cook hall was filled Miss Blackwell refused to go there when she knew that there were rooms available in the other dormitory. She was later assigned a place in the Moshew Jordon dormitory which houses freshmen. Miss Blackwell had forwarded a check to pay for her room there which was later returned to her with no explanation.

Hanging Fire Since May

This matter has been hanging fire since last May and in order to get something done about it the matter was taken up with Moses L. Walker of Detroit, head of the N.A.A.C.P. there and later with John C. Dancy, executive secretary of the Urban League, neither of whom brought any action in the cases. According to a letter from Mrs. Blackwell, the mother, Mr. Walker is said to have told her not to say anything to anyone until she heard from him; but after waiting several months with no reply she took the matter up with the Detroit Civic Rights committee.

A letter from Miss Jeannette Perry, assistant dean of women states, "under the terms of the deed of gift, the occupants shall have sole and exclusive charge of its income, expenses and management," referring to the Martha Cook dormitory, and goes on to say that admission of all young women is left in charge of the social director by the board of governors, who says that the dean of women has nothing to do with the student personnel. All of this makes the matter more complicated as each passes the case on to some one else.

Forced Concessions Years Ago

It will be recalled that a few years ago a like situation came to the foreground over the Moshew Jordon dormitory when Negro students were refused admittance. The fight was taken up in behalf of the students by a Detorit attorney and while he did not win the case he paved the way. Attorney Charles A. Roxborough while a member of the state senate tried to have a committee appointed to investigate conditions at the university, and while the committee was never appointed the bars were lowered slightly and a few colored girls are said to have gotten in to the Moshew Jordon. Mr. Roxborough's daughter lives at the Moshew Jordon but according to registration records is registered as a Creole and according to students she does not associate with any Negro students.

Meanwhile the matter is being investigated by Snow F. Grigsby, chairman of the civic rights committee, upon request of te national office of the N.A.A.C.P. with whom the matter was taken up after no action could be obtained from the local branch and the Urban League.

Discrimination-1934

Mississippi.

Sat By Negro, Gets Damages of $100

GULFPORT, Miss., Feb. 16.—The first case of its kind to be tried here in many years was heard by a county court jury today, and a verdict awarding $100 in damages was given Earl Thomas, Biloxi barber, against the City Bus Company after Thomas declared that it forced him to share his seat on one of their busses with a negro passenger.

Charging "humiliation and embarrassment," Thomas sought $1,000 in damages, maintaining that the defendant, an affiliate of the Mississippi Power Company which operates busses along the Mississippi coast, had violated the Jim Crow statute in permitting the negro passenger to ride in the compartment set aside for white passengers.

The bus company denied that its driver ordered the negro to sit beside Thomas and also maintained that the negro in question was of such light complexion that his race was not readily discernible.

Discrimination - 1934

Missouri.

UNITY, NOT CHRISTIANITY

Unity School of Christianity may be unity, but it certainly is not Christianity. It discriminated against Negroes at the conference held last Saturday at Unity Farm, and in so doing violated the spirit of Christ's injunction, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

This is not Unity's first time to put special limitations on Negroes. Some time ago a group of college students visited its city establishment. A Negro girl was among them. She was acceptable to her group, but Unity refused to let her eat with her friends. Discrimination based upon race and color must be Unity's rule.

Unity's discrimination of last Saturday was most inexcusable at this time. Because the National Conference of Social Workers refuses to meet in any city which does not treat all in attendance alike, Kansas City had pledged equal treatment to Negroes. The one breech of hospitality came from this organization which professes to be the teacher, and should be the exemplar of spirituality.

Unity is known the world around. It publishes a vast amount of literature which it sells. Doubtless it is cheerful in selling its product to Negroes. It enters into the commercial relationship without discrimination. But faced with the human needs of these same Negroes, it turns away. Yet downtown hotels, making no claim to altruistic purpose, cared for Negroes along with the other visitors in keeping with the city's pledge of hospitality to all.

Twenty years ago Unity, operating at that time under Charles and Myrtle Fillmore, its founders, made no discrimination against anyone who came. With that its policy, it grew. Now it is rich. It's dominion has spread afar. Millions of dollars are invested in its properties. As a business enterprise, it is a success. But we must repeat, as Christianity it has failed on the simple test of a few Negroes temporarily within its gates.

Unity defends its refusal to treat Negroes equally on the ground that its white adherents would not like it. That statement is prophecy, it remains to be proven. Unity has never made any survey to find out what its white members or patrons think of Negroes. If it had known that they objected, still that would not prove that it should discriminate. The issue then would be whether the organization should step down to the old habits of its adherents or lift them up to the new standard which it came to teach.

Unity need make no pretense that the separation of the races is a divine injunction. That absurdity died with the abolition of slavery. We still have to deal with prejudice, and prejudice demands sacrifices. But both intelligence and principle refuse to surrender so much for so little.

WHITE BOYS TAUGHT TO LIE ON NEGROES

Quite a bit of excitement is said to have prevailed in the community of 1400 North Tenth street, or near Tenth and Cass Avenue, recently following a report that three Negro boys had imprisoned in a hogshead five white youths when the latter had refused demands for money. As "fishy" as the story appeared, the police, parents and neighbors became color blind, and a "man hunt" was immediately instituted in an effort to find some Negro youths in the community. And, while it is true that the police report at the Carr Street Station does not show that any Negroes were brought in on the charge, yet it is known that quite a number of Negro youths who were seen on the street, and some in their homes, in the vicinity were made the subject of severe questioning by the police. But now these boys have admitted that their story was a hoax, and that they were prompted to tell the story that Negroes had forced them into the barrel in the hope of saving themselves from reprimand and possible punishment by their parents.

Therein lies the story old and often told by white people who find it easy to fasten crime upon Negroes. It has been known that the lover has found it convenient to say that she was raped by a Negro to hide the deeds of a sweetheart. Housewives have lost their money at races and other confidence games and found it convenient to say a Negro snatched their purse. Children 'round the fireside have heard parents or older ones tell how easy it is to accuse a Negro and "get away" with their own foul deeds. They have been taught that if they want to tell a story that will appeal to the ear of the police, just cry, "A Negro did it." Thus, the children are taught to lie on Negroes when they want to hide their own crime.

Another interesting feature about a story of this sort to which I wish to call direct public attention is how such fabrications are "played up" in the daily papers. One of our dailies here gave twenty-five inches of space to the above hoax of these children, carrying pictures, etc., in an endeavor to make these boys apear as victims of Negro youths. Thus. we see that the story goes "far, far into the night."

St. Louis Mayor, and 19 Others are Sued to Halt Jim Crow at Auditorium

St. Louis, August 24— Mayor Bernard Dickmann and nineteen other city officials connected with the management of the new city auditorium are being sued by Joseph P .Harris, prominent local Negro lawyer, to halt the jim crowing of Negro patrons of the institution. The injunctin suit, filed August 16, is fostered and supported by the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Henry D. Espy and S. R. Redmond, respectively president and chairman of the branch's executive committee, are attorneys for the plaintiff, along with Attorney Robert L. Witherspoon.

The petition charges that whereas palintiff and other Negro citizens have been taxed to build and maintain the new city auditorium, those to whom the building is leased discriminate aganst Negroes in the sale of tickets solely on the ground that they are Negroes. It is to stop this unconstitutional policy that the injunction is sought.

Officials of the N. A. A. C. P. branch in commenting on the suit point out that the Missouri supreme court in commenting in 1923 on the legality of the bond issue for the building of the auditorium, said it was erected for the promotion of the commonwealth; educatinal, artistic labor, musical, and industrial. Nevertheless, last spring Negroes were refused tickets to the grand opera at the auditorium. Several committees of Negroes protested to the Mayor but without avail. When the building was first opened, it is charged, certain Negro nights were designated. Newspapers declared that no provision was being made for Negroes to attend the opera. Later it was announced that for the fall opera season seates were being set aside in the rear of the balcony. The city officials edvanced the excuse that he lesees of he auditorium and not they are responsibile for the jim crowing of colored citizens.

ST. LOUIS RUCKUS OVER JIM CROW IS CARRIED TO LAW

ST. LOUIS.—Mayor Bernard Dickmann and nineteen other city officials connected with the management of the new city auditorium are being sued by Joseph P. Harris, prominent local Negro lawyer, to halt the jim crowing of Negro patrons of the institution. The injunction suit is fostered and supported by the St. Louis Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Officials of that organization in commenting on the suit pointed out that the Missouri Supreme Court in commenting on the legality of the bond issue in 1923 for the building of the auditorium, said it was erected for the promotion of the commonwealth: educational, artistic, labor, musical, and industrial. Nevertheless, last Spring, Negroes were refused seats to the grand opera at the auditorium. The city officials advanced the excuse that leases of the auditorium, and not they, are responsible for the jim crowing of the colored citizens.

Denied Medical Aid On Account of Being Negroes

CHARLES HOWARD, JAMES MITCHELL IN AUTO ACCIDENT—FT. DODGE BOY SERIOUSLY INJURED

By Everett Wadworth
Staff Writer

Miraculously escaping death, three men were injured when the car in which they were returning from Kansas City, where they had participated in a golf meet over the holiday week-end, overturned and plunged over a forty foot embankment Tuesday morning at one a. m. thirteen miles north of Cameron, Missouri.

C. P. HOWARD

Although the accident occurred at the intersection of U. S. highway 6 and 69, the victims were forced to ride seventy-eight miles to a colored hospital in Kansas City before being treated, as no hospitals or medical assistance were "available for Negroes."

Falls Asleep

Attorney Charles P. Howard of Des Moines suffered body lacerations, cuts and face bruises. James W. Mitchell, local druggist, and owner of the Plymouth coupe which was demolished in the wreck, was cut and bruised considerably. Both were confined to their homes several days.

Clyde Baker, junior golf star of Fort Dodge, who was driving, was the most seriously injured, suffering severe body lacerations, bruises, and it was first feared that his skull was fractured. It is thought that he fell asleep while driving, after a strenuous day of golf competition. His condition is improved, attendants say, and he is expected to be removed to his home Sunday from the General hospital, No. 2, at Kansas City,

Escapes Death

JAMES W. MITCHELL
where he is being treated by Dr. D. M. Miller.

"Can't Treat Negroes"

A passing truck from Des Moines picked up the injured men and took them back to Kansas City, while an ambulance rushed young Baker to the hospital. Later Dr. Miller brought Mr. Howard and Mr. Mitchell home. Several towns are in the immediate vicinity, however, colored people are denied hospital accommodations at all of these Missouri cities.

One doctor stated at the scene of the accident that Baker was injured too seriously to be moved such a great distance, but no nearby hospital would admit him. In many similar accidents and mishaps, Negroes' lives have been needlessly sacrificed in the southern half of the United States (civilized nation) because race prejudice is one step ahead of Christian humanity.

Discrimination - 1934

New Jersey

COURT UPHOLDS BAN ON RACE SEGREGATION

High Jersey Tribunal Rules Negroes Can Use School Pool With Other Class Members.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, Jan. 5.—Segregation of Negro pupils in swimming classes at the Trenton Central High School was held today to be unlawful discrimination by the Court of Errors and Appeals. A similar ruling by the Supreme Court was unanimously sustained.

The opinion climaxed a legal fight that had been in progress two years. Chester W. Patterson, whose son Thaddeis was a junior at the school, started the action. His complaint was that Negro pupils were allowed to use the pool only Friday afternoons, a practice which he attacked as illegal segregation. He petitioned the court to direct that Negro pupils be permitted to use the pool with other students in their classes.

The answer of the Trenton Board of Education was that there was no thought or intention to discriminate and that such was not the effect of the schedule.

When the question was first brought before the school board, it was pointed out by several of the members that to discontinue the practice of separate classes would result in dissension and lead eventually to the closing of the pool. It was explained that a similar dispute in Atlantic City ended in such a manner.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS

FEB 16 1934

School Body Wins Delay On Answer to Negroes

An extension of time in which to answer a petition filed by a group of Negroes who claim their children have been discriminated against in school transfers has been granted the Montclair Board of Education by Dr. Charles H. Elliott, state commissioner of education.

The board, which has engaged Lindabury, Depue & Faulks to represent it if hearings are held, was to have filed an answer this week.

Because of the extension, a hearing, if the commissioner decides one is necessary, will not be held until about March 1.

Jim Crow School Plan In Montclair, N. J., Fought By Parents

NEWARK, N. J.—Negro parents of school children in Montclair, N. J., "ought to be satisfied with arrangements for separating Negro school children" according to Superintendent Frank G. Pickell. Mrs. John Kenny testified here Wednesday at a hearing in the courthouse that Supt. Pickell told her that when she sought to get a transfer for her daughter, Elizabeth ,to attend junior high classes at Hillside school. Mrs. Kenny said that Supt. Pickell added that colored people in the South had to take the crumbs and were glad to get them.

Mrs Kenny's story was told before Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction Straham who was hearing the complaint of Montclair parents that the school board, by drawing new district lines, is trying to make the Glenfield school in Montclair an all-Negro elementary and junior high school and is trying to bar colored children from Hillside school. Mrs. Kenny said her daughter was graduated from the eighth grade at Nishuane school in June 1933, and, although her class was sent to the junior high grades at Hillside, she and another colored girl were directed to attend Glenfield school.

The fight for the parents is being led by the Montclair branch of the N. A. A. C. P. with Atty. W. P. Allen, president of the branch, in charge of the case. Associated with him is Elias Kanter Newark attorney, retained by certain of the parents.

JAMES CROW IN JERSEY SCHOOL PROTESTED

BURLINGTON, N.J. — Intense indignation is reigning throughout the city as a result of the rude treatment meted out yearly to colored students of the Wilbur Watts High School graduation class.

The recent action by those in authority in calling the colored graduates into a private room and informing them that they were to receive no reservations in a theatre where closing exercises took place was severely critcized in a letter to a local daily by Edward Hutton, one of the students. Attention was also called to the fact that colored parents were notified that they would have to sit on the second floor.

The manager of the theatre is reported to have stated that the place was rented by the Board of Education and that he had nothing to do with the seating arrangements.

"If it is the fault of the Board of Education," wrote Hutton, "then the citizens of the town need a new board. If it is the supervising principal or the principal of the school who foster such ridiculous unfairness, they too deserve to be removed."

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 18 1934

THE CASE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD AGAINST MISS CLARA SMITH

The Board of Education has another problem on its hand for its meeting tonight.

Almost a perennial matter, the case of Miss Clara Smith, Negro school teacher, is due to be aired by the board again tonight.

Miss Smith's case presents a peculiar state of affairs to the layman, unaware of what may be going on behind the scenes. The young lady was accused by a New York man of some kind of financial misdeal. She was tried in New York and acquitted. The same complainant appeared before the Paterson school board and Miss Smith was suspended. Subsequently, the state commissioner of education ruled against the local school board and ordered Miss Smith reinstated and back salary paid.

Now the Board of Education purposes to try her again on the same charges as before.

Under the circumstances, Miss Smith is justified in raising a querulous eye as to the reason for this persistent quest for her scalp as a teacher. The matter has been adjudicated in court and in appeal to the higher school authorities. If the Board of Education objects to Miss Smith as a teacher, the reason should be more than pretext or sham. If there is no such objection, then it would appear that the time has arrived when the spirit of the square deal should be operative and this endless trial of the same cause terminated.

Especially in a case of this kind, because of Miss Smith's color, it is important that any suggestion of persecution be scrupulously avoided.

Jersey Teacher Fired 2 Times; Sues Accuser

Seeks $30,000 for Charges Bringing About Her Dismissal.

11-17-34

N. Y. REALTOR AND FIRM DEFENDANTS

Job Appeal Is Now Pending.

PATERSON, N.J.— Diminutive Miss Clara L. Smith, who has been fired twice as a teacher by the board of education and who has been pursued through the courts of New York and New Jersey by William Sherrill, realtor, filed suit for $30,000 against the latter, last week.

The suit filed in the New York Supreme Court charges that Sherrill maliciously prosecuted her and caused her illegal dismissal from the Paterson school system.

The Guiana Realty Corporation, 260 W. 135th Street, New York, was made a co-defendant. Sherrill's actions in New York brought two indictments against Miss Smith, whose original dismissal by the education board was successfully appealed, and whose second dismissal is pending. She was indicted for forgery but acquitted; an indictment for grand larceny was dismissed.

The amount of Miss Smith's claim against Sherrill is exactly sixty times the amount of $500, Sherrill says he has been trying to collect from her. The loan has been the root of all the trouble.

When Miss Smith was first ousted by the local high school board, she appealed, and Commissioner of Education Elliott reversed the board. He directed that she be reinstated and be given back salary.

All of the charges against Miss Smith are in the main personal and have nothing to do with her work as a teacher. She was tried in New York on Sherrill's charge and acquitted. The same complainant appeared before the Patterson school board and Miss Smith was suspended. Subsequently Commissioner Elliott ordered her reinstatement.

Miss Smith was represented at her latest appeal hearing by Louis Dworetz and Paul Rittenberg. Character witnesses included: Postmaster Harry C. Allen, former Congressman and veteran lawyer; the Rev. George Brabham, pastor of the St. Augustine Presbyterian Church; and Albert Bassu, who presented a petition from residents that Miss Smith be retained.

Discrimination – 1934 New York.

Singer Wins Award In Discrimination Suit

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The talented young singer, Mrs. Muriel Rahn Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., was awarded $200 in a discrimination suit tried on Thursday before Justice Abraham Horowitz in the Central jury part of the Municipal court.

She alleged through John H. Lewis, attorney, 57 W. 125th street, that she was refused service when she applied for a manicure in the beauty parlor operated by Peter J. Eichert in the white Adams-Flanigan department store in the Bronx on April 2. The trial lasted two days.

Verdict Is Singular

The verdict is considered of singular importance in the legal circles, as it established a precedent. It is believed to be the first discrimination case in the United States involving a beauty parlor. The size of the award was also unusual. The minimum under the statute, $100, has been granted in previous discrimination cases.

In the details of the suit it was claimed that a manicurist began to wait on Mrs. Campbell but was called away by the manager who informed Mrs .Campbell that they did "not serve her kind." A protest to the personnel manager was alleged to have availed nothing.

The defense claimed that Mrs. Campbell was not refused service, but was only informed that the manicurists could not serve her at that particular hour due to prior appointments. The argument failed to stand up under the cross-examination of Mr. Lewis.

Mrs. Campbell is an alumnus of the University of Nebraska, and has studied music under tutors and at Columbia university. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority; is popular socially. She has successfully appeared on Broadway in singing parts in plays.

Discrimination—1934

Bar Negro Students From School Office

NEW YORK.—Negro students may not hold office in the student organizations at the 102nd St. Annex of Wadleigh High School. This jim-crow decision was handed down last Friday by Miss O. Doty, dean of the annex, in refusing to accept the nomination of Miss [illegible] Challenge for president of the General Organization.

"No colored girl can be president of the G. A. at Wadleigh High School," Miss Doty stated, when Miss Challenge was nominated by a group of white students. The students booed the decision and took up the challenge by nominating Miss Challenge for the office of athletic accountant. The dean then demanded a petition signed by 50 students, although this had not been required for nomination of white students. Fifty-five signatures were immediately forthcoming. There are only six Negro students at the school.

The Wadleigh chapter of the National Student League is making plans for a mass campaign against persecutoin and discrimination against Negro students at the school.

Charges Discrimination In Relief Bureau; Applicant Called "Black Ape"

For months the Home Relief Bureau at 124th street and Lenox avenue, which is largely used by Negro and Latin-Americans, has been a hotbed of prejudice, according to a complaint on Monday filed with Edward Corsi, chief of the Home Relief Bureau and Commissioner William Hodson of the Department of Public Welfare on Monday by members of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

The League demanded the removal of Administrator Courtney, Miss Ethel Keaton, Miss Judith Brown and Miss Helen Bryan of the 124th street branch.

Miss Bryan, a clerk, is alleged to have referred to Camille White, who came in seeking relief, as a "black ape." She is also alleged to have remarked, "Why should I have to sit next to those stinking niggers?"

Miss Keaton, another clerk, is alleged to have said to a friend, "You get black from working with them."

Miss Judith Brown is reported to have used the terms, "damn nigger," "nigger heaven," and "spic" when referring to Spanish families.

Mr. Courtnay, who is in charge of the office, when informed of his subordinates, failed to act.

Transferred Worker

It is also alleged that the branch transferred one Miss Greta Bass white, who seemed to be quite sympathetic toward the applicants for relief.

It is further alleged that a similar situation existed in District 23 in East Harlem. It is allaged that Miss Burke, who is in charge, employs spies to watch the other investigators and workers She is also reported to be partial to several favorites including one Mary Cantwell, who has caused her considerable embarrassment through

Last week the League of Struggle for Negro Rights took up the matter with Mayor LaGuardia asking for a conference April 2 with himself, Mr. Hodson and Mr Corsi. The Mayor wired back he was unable to attend but had instructed Mr. Corsi to be at Mr Hodson's office to hear their grievances. The names of fourteen complainants were submitted to the officials.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights is holding a public mass meeting at 415 Lenox avenue on April 5, at which time reports on the conference with Mr Hodson and Mr. Corsi will be made.

(Brooklyn Section)
N. Y. JOURNAL
MAY 11 19[illegible]

SCHOOL GROUPS DENY CHARGE OF RACE BAN

Charges that Negro mothers are discriminated against for membership in the Parent-Teachers Associations of Public Schools Nos. 94 and 143, Corona, Queens, are denied by officials of the two associations and by the principal of one of the schools.

The charges are alleged to have been made during a meeting of the Corona League for the Protection of School Children, held at the home of Mrs. Charles Morgan, 32-17 104th st., Corona.

REDS BLAMED.

Mrs. George B. Heaslip, of Corona, past president of the Parent-Teachers Association, declared that the protests were inspired by Communists or sympathizers, and she insisted there has been no discrimination against mothers of Negro children, so far as the association was concerned.

Miss Violet Appelbaum, principal of P. S. 143, said:

"There are two very desirable Negro mothers now in our club. That does not look like discrimination."

Mrs. Edward Platow, another past president, said there had been no application for membership in the association made by Negro mothers during the two years she had been president of the group.

MEMBERS VOTED ON.

Mrs. Sophie Shebaum, the present president of the association said:

"The rule of the club is that the name of all proposed members must be voted upon and if the applicant is undesirable, white or black, she will be voted against. There never has been any discrimination against any desirable applicant."

Mrs. Morgan said that none of the members of her association is a Communist, but that all are fighting against the spread of "Jim-Crowism" in Corona.

New York Times
JUN 16 1934

COURT WARNS CITY ON NEGRO PROBLEM

Justice Boyle Informs Mayor of Mounting Number of Juvenile Crimes.

Citing the mounting number of court cases involving delinquent and neglected Negro children, Edward F. Boyle, Presiding Justice of the Domestic Relations Court, appealed yesterday to Mayor LaGuardia for assistance in easing the situation.

"This particular phase of the Negro problem—caring properly for children—is probably the most urgent of all the varied phenomena peculiar to the main problem," Justice Boyle wrote in a letter to the Mayor accompanying a study of existing conditions by one of his examiners.

"What is essential now is that the city itself, representing community interest and responsibility, step into the foreground of the situation," he declared. "With the advice and substantial help of groups who are most willing to cooperate * * * the City of New York must find a way out."

Justice Boyle warned the Mayor that the Negro problem "may develop into something worse than a problem."

A copy of the report was sent to Governor Lehman, accompanied by a letter in which Justice Boyle urged the Governor to give particular consideration to the situation at the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson. The presiding justice said he felt that discrimination against Negroes still exists there, despite a ruling by the Attorney General in 1932.

He asked the Governor also to support the suggestion that the State provide boarding homes for needy Negro girls ready for parole from Hudson and for boys ready for parole from the New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick.

The report, prepared by Miss Katharine Hildreth, showed that whereas the Negro population of the city had increased 115 per cent from 1920 to 1930, the number of cases of Negro children in the Children's Court had trebled.

Color Bar in Dietetic Course Is Scored

NEW YORK.—The barring of qualified colored applicants from acceptance for training in dietetics, in the hospitals of the City of New York, by Miss Ella G. Ennie, chief dietitian of the department of hospitals, was scored in a letter from [illegible] assistant secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. this week.

Two young colored women, both graduates of Pratt Institue, have applications for these training posts but have been unsuccessful, while white girls have applied since, and been placed.

The commissioner of hospitals and Mayor LaGuardia have been asked to act promptly upon the complaint.

FROHMAN BARRED AT CLU

Theatrical Producer, a Jew, Turned Down On Membership

NEW YORK, June 24.—(AP)—The Daily News says that Daniel Frohman, widely known theatrical producer, revealed today he has been barred from membership in the Lido Country Club at Long Beach, N. Y., because he is a Jew.

The News says that he was taken to the club Friday afternoon as a guest of Mrs. Rodion Brall, who had put him up for membership and that she was called aside and told not to bring him back again.

"Mrs. Brall immediately withdrew her membership and the party went elsewhere for dinner," the paper said.

New York Strips Cop Who Abused a Mixed Couple

NEW YORK.—Patrolman Albert J. Donnelly, of Brooklyn, alleged to have assaulted the colored companion of Mrs. Florence Neckless, 37, white, of 361 Fourteenth Street, early Saturday, kicking the man and threatening the woman with arrest, has been relieved of duty, stripped of his shield and gun, and placed under arrest.

The orders were issued by Captain Cassman, in command of the Brooklyn station, following an investigation by Lieutenant William Cassidy.

According to the story, Mrs. Neckless attended a party on Cumberland Street, at which there were present a number of colored men and women. When she started for home at 1:30 a.m., one of the men accompanied her towards the subway station.

When they reached Atlantic Avenue and Fort Greene Place, Donnelly, off duty and in civilian clothes, is reported to have driven the man off by kicking him.

The officer is then said to have grabbed the woman by the arm and threatened to arrest her. She is reported to have given him a diamond ring within one block of the station to secure her release. Hysterical, Mrs. Neckless is said to have sobbed out the story to her mother and caused the resultant investigation and suspension.

Vigorous Protest of Colored Woman Ends Discrimination at Asbury Park Merry-go-Round in Casino Arcade

ASBURY PARK N. J.—Mrs. Catherine Harris, wife of Lorenzo Harris, sculptor and artist, by pluckily defending her civil rights and asserting her womanhood, put a stop to racial discrimination at the Merry-go-round in the Casino Arcade here last week.

One of the members of Mrs. Harris'party unsuccessfully tried to purchase a ticket for the merry-go-round. He was Maurice Henry, her brother-in-law. Mrs. Harris, who is an octoroon, got in line and succeeded in getting a ticket. Henry, who was just behind her, was refused again, the operator stating that "they did not cater to colored people." In the meantime Mrs. Harris had placed her niece on one of the horses and when the manager saw her he demanded that she get off. Mrs. Harris insisted that she stay on.

Enraged, Manager Andrew Bonifield grabbed the child and dragged her from the horse. And then Mrs. Harris grabbed him by the tie and caused him to choke and gasp for help from a nearby policeman. The policeman, on hearing both stories, refused to arrest Mrs. Harris, who then took the child back and had her complete her ride.

Later she swore out a warrant against Bonifield, charging him with assault and battery and made preparation for a civil suit against the operating company. Arthur Seger and Jacob Goldberg, two officials of the company, pleaded with Mrs. Harris, her husband and Brent Oldham, representing the N. A. A. C. P., not to bring the civil suit and finally induced her to drop it after they had promised to publish in a local newspaper a display ad promising fair treatment to colored people in the future. This ad, which appeared in the Evening Press, was as follows:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The General Operating Company operating the Merry-go-round in the Casino Arcade hereby disavows any intent in the past or future to embarrass or discriminate against any of the members of the general public on account of race, creed or color. The spirit of tolarance and cooperation between the management and the public is our ideal and goal. Any act to the contrary on the part of any person in our employ we desire immediately called to our attention.

Dollar Line Left New York Woman Waiting at Pier

(Special to the AFRO)

NEW YORK—Another example of how colored passengers are given the run-around by steamship companies, took place Thursday of last week, when a Harlem school teacher was taken from the gangplank of the Dollar Line ship, "President Taft," although she had paid the tourist fare of $120.

Just a few hours after the AFRO had reached New York with its exclusive story on the Rayford-Logan-Colombian Line discriminations, Mrs. Louise Fisher Morris, 402 West 153rd Street, a native Bostonian and for twelve years a school teacher here, was being buffeted around, tricked, fooled and victimized.

Made Reservation in May

Early in May, Mrs. Morris stated she wrote the passenger division of the Dollar Steamship Lines, 604 Fifth Avenue, to arrange for passage to Los Angeles on the President Taft," leaving on July 5.

"On May 9, I sent the company a post office money order for $25, the deposit which a Mr. Sunden told me I should send at once to insure my having a regular bed, instead of a day bed, on the 10-day trip to the coast," Mrs. Morris said, "and a few days later, I got a printed 'guarantee' reserving the accommodations and the bed."

Doubt Expressed in June

When Mrs. Morris returned in June 2 to pay the balance ($95) due on her passage, she stated she was told that the company isn't sure of staterooms and Mr. Sunden did not take the money. The company is said to have promised to get in touch with her if they had any cancellations.

Shipping Board Furnished Conclusive Evidence of Columbian Line Jim Crow

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has furnished the United States Shipping Board Bureau at Washington, D. C., with conclusive evidence that the Colombian Steamship Line, the recipient of a $35,37[illegible],000 government subsidy, discriminates against Negro passengers to and from Haiti.

The evidence, a stenographic transcription of a telephone conversation between a reputable individual and the Colombian Line office in New York City on July 25, follows:

Q. I want to inquire about stamship fares from Haiti. What is the price of first-class and second-class?

A. From Haiti to where?

Q. To New York.

A. The minimum first-class is $75.00 plus tax. Second-class in a two-birth cabin is $55.000 plus tax, and in a four-berth cabin is $50.00 plus tax.

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The interrogator then repeated her questions and received the same ahswers. This person is connected with one of the large and influential educational foundations and is a person of the utmost reliabiilty.

In the letter to the Shipping Board, Mr. Walter White, the Association's Secretary, writes: "You will take note of the fact that this conversation took place on the very day on which C. H. C. Pearsall, Vice President and General Manager of the Colombian Steamship Company wrote to the Shipping Board denying the allegations of discrimination against Negro passengers."

The letter continues: "We maintain that this additional and corrobative evidence gives further proof that the Colombian Line officials either do not know the policies and practices of their own company or else are deliberately lying to the United States Shipping Board when they deny that they discriminate against persons of color.

"We again request vigorous action by the United States Shipping Board against this company to which it has loaned Federal funds to construct the very vessels on which this discrimination is practiced."

The policy of the Colombian Steamship Line in segregating Negro passengers was recently brought to the attention of the public when Prof. Rayford Logan of Atlanta University and his wife who had applied two months previously for first-class arcommodations on the "Colombian" were told they would have to travel second-class or not at all. At that time all colored passengers were found in second-class. The N. A. A. C. P. later learned that white passengers were uniformly compelled to take first-class accommodations whether or not they wanted them or could afford them.

RACE BARRIER BEATEN DOWN AT N. Y. HOTEL

NEW YORK, N.Y., Aug. 10.—Discrimination against the Race was given a set back at the Hotel Empire, high-class hotel in an exclusive white neighborhood, at 63rd street and Broadway, August 3 when for the first time in its history hotel entrance, held under the auspices of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Joseph Leonard of the Struggle for Negro Rights, Joseph Leonard of the Race in the Student league and elected from the Hotel Coffee shop. The vic-National Industrial Cafeteria Workers tory was won after four days demanded in an of picketing, and a mass meet- manager and two assistant managers, ing attended by several hun- A committee of four—the young dred workers in front of the Race woman, Lydia Baker, who had been refused service in the restaurant, Clarina Michelson of the League would be served, and when Miss Baker and the two white women, immediately following the interview, sat down at a table, in the exclusive restaurant, dinner was served within ten minutes.

The protest meeting, and an interview with the hotel's policy of jim-crowism that the hotel's policy be stopped. It was agreed that Race people

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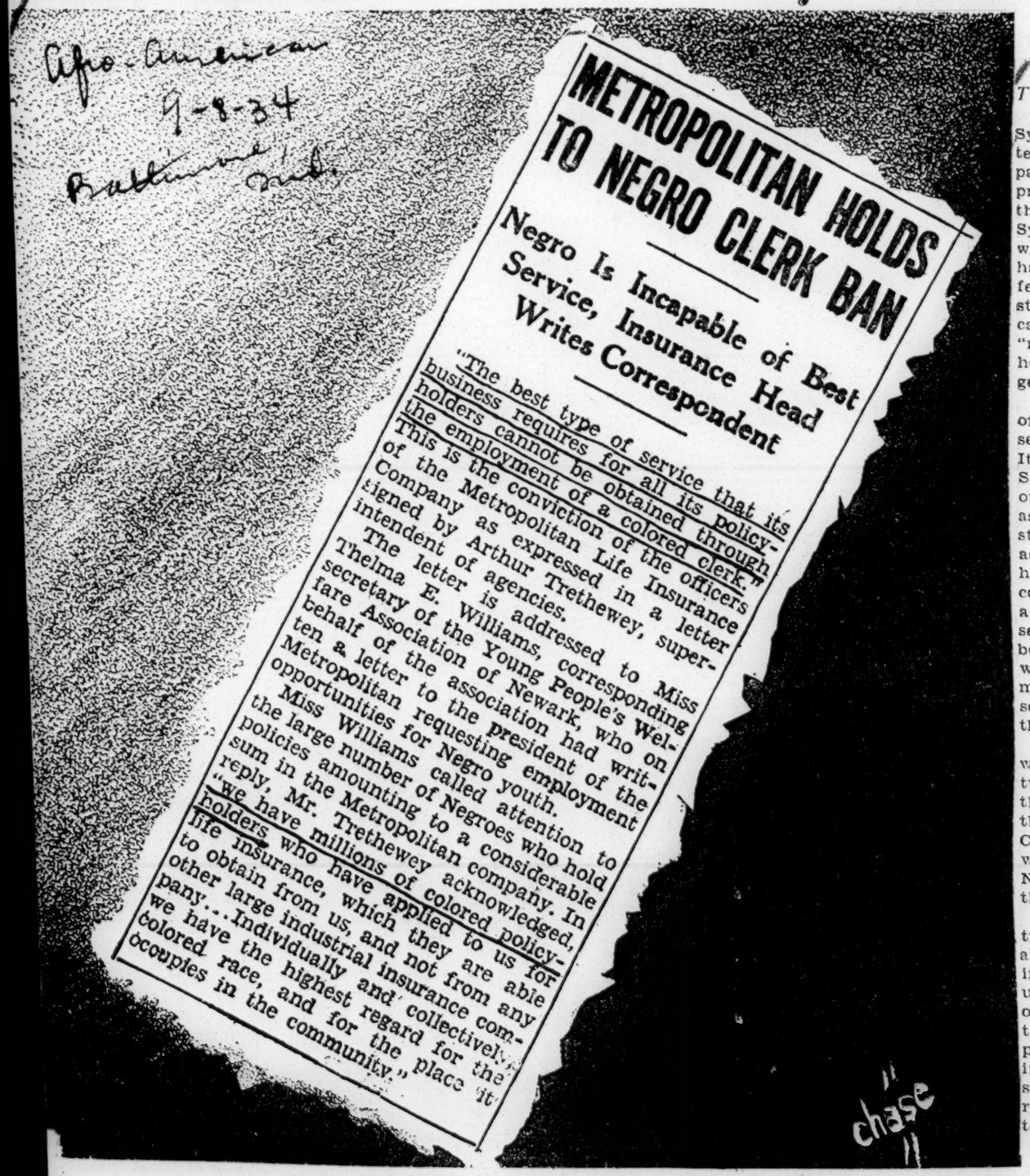
New York.

Discrimination - 1934

Point Blank! by Chase


Afro-American
9-8-34
Baltimore Md.
METROPOLITAN HOLDS TO NEGRO CLERK BAN
Negro Is Incapable of Best Service, Insurance Head Writes Correspondent
"The best type of service that its business requires for all its policyholders cannot be obtained through the employment of a colored clerk."
This is the conviction of the officers of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as expressed in a letter signed by Arthur Trethewey, superintendent of agencies.
The letter is addressed to Miss Thelma E. Williams, corresponding secretary of the Young People's Welfare Association of Newark, who on behalf of the association had written a letter to the president of the Metropolitan requesting employment opportunities for Negro youth.
Miss Williams called attention to the large number of Negroes who hold policies amounting to a considerable sum in the Metropolitan company. In reply, Mr. Trethewey acknowledged, "we have millions of colored policyholders who have applied to us for life insurance, which they are able to obtain from us, and not from any other large industrial insurance company...Individually and collectively we have the highest regard for the colored race, and for the place it occupies in the community."
Chase

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
POST STANDARD
SEP 29 1934

A Negro Protests

To the Editor of The Post-Standard:

Please permit me as a loyal son of Syracuse to register a vigorous protest, thru the columns of your newspaper, which has always been fair in presenting the views of Negroes, to the policy of the administration of Syracuse university in its dealings with Negro students. My attention has been called to a five-point manifesto issued by a group of liberal students of the university attacking campus regulations and calling for a "new deal." Their first demand is the housing of students of all races together.

For nearly a decade Negro students of Syracuse university have been segregated and discriminated against. It has reached the point now, where Syracuse university is known thruout the country by people of my race as being definitely hostile to Negro students. Negro students writing the administration regarding entrance have been actually discouraged from coming here. A young Negro woman, a teacher from Atlanta, Ga., and sent here by the general education board for the summer school session, was actually forced out of her dormitory for which she had reserved by sending a deposit, after it was seen that she was a Negro.

The late Chancellor James R. Day, who was always fair to Negroes, must turn over in his grave when he views the treatment of Negro students by the present administration. During Chancellor Day's administration there were generally between 30 and 40 Negro students on the hill. Now there are rarely over five students.

At a time when the entire world is trying to overcome racial prejudices and groping for a better understanding of all people, it ill becomes a university of the size and reputation of Syracuse, whose fame has spread to the four corners of the earth, to persist in such a reactionary policy in its treatment of Negroes. Universities should be the agents of progress and the means of spreading better racial and human understanding.

Syracuse. FRED DOUGLASS.

NEW YORK AMERICAN
DEC 12 1934

Barred Negroes Obtain Damages

Dr. George Hudson Batson and his wife, who declared they were refused passage on a ship cruise because they are Negroes, won awards of $200 each yesterday from a jury in Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Their suits were against the Cunard Steamship Line and National Pleasure Tours, Inc.

RACE QUOTAS UPHELD IN LAW AND MEDICINE

Steuer Says Jews Should Not Object if Bases Are Fair—Dr. Kopetzky Sees Crowding.

Restrictions on the admittance of Jews to medical and law schools were discussed yesterday at the Temple B'nai Jeshurun, Eighty-eighth Street west of Broadway, by Max D. Steuer, lawyer, and Dr. Samuel J. Kopetzky of the Beth Israel Hospital.

12-31-34

Mr. Steuer said there was no discrimination against Jews in the law at present, but he believed entrance quotas might soon be established in American universities. He advocated the acceptance of restricted matriculation if the quota bases were computed fairly.

Dr. Kopetzky said there were bars to Jews' entrance into medical schools, but he held that the number of physicians in a community should be proportionate to the possible clientele. He declared that patients seek doctors of their own faith and that a preponderance of physicians of one faith in a community overcrowds the profession.

Both Mr. Steuer and Dr. Kopetzky declared that the depression had hurt their professions, but Mr. Steuer said that law had suffered least of all the professions.

LAWYER CITES SLUR ON RACE OF CHAUFFEUR

N. A. A. C. P. Will Join Battle on Justice Over Statement

9-22-34

The question, "What right have you, a colored man, to serve a summons on a white man?" attributed to a white Great Neck, L. I., justice of the peace, caused him to be labeled as "unfit" in legal proceedings begun yesterday for his removal.

The judge involved is Egbert Le Cluse, and his accuser Attorney Ralph Randall of 58 West Fortieth street, who was assured yesterday of the support of the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It was reported that the Harlem Lawyers' Association would also enter the fight.

The color question was raised on August 23, according to particulars of a bill of complaint filed by Mr. Randall with the Nassau Bar Association, when Thaddeus Wright, a Negro chauffeur, appeared in the courtroom of Judge Le Cluse to swear that he had served a summons on John J. Geary, white defendant in a landlord-tenant action brought by Mrs. Eva S. Adler, also white, for non-payment of rent. Wright is employed by Mrs. Adler.

Representing Mrs. Adler in the action was Attorney Randall, who claims he was told by Judge Le Cluse, "I will have you understand that no colored man can serve a summons on a white man to come to my court."

When The Amsterdam News informed him of the complaint, Judge Le Cluse said, "I simply didn't say it. It makes no difference to me who serves the paper, man or woman, black or white, just so they are over 18 years of age.

"But I recall this case," he added. What he recalled about it he refused to say. He concluded with, "There was something irregular about the service. I don't like every Tom, Dick and Harry going around serving people, that's all."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS KILL ANTI-JIM-CROW RESOLUTION

9-21-34

NEW YORK.—(CNA)—A resolution against racial discrimination in government service, introduced by rank and file members of the American Federation of Government Employes, which held its annual convention here, was ruled out by a maneouver of the convention officials.

Knowing that a resolution against Negro discrimination was to be introduced, the officials of the union, who are almost without exception government officials also, jammed through the morning session a resolution prohibiting the discussion of political, racial or religious questions.

When, later in the day, a Negro worker introduced a resolution calling on the convention to go on record against discrimination in civil service, and for the right of Negroes to hold all civil service positions, not merely minor ones, it was possible to rule the resolution out of order because this was a "racial' question.

Both Negro and white members spoke from the floor, denouncing this action of the union officials and advocating that the union take a definite stand against Jim Crowism.

150 Courageous Citizens

THE ACTION OF 150 persons in leaving the I. R. T. subway at Times Square last Friday to go to the West Forty-seventh street police station and demand the arrest of two special guards and a private citizen who had brutally beaten a man in the subway station is commendable. Even more commendable was the action of 25 of these persons in going to the District Attorney the next morning and insisting upon the arrest of the trio after the police had tried to evade the issue. The three men are now being held under $1,000 bail, while their victim, who was accused of putting a slug in the coin slot, is confined in a hospital.

Although all the participants in this incident are white, Negroes will hail this evidence of civic responsibility on the part of the average New Yorker. For no group has suffered more at the hands of arrogant, lawbreaking petty officials in the employ of public utilities than the colored residents of this city. Negro citizens have constantly been insulted, intimidated and beaten by these unintelligent employees, who feel that a badge gives them rights which are not even granted to the police by the laws of this city, state or nation.

Two recent cases illustrate this point. On August 14, Allen Russell, a Harlemite, was entering the Times Square subway station with his wife and two friends. A special guard accused Russell of failing to pay one fare. The man insisted that he had put the coin in the box. He was promptly attacked with pistol butts and a blackjack in the hands of six burly guards. Seven hundred white passengers came to his aid and eight radio car crews and a squad of detectives were required to rescue the guards from the enraged crowd. Russell is now suing the I. R. T. for $100,000 damages.

The other incident occurred on the I. R. T. elevated line on June 30. Mrs. Alice Williams, a Harlem saleslady, entered the women's room at the Grand street station. She was followed there by Patrick Carlos, white ticket agent, who boldly attempted to criminally assault her—**at 10 o'clock in the morning.** When Alice Evans, a school teacher, rushed into the room to aid Mrs. Williams, Carlos cursed both of the women, saying: "You G—— D—— niggers had better get back to Harlem." For his offense, Carlos was arrested and fined the large sum of $25 when arraigned before Magistrate Anna Kross.

While hailing the 150 courageous citizens of last Friday, Harlemites might learn a lesson from the incident When unfairly treated by public utility employees, or when witnessing the unfair treatment of another whether he be black or white, any civic-minded person should protest to the nearest constituted authority and failing to secure satisfaction there, should go further and see that justice is done. We salute the courageous 150.

Cunard Bars Couple; Ordered to Pay $400

Afro-American

NEW YORK. — Damages of $200 from the Cunard Steamship Company and a pleasure tour were awarded to both Dr. George Hudson Batson, 40, and his wife, by a jury, Thursday, in their suit charging they had been barred from a boat.

Dr. Batson and his wife contended they had been discriminated against and refused passage on a ship because of their color. They alleged that they had bought two tickets for $176 on an eight-day cruise to Bermuda and back. When they arrived at Pier 4, Hoboken, to board the steamship, Dr. and Mrs. Batson declare they were refused admittance.

The defendants entered a general denial of the charge of discrimination. They claimed that the Batsons were refused admittance to the pier because they did not have the proper pier pass.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Citizen

DEC 11 1934

NEGROES KEPT FROM SHIP, WIN $400 IN SUIT

Doctor and Wife Get Decision Over Cruise Company and Ship Line

Suing the Cunard Steamship Line and the National Pleasure Tours, Inc., for $20,000 because of the humiliation they suffered when the Mauretania sailed on an eight-day West Indies cruise and left them standing on the dock, a Negro physician and his wife, Brooklyn residents for ten years, were awarded damages of $200 apiece from the defendants today.

Charging that they were prevented from boarding the ship because they were colored, Dr. George Hudson Batson, 40, of No. 631 Throop avenue, and his wife, Costella, 28, sued for $10,000 each in Brooklyn Supreme Court to-day before Justice Philip A. Brennan, and a jury.

Saying that her husband was tired from his arduous duties, Mrs. Batson claimed that she personally called at the Cunard office on June 20, 1932, and paid $176 for two tickets for the vacation cruise which was bound for Bermuda and Havana. On June 20th, when the ship was to sail from Pier 4, Hoboken, the Batsons, accompanied by eight or nine of their friends, went to the dock.

The couple charged that when they attempted to board the liner they were stopped by J. V. Murphy, superior of the tour, representing the National Pleasure Tours, Inc., and another man.

The defendants claimed that the Batsons were refused admission to the boat because they had no tickets. They also claimed that the tickets were not bought by Mrs. Babson in a personal visit, but ordered over the telephone.

A check for $176, the cost of the cruise, was sent to the Batsons.

Justice Brennan told the jury that the couple had a legal right to sail on the boat and that it was up to the jury to decide whether or not and to what extent the physician and his wife had been humilated.

Railroad Czar Denies Color Bar Policy

NEW YORK — In reply to the query of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week concerning the shelving of five Negro statistical workers in keeping with the alleged color bar policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Washington office to which they should have been transferred from New York, John L. Rogers, assistant to Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, denies any color discrimination.

"I know of no such policy" he writes, "and . . the Interstate Commerce Commission has nothing to do with the employment of individuals by the office of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation."

Discrimination - 1934

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

FEB 23 1934

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, faced with the same proposition as was Lindsay Warren of North Carolina with regard to serving Negroes in a restaurant maintained by congress, says that there shall be no discrimination between American citizens. Which reminds us that we heard a fellow say t'other day that he had always held that a Yankee, if clean, was good enough to eat with quality.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

MAY 8 - 1934

HE WOULD REVISE THE TITLE OF THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

Sir:

The writer has noticed on several occasions that an organization called the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Ministerial association frequently opposes and takes issue on matters of civic importance.

For your information, this association does not represent the ministers of Charlotte or Mecklenburg county. An investigation of their charter or by-laws will reveal that no "Catholic priest, Jewish rabbi or Negro minister" can belong to the association.

The writer believes that the correct title of this association, for use in the public newspapers, would be "The Protestant Charlotte-Mecklenburg Ministerial association," then the public would know that when they make any statement that they are not speaking for all the people in Charlotte but only for the white Protestants.

CITIZEN.

Charlotte.

[No Jews, Catholics or Negroes are members of the ministerial association, but the last and possibly the last two would seem not to be excluded by the association's constitutional provision on membership, which reads: "Its members shall consist of the evangelical ministers of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county who are regularly ordained men in good standing in an ecclesiastical organization which subscribes to the trinitarian doctrine of the Godhead, and who are personally exponents of the doctrine, principles and practices of historic evangelical Christianity."—Ed.]

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

JUN 14 1934

Spirit of the Press

JUSTICE?

High Point Enterprise.

Seven men were tried before a Raleigh magistrate yesterday morning on a charge of "beating freights." Four of the men were Negroes and three were white men. All of them pleaded guilty to the charge.

The magistrate sentenced each of the four Negroes to serve thirty days on the roads. He freed the white men, instructing them to go to the Federal transient bureau in Raleigh, where means of transportation were offered. It is interesting to note that the bureau also has facilities for handling Negroes.

The arresting officer in the case reported he had no trouble taking any of the seven men into custody.

We take it for granted that the report carried today of the incident by The News and Observer of Raleigh is complete and accurate; and, such being the case, we find here that type of discrimination which can never result in anything other than increasing bitterness.

We do not know the magistrate who heard the cases. It is possible that he had good reason for his discrimination; but certainly the account of the occurrence gives no indication that he had. There is no standard of justice which sends a Negro to the roads and allows a white man to go free—or vice versa, for that matter—when the two are arrested on the same charge, arraigned before the same magistrate and neither offers resistance or places obstruction in the path of law enforcement or justice.

Barring Of Negro Boy At Carolina Hotel Protested

Advertiser 8-24-34

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 23.—(AP)—Springfield officialdom joined with Legion leaders and many citizens today in protesting the alleged discrimination at Gastonia, N. C., against a negro youth which caused the local junior Legion baseball team to withdraw last night from the Eastern States tournament. The local team entrained for home after two Southern teams refused to play against the local group as long as the negro, Ernest Taliaferro, was a member, and after a Gastonia hotel refused to accept Taliaferro as a guest.

Mayor Henry Martens today telegraphed Frank Samuels, national adjutant of the American Legion at Indianapolis, as follows: "Public indignation here at treatment accorded Springfield Post junior baseball team at Gastonia, N. C., leads me to urge your organization to accede to request for participation of Springfield team in Chicago playoff."

Commander William R. Connelly, of the Springfield Legion Post said that as a result of the Gastonia incident the national Legion "is faced with the clear question of whether it will choose to stand by the principles it professes, or whether it will permit intimidation by a group apparently uninterested in fair play or the spirit of a free America."

Commander Connelly said that "every possible step will be taken to see that the Springfield team is not thus unfairly removed from play in the little world series."

Montgomery

That the local boys were threatened with actual violence in Gastonia was indicated in a telegram received here today from Sidney J. Harris, an officer of the local post in charge of the team. His message said: "Situation too dangerous. Boys threatened with violence. Bringing team home."

Ala.

The boys were due to arrive here late tonight, and a large number of local residents, including Legionnaires and others, were planning to be at the railroad station to demonstrate local confidence in the team and in the negro youth, Taliaferro.

Harold P. Redden, of this city, State adjutant of the Legion, today sent a message to National Commander E. A. Hayes at Indianapolis criticizing the action of the Southern teams and asking that the local team be allowed to take part in the Chicago playoff Aug. 29-31 for the national championship.

Team Incensed As Hotel Bars Its Negro Player

Advertiser 8-23-34

GASTONIA, N. C., Aug. 22.—(AP)—The Springfield, Mass., American Legion Junior Baseball team tonight withdrew from the Eastern sectional tournament here tonight after a Gastonia hotel had refused to accommodate a negro member of the New England team.

When a hotel where other teams are stopping had refused reservations to Ernest "Buny" Taliferro, Springfield's negro pitcher-centerfielder, Legion officials attempted to have Taliferro lodged at the residence of a negro doctor, but the Springfield management refused to accept the offer.

The team left by train tonight, leaving but five teams to begin eliminations play tomorrow.

Montgomery

Cumberland, Md., and Cincinnati, Ohio, were paired in the draw to meet tomorrow afternoon at 1:20 o'clock (E. S. T.). Charlotte, N. C., and Tampa, Fla., will hook up immediately afterward. Trenton, N. J., drew a bye.

Ala.

The winners of the two games will draw again tomorrow night to determine the opponent of Trenton in Friday's contest.

Finals will be played here Saturday, the Eastern champion to meet the winner of a Western tournament in a three-game series for the national title next week in Chicago.

The hotel management here tonight contended it was prevented by State law from accommodating or serving a negro.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MORNING UNION

AUG 24 1934

The Gastonia Incident

The unpleasant incident at Gastonia, N. C. resulting from the presence on the Springfield Post, American Legion junior baseball team, of Ernest Taliaferro, a Negro youth, was deplorable and not to be condoned on any grounds. It was an exhibition of race prejudice familiar enough in the South, but virtually unknown in the North and in New England especially. We can and do condemn it, but that seems to be about all that we can do about it, unless and until some way may be found to bring about a change in Southern sentiment on the Negro question.

At this time the prospect of that does not appear to be bright. It has been found possible to safeguard the Southern Negro in at least some of his civil rights, but the incident at Gastonia and many others like it which have occurred from time to time seem to indicate the hopelessness of persuading Southerners to accept the Negro on anything like a plane of equality.

The attitude of the white Southerner toward the Negro is rooted in race prejudice extending back many generations. This must be recognized, however much it is deplored and condemned. As we have said, it cannot be justified or condoned in Northern eyes.

The fact must be faced that this feeling against the Negro exists and this may raise a question as to how far it is advisable at this time to attempt to challenge it in the South. As for taking up the matter in the American Legion commission which sponsors the junior baseball program, that may and no doubt should be done. More good than harm may result from giving the issue an airing.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS

AUG 23 1934

STRIKES BLOW AT RACE PREJUDICE

We are pleased to see that the management of the Springfield American Legion baseball team has the courage to withdraw from the Legion tournament as a result of the banning of its Negro star player, Young Taliaferro, at Gastonia, N. C., yesterday. Announcement that two of the southern teams would refuse to compete with Springfield if the latter's Negro member of the team were permitted to take his place in the lineup, was followed by the prompt refusal of the management of the Springfield entrants to continue in the tournament. It was a highly commendable action and will be applauded wherever fair play and justice prevails.

It is possible that through its action yesterday the Springfield Legion team will lose major honors in the tournament, but even what is considered a great sacrifice in athletic circles was justifiable under the circumstances. Here in Springfield, the home of one of the strongest teams in the Legion league, the action of the local management is certain to be warmly acclaimed.

It is a blow struck at race prejudice, a blow that will attract attention in Legion circles throughout the country and outside the ranks of the Legionnaires. All honor to those responsible for it.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR

AUG 24 1934

RECIPROCITY EXPECTED

An American Legion junior baseball team, hailing from Springfield, Mass., has withdrawn from the eastern finals because a Gastonia hotel refused accommodations to a negro member of the team.

According to the records the management informed the team that it was forbidden by law to give service to negroes in a white hotel, and offered to find rooms for the athlete in the home of a highly respected negro doctor, which offer was refused.

The incident of course is to be regretted. Neither Gastonia nor North Carolina had any desire to offend the northern visitors, but to have violated the law and set a precedent would have been ruinous. To have admitted the Springfield negro would have been to open the gate to any and very rece-prejudiced crusader who happened along.

There is no people more friendly to the negro than the southern white man. He will aid his colored friend when the northern Nordic will refuse. Southerners in the north must perforce respect the laws regarding matters, and southerners expect northern visitors to accord them the same courtesy.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN

AUG 26 1934

THE NEGRO BALL PLAYER

To the Editor of The Republican:—

I presume there will be a lot of ink spilled (editorially as well as otherwise) over this recent Negro exclusion incident in the Legion baseball tournament being conducted down in North Carolina.

Now without making any attempt to either condemn or condone that action on the part of the southern managers involved, I wish to say that the whole unpleasant incident might have, and should have, been avoided. The Springfield management knew they were going into the South. They also knew that there was such a thing as a color line in existence down there which applied to hotels as well as the athletic field, and they had no valid reason for assuming that that deeply embedded color line would be abolished, even temporarily, for the benefit of any Negro star of theirs "around whom their team was built."

Even though they had optimistically thought that the southern Legion entries would waive their prejudice for the nonce in the interest of so-called sportsmanship, that eventuality would not have taken care of the hotel situation at all—not at all. Southern hotels recognize no such "sportsmanship."

Had the southern entries been coming North to compete, I dare to say they would have come prepared to conform to the customs of the country. Any objecting to performing in possible mixed company would likely have remained at home—or on the bench, and made no great stir and turmoil over it.

The blame for the unhappy incident, as I see it, lies squarely on the Springfield management.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE SOUTH.

Belchertown, August 24, 1934.

BOSTON, MASS.
TRANSCRIPT

AUG 25 1934

The Color Line in Sports

The Springfield American Legion junior baseball team, champions of New England, went to Gastonia, N. C., this week to play in the Eastern regional series, taking along as a member Erny "Bunny" Taliaferro, Negro and ace pitcher-outfielder. It returned home without touching a ball, Manager Sidney Harris having withdrawn the team from the championship because of the hostile treatment by the Gastonians not only of Taliaferro but of all the members of the Northern team. The colored boy was refused accommodations in the hotel, the members of the team were hooted in the streets, and the management was unable to guarantee that the visitors would not be mistreated if they attempted to play. Manager Harris acted wisely, both in the avoidance of physical violence on the ball grounds, which seemed imminent, and as a protest against the inhospitable reception by the Gastonians.

Such incidents are exceedingly regrettable, although not unprecedented. This one recalls a similar one of many years ago, when Robert T. Teamoh, a colored reporter on one of the Boston papers and also a member of the Legislature, visited Virginia, along with other members of a legislative committee who had gone South on official business. Teamoh was not molested and, in fact, he was received with the others at the executive mansion by that fine Southern gentleman, Governor O'Ferrall. The Southern papers blazed over the incident and it injured if not defeated the governor politically. Hot disputes ensued over the ethics of the episode, turning on the question whether Teamoh, notwithstanding his official position, should have waived the courtesies of the mansion, or the governor, despite his position, should have refused to admit him, in deference to Southern sentiment. The point never was settled satisfactorily, probably never will be.

Our neighbor, the Springfield Republican, fears that some national reverberations may come of the Taliaferro incident. An effort is being made, with the backing of the Massachusetts legionnaires, to enter the Springfield team in a competition with the East and West sectional winners at Chicago in a three-team playoff. If a Southern team should be a competitor in the finals, an awkward situation might arise, because it may be taken for granted that the Springfield management will not yield one of its best men in deference to Southern prejudice, and the Southern players, unless because the games will be played in the North instead of the South, may not feel inclined to lay aside their objections to a colored player, even though, as in this case, he is personally unobjectionable. It is to be hoped that any repetition of the Gastonia incident will be avoided. Such collisions are exceedingly rare, and no point is gained when prejudice is allowed to take the place of courtesy. If the affair were in the political instead of the baseball field, very much might be lost.

Windsor Astir, Says Town Paper, Because Whites And Negroes Eat Same Food Side By Side In Cafe

WINDSOR, N. C.—The Bertie Ledger-Advance, a white weekly published here, carried the following story on the front page of its issue of November 2.

The double column head on the story read as follows:

"Negroes And Whites People Served Food Together In Lunch Room In Windsor. Both Races Eat Sandwiches And Barbecue Side By Side In Same Room For First Time This Generation; Citizens Express Disapproval."

The story follows:

In Business District

"The lunch counter and barbecue stand in Windsor's main business section that has been serving both white people and Negroes at the same time has recently occasioned many expressions of disapproval and disgust from the town's leading citizens. It is located in the first floor room of the Citizens Bank building.

"Numbers of Windsor people have expressed regret and amazement that a so-called cafe or lunch counter has been allowed to serve food to both Negroes and white people in the same state room with no more than a wood screen or a half "partition" set up in the middle of the room. It has created a topic of general discussion for the past several weeks.

Owned By Alderman

"At no other time in the present generation has a cafe or lunch room operated in Windsor that served food to both Negroes and white people in the same room at the same time.

"This building is owned by one of the town aldermen and leading citizens of Windsor, and rented to the operators of the stand who have insisted in serving both races food side by side, in the same room, from the same vessels and cooked from one stove, in spite of protests from numbers of people. It is a situation without parallel here. One of the prominent business men located on the same street declared that it was "a disgrace to Windsor," which expression is shared by many other citizens."

Discrimination - 1934

Ohio.

TOLEDO, O.
NEWS-BEE

APR 10 1934

JUDGE STAHL CENSURED FOR COURT SENTENCE

To the Editor:

AS A CITIZEN, a voter and a taxpayer of the city of Toledo, Lucas county and the state of Ohio I should like to know why we Negro citizens cannot get proper protection from the public courts.

The writer refers directly to the case recently handled in Judge Scott Stahl's court, namely, the State of Ohio vs. Mack Thomas.

Many other public-spirited Negro citizens as well as myself would like to know upon what grounds or basis that a judge of any authorized court, respecting all races and protecting society in general, should probate for five years a degenerate and a cold-blooded murderer like Mack Thomas, for shooting down in cold blood his 14-year-old common law stepdaughter.

I am not concerned about the moral or legal status of this union, nor neither is the public. But I am concerned because whatever taint there is about this union, this little girl was not in any way responsible.

If these kind of decisions are going to be rendered in the future, what is to become of the Negro citizen in Toledo?

This special leniency is only offered when both parties involved are Negroes. I attribute the judge's action in this kind of case to disrespect for the Negro race. It looks as if some judges look at it in this way: As long as it is only Negroes involved that whatever they do to each other there has been no injustice done.

I wonder if Judge Stahl feels that in the minds of the public that accepting the recommendation of a foreman sufficent as an excuse to wash his hands and to probate such a man for five years. I wonder again as to what benefit does the judge feel this man will be to society. I am reluctant to believe that if it has been another race involved, that such would have been the outcome.

I wish to state and I believe that I am voicing the opinion of every public spirited Negro citizen in Toledo, Lucas county and the state of Ohio, that the only way to stop such miscarriages of justice is to vote such officials out of office.

I do think it is the right and privilege of any defending attorney to introduce any evidence that he might have to defend his client, but for a judge to listen to one side of a story just because only Negroes are involved I do condemn. The prosecuting attorneys are not exempted from this condemnation.

In conclusion I will say that the only way we Negro citizens can remedy this condition is to use our sufferage in future elections against such officials.

I would like to hear from other citizens on the same subject.—**W. H. Clark.**

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

MAR 4 1934

OHIO GRANTS APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE FLORENCE E. ALLEN

Backing by Senator Bulkley Believed to Assure Circuit Court of Appeals Seat.

BY J. H. GALBRAITH.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3.—Since Senator Bulkley indorsed the candidacy of Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court for the vacancy on the bench of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, it is accepted as so certain to mean her appointment that Democrats are coming out as candidates for appointment to succeed her on the State supreme bench. This week a movement was started here for the appointment of Judge Robert Duncan of the Franklin County common pleas bench to succeed Miss Allen.

A movement was started at Cincinnati this week, however, that threatens opposition to Judge Allen's appointment. As a member of the State supreme bench she voted to sustain a method of segregating the colored young woman students in the State university dormitories, and a protest against her on this account has been sent to President Roosevelt by T. M. Berry of Cincinnati, the president of the National Association for the Promotion of the Colored Race.

Cool on Moley.

Representative M. L. Sweeney's suggestion of Prof. Raymond Moley as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio has met with no favorable response. Most Democrats doubt that the professor could establish citizenship in Ohio.

The Republican leaders of the State, remembering the jealousies that have resulted from having many candidates for their gubernatorial nomination, are trying to restrict the number of entries this year. The leaders will meet here by call of State Chairman Ed D. Schorr on March 15, but he insists that the meeting will discuss party doctrines and principles rather than candidacies.

Gov. White attached his official signature to the bill passed by the Legislature granting extra compensation to members of the body for special session services, but in so doing criticized the appropriation of practically the same sum for the Senate as for the House, though the number of Senators is but one-third that of the House, but he has no power to veto any portion of an item in appropriation bills.

Attorney General Bricker has pointed out that the act of two weeks ago intended to provide for the payment of compensation of school teachers long delinquent is meaningless and invalid, for the reason that there is no money in the funds from which payments are to be made. When the Legislature meets again next week the Governor will ask it to cure the defect.

Gov. White has designated Matthew L. Brown of Springfield secretary of the new old age pension fund, salary $4,800. Brown estimates that 100,000 persons will qualify for the pensions, and if so, the $3,000,000 made available will be insufficient.

Friends of former United States Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch say, in explanation of his recent criticism of Ogden L. Mills and Andrew Mellon, that Mr. McCulloch believes that there is a large element in the Republican party in Ohio ready to leave the old party leaders for the "new deal."

The special State Tax Commission which went to Indiana to study the new gross receipts tax measure of that State will offer such a measure to the special session of the Ohio Legislature for consideration, but since the body has already rejected the sales tax as annoying, it is not likely that it will give favorable consideration to the gross recepits tax.

Decision Causes Comment.

The decision of Judge John R. King of the local common pleas bench, in the case of The Equitable Life Assurance Co. vs. T. A. and Edna Fredas, that a contract written payable in gold, must be carried out now under the devalued dollar, by paying as many additional devalued dollars as the rate of devaluation would require to make the dollar paid equal to that intended in the contract, even though it is not in gold, has caused much comment in legal circles here. Many lawyers insist that the court could not have decided otherwise, and yet, it is asked how about its application to our outstanding currency which it was agreed should be redeemed in gold?

Ohio.

Discrimination – 1934

NEGROES GETTING LONGER MEMORIES

THE elephants had better look to their laurels, for the memories of American Negroes are lengthening. Who knows that better than Judge Parker and the defeated solons who voted for his confirmation?

Another judge is about to learn the lesson which the North Carolina jurist found so instructive, if painful. This time it is a woman, Ohio Supreme Court Justice Florence Allen, who aspires to the more exalted position of Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati. This district includes the States of Michigan, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, wherein reside approximately a million Negroes.

But Justice Allen may never get the job, because Ohio Negroes have long memories. They recall that last year Justice Allen and her honorable associates rendered a decision in the case of Doris Weaver vs. The Board of Trustees of Ohio State University which reeked with race prejudice and was based on the notorious "black laws" of Ohio, repealed over fifty years ago. The Ohio Negroes have decided that a judge mentally living in the Mid-Victorian age has no business being U. S. Circuit Judge today of a section with a Negro population exceeding one million. As the legal committee of the Cleveland N. A. A. C. P. branch puts it, "the history of the world will show that one who discriminates against the fellow lowest down unfits himself to sit in judgment on the matters of the fellow highest up."

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If Negroes throughout the Country will follow the example of the aroused Ohio Negroes, and do so immediately, Justice Allen will learn, like Judge Parker, that Negroes have long memories and also understand the mechanics of mass pressure.

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN

MAR 16 1934

Negro Mother's Views On Color Line in Theater

Editor of Citizen:

EACH year when the magician, Howard Thurston, comes to the city my family and I have enjoyed seeing his performances. We had, or rather the children had, been talking about him and counting on seeing him for weeks. We had decided to see his performance Saturday afternoon. I spoke to a neighbor of my plans. She said, "I'm sorry, but I think you'll be disappointed for Negroes aren't allowed at Loew's Ohio."

Of course I knew the colored do not as a rule attend some of the downtown shows, but I thought it was because they do not care to be 'Jim Crow-ed." As I was downtown this morning I stopped by and asked at the window, "Are colored people barred from seeing the performances of Thurston here?"

The girl had started to reach me a ticket (I was alone), but when I asked that she looked me over and said "Well, er-er-yes, we do not have colored here at all." I said very nicely, "Thank you," and walked away.

Not many of us colored folk as a rule want to go where we aren't wanted. We have a race pride, self respect and ideals. But, speaking as one Negro mother, I want just as much for my son and my daughter as the most educated white mother in the city wants for her children.

And I trust that there will be a time, very soon, when I will not be told at a theater window, "Well, er-er-yes, we do not have colored here at all."—B. B. H.

TOLEDO, O.
BLADE

MAR 28 1934

DO OUR COURTS RESPECT THE NEGRO RACE?

Editor Toledo Blade: As a citizen, a voter and a taxpayer of the city of Toledo, Lucas county and the state of Ohio I should like to know whether we Negro citizens can get proper protection from the public courts.

The writer refers directly to the case recently handled in Judge Scott Stahl's court, namely the State of Ohio vs. Mack Thomas.

Many other public spirited Negro citizens as well as myself would like to know upon what grounds or basis that a judge of any authorized court, respecting all races and protecting society in general, should probate for five years a man who killed his 14-year-old common law step-daughter.

If decisions of this kind are going to be rendered in the future, what is to become of the Negro citizen in Toledo?

This special leniency is only offered when both parties involved are Negroes. I attribute the judge's action in this kind of case to nothing more than disrespect for the Negro race. It looks as if some judges look at it in this way: As long as it is only Negroes involved, there has been no injustice done.

I wonder if Judge Stahl feels that in the minds of the public his accepting the recommendation of a foreman is enough of an excuse to wash his hands and to probate such a man for five years.

I wonder again as to what benefit the judge feels this man will be to society. I am reluctant to believe, if it had been another race involved, that such would have been the outcome.

I wish to state and I believe that I am voicing the opinion of every public spirited Negro citizen in Toledo, Lucas county, and the state of Ohio, that the only way to stop such miscarriages of justice, is to vote such officials out of office.

I do think it is the right and privilege of any defending attorney to introduce any evidence that he may have at hand to defend his client but for a judge to listen to one side of a story just because only Negroes are involved I do condemn. The prosecuting attorneys are not exempted from this condemnation.

In conclusion I will say that the only way we Negro citizens can remedy this condition is to use our suffrage in future elections against such public officials.

I would like to hear from other public spirited citizens on the same subject.

W. H. CLARK,
554 Avondale avenue.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OHIO GIVES IMPORTANT DECISION

Christian Recorder

4-12-34

The Attorney General of the State of Ohio has just rendered an opinion in which he states that "no person can be denied the right to take an examination by reason of his failure to set forth in his application his race or to attach thereto, his photograph." This was done at the instigation of our very able representative in the Ohio House of Representatives, Mr. Chester K. Gillespie of Cleveland, who introduced the resolution in the special session of the Ohio Legislature requesting that the attorney general should within five days submit to the House of Representatives an official opinion with regard to the policy of the State Civil Service Commission requiring applicants to disclose the identity of their race and to submit their photographs.

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Decision

Pharmacist Case

cations their race as well as residence and various other instances at least to attach their applications.

The civil service laws were enacted in pursuance of section 10, article XV of the respect to determining the qualifications and the exercise of this discretion with duty of administering them controlled by the courts."

People, in rel., vs. Chicago, 131—Ill. A. 266

"In the absence of some express limitation the action of the commission, if not arbitrary, must stand, unless it is so clearly irrelevant and unreasonable as to be

laws impose upon the Civil Service Commission, the power to determine the qualifications of applicants for admission to an exercise of their powers, civil service commissions requiring applicants to disclose the identity of their race and to submit their photographs."

I am informed that applicants for examination are required to set forth on their application as well as their nationality, age, interfered with unless its abuse clearly appears. Pratt v. Rosenthal, 181 Cal. 158; Mann v. Tracy, 185 Cal. 272.

"The civil service commission has discretion with respect to determining the physical and other tests to be applied in examination and the exercise of such discretion will not be interfered with previously, not be interfered with by the courts."

Discrimination – 1934

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NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the House of Representatives, now in session, does hereby request the Attorney General, within five days, to submit to the House of Representatives an opinion with regard to the provisions of the act. of the said Commission, requiring applicants to disclose the identity of their race and photographs."

I am informed that applicants for examination are required to set forth on their applications their race as well as their nationality, age, interfered with unless its abuse clearly appears. Pratt v. Rosenthal, 181 Cal. 158; Mann v. Tracy, 185 Cal. 272.

"The civil service commission respect to determining the physical and other tests to be applied, an examination and the exercise of discretion will not be disturbed with unless obviously, not be interfered with by the courts."

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duty of administering them and investing in it the general control of examinations including the power to make rules to carry out the provisions of the act.

palpably indefensible and improper. If any fair, reasonable argument may be made to sustain the action the courts should not interfere, even though they may differ from the commission as to its advisability." People, ex rel., v. Creelman, 206 N. Y. 570.

To the same effect are the following: People, ex rel., v. McWilliams, 185 N. Y. 92; Simmons v. McClure, 204 N. Y. 253; Slavin v. McGuire, 205 N. Y. 84. Whether any action of the commission constitutes an abuse of discretion is of course a question of fact, and if the making of the requirements in question can be said to be within the expressed or implied powers of the commission, it could not be said, as a matter of law, that they would be invalid in the absence of evidence that they naturally resulted in or were made for the purpose of discrimination against or in favor of any race.

Civil service commissions, like other public officers and boards, have only such powers as are expressly conferred upon them and such other powers as are necessarily implied from those expressly granted. Civil Service Commission v. State, ex rel., 127 O. S. 261. While the Civil Service Commission is given the right to make rules, it can only make rules for the purpose of administering the law in accordance with the powers conferred upon it, and cannot by making rules assume power which it does not have. In the case of Civil Service Commission v. State ex rel., supra, the following was held:

"Where a certain jurisdiction is duly conferred, the duties assigned and powers granted to a board or commission, such board or commission cannot confer upon itself jurisdiction or add to its powers by the adoption of rules under authority granted to adopt rules of procedure."

In the case of Bratton, et al., vs. Dice, 27 Pac. 2d 1028 (Colo.), the following was held:

"Municipal civil service commission cannot exercise power that is not expressly conferred and cannot assume power by makig its own rules."

Section 486-11, General Code, expressly states what must be set forth in the application for admission to an examination. This statute reads in part as follows:

"The Commission shall require persons applying for admission to any examination, provided for by this act or by the rules of the commission prescribed thereunder, to file with the commission within a reasonable time prior to the proposed examination a formal application in which the applicant shall state under oath or affirmation:

(1) Full name, residence and postoffice address.

(2) Nationality, age and place and date of birth.

(3) Health and physical capacity for the public service sought.

(4) Business and employments and residences for five previous years.

(5) Such other information as may be reasonably required touching the applicant's merit and fitness for the public service sought; but no inquiry shall be made as to any religious or political opinions or affiliations of the applicant.

Blank forms for applications shall be furnished by the commission without charge to any persons requesting the same.

In addition to the matters which are specifically designated in this statute, the commission may require the applicant, for the purpose of determining whether he should be admitted to an examination to set forth only such additional matter which has any bearing on the merit and fitness of the applicant. If the legislature had intended to authorize the commission to require an applicant to set forth in his application, for such purpose, any information which the commission might deem advisable, it would not have limited such matters to those which relate to the applicant's merit and fitness for the public service sought. It could not ordinarily be said that the requirement that an applicant set forth his race or attach his photograph to his application has any relation to his fitness as a public servant, nor could it be said that the power to make such a requirement would be implied from the power expressly granted to require an applicant to set forth matters touching merit and fitness.

I am of the opinion therefore that the Civil Service Commission of the State of Ohio may require persons applying for admission to an examination to set forth in such application, in addition to the matters specifically designated by section 486-11, General Code, such other information as may be reasonably required touching the applicant's merit and fitness for the public service sought, but no person can be denied the right to take an examination by reason of his failure to set forth in his application his race or to attach thereto his photograph.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. BRICKER, Attorney General.

We have published the above because civil service commissions and boards of education all over the country have sought to take advantage of our people in a similar way by demanding their photos.

Workers Force Restaurant to Serve Negroes

5,000 Cheer Answer To Attack On Mrs. Wright, Gallagher

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

CLEVELAND, O., April 15.—Five thousand persons gathered yesterday on Cleveland's busiest street and for one hour cheered 700 Negro and white workers demonstrating before the Mills Restaurant, 315 Euclid Ave., in protest against the Jim-crow policy of the resaurant which denied service to Mrs. Ada Wright, Scottsboro mother, and Leo Gallagher, by whom she was accompanied.

Gallagher, who insisted that Mrs. Wright be served, was thrown out of the restaurant and assaulted by Leon Kuenning, pro-Nazi manager of the restaurant, suffering two fractured ribs.

A delegation elected by the demonstrators forced its way into the restaurant and demanded the dismissal of the manager and an end to the jim-crow policy of the restaurant. The delegation was headed by Mrs. Thomas, a Negro worker, and Sam Stein, district secretary of the International Labor Defense.

The management had called in its attorney, who attempted to befuddle the delegation with legalistic talk. The delegation answered that even the bourgeois law made it an offense to refuse service to anyone because of race or color. He declared that workers by the thousands would mass to force the restaurant to abandon ts jim-crow practices.

Negro and white workers on the delegation then took seats at tables and forced the restaurant to serve them. Other Negro workers from the street entered and were served.

I. O. Ford, representing the Communist Party, spoke in front of the restaurant, exposing jim-crowism as a weapon of the bosses to split the workers and weaken their struggles for better conditions. The large crowd cheered thunderously the announcement that the management had been forced to serve Negro workers, hailing this victory and the I. L. D. which organized the demonstration.

Eighty-five policemen stood by helpless during the demonstration. At the end of the demonstration the delegation told the management that at the next instance of jim-crowism, the workers would force it to hang a for-rent sign on the establishment.

WIN CIVIL RIGHTS SUIT IN OHIO

Social Workers of Toledo Victorious In Suit Against White Cafeteria.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 12—(ANP)—Hilda Grunke, (white), manager of Linck's cafeteria, Madison and Huron, was tried in the municipal court for violation of the Civil Rights act, found guilty and fined fifty dollars and costs by Judge Lee N. Murlin.

The discrimination upon which the case was based occurred on February 9, 1934 when Miss Rachel Gooden, Mrs. Frances Wade and Miss Floretta Carrington, all employed by the Social Service Federation of Toledo, were led to an obscure part of the restaurant and a screen was placed around their table after they had begun to eat.

Judge Murlin found that the employes were acting under the instruction of the manager who stated that complaints had been made to her by white patrons who objected to the presence of colored people in the cafeteria. He stated that the Ohio Civil Rights act is violated whenever any acts are done or words spoken to humiliate, embarrass or discourage a citizen, because of race or color, from enjoying the equal facilities and accommodations that are accorded to white persons in those public places which are enumerated in the statute.

William T. McKnight, II, prosecuted the case on behalf of the State.

Discrimination – 1934

Ohio.

WHEN NEGROES FIGHT

A restaurant in Toledo and a theatre in Massillon, Ohio, have recently been hailed into court for violation of the Ohio Civil Rights Law. In both instances the Negroes bringing the suits have been awarded substantial monetary damages. In both cases judges and juries were quite willing to enforce the letter and spirit of the law. Courier

When Negroes are more willing to fight for their rights they will get them. This has been the history of race relations in this country since the foundation of the Republic. There has always been a small minority of our people ready and willing to "go to the bat," but the majority has been averse to making any effort beyond the vocal stage.

5-5-34

Wherever there is a civil rights law on the books, there is no excuse whatever for it not being invoked by colored citizens when they are discriminated against because of their color or race. That such laws are not more frequently invoked is a sad reflection upon the desire of the race for its manhood rights. Discrimination against Negroes is rife in every State where there is a civil rights law on the statute books, and yet how seldom is an intelligent effort made to get justice through the courts. What is worst of all is the tendency on the part of so many Negroes living to adopt the ostrich attitude and avoid going into public places where they feel they are likely to be refused service merely because they "don't want any trouble." No rights were ever gained without "trouble." If predominantly white legislatures have taken the trouble to enact civil rights laws to halt color discrimination in public places, Negroes ought certainly to be willing to take the trouble to invoke those laws when confronted with jim crowism.

Where there are no such laws on the books, and Negroes have the vote, they should busy themselves to get such laws enacted. That is what the vote is for. It is a weapon, not an adornment.

NEGROES ATTEND PROM

Cincinnati. — (UP) — Negro students, for the first time in the history of the University of Cincinnati, attended the school's junior prom. Miss Josephine Simrall, dean of women and faculty adviser of the negro student group, adjusted the viewpoints of both sides. A portion of other students were at first reluctant about mixing of the races at the affair, while several negro students, who bought tickets and insisted on attending, were permitted their wish.

Courier 5-19-34

CLEVELAND PASSES NEGRO RIGHTS BILL PROPOSED BY I.L.D.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. - (CNA) A struggle against discrimination in public places, that began when Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, and Leo Gallagher (white), one of Tom Mooney's attorneys, were refused service in a Mills restaurant here last April, ended in victory on November 26 when the City Council of Cleveland passed an ordinance forbidding discrimination in places or conveyances catering to the general public, and a resolution demanding an end to such discrimination in the restaurant of the House of Representatives.

Crusader News Agency

The ordinance makes the denial of such service, because of race or color, punishable by a $5 fine and revocation of license.

12-15-34

Result of Mass Action

Harrisburg, Pa.

The ordinance and resolution are the result of furious protest, demonstrations and mass meetings, led by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. The agitation began on April 11 during the nation-wide tour of Mrs. Ada Wright and Leo Gallagher on behalf of the Scottsboro boys. Mrs. Wright and Gallagher, together with Miss Yetta Land (white) I.L.D. attorney, entered the Mills restaurant at 315 Euclid Avenue. Leon Kuanning (white), manager of the restaurant, refused to have Mrs. Wright served, and when Gallagher insisted, sprang at him with repeated blows. Gallagher, a frail man, suffered injuries to his ribs because of the attack.

Three days later five thousand Negro and white workers witnessed a demonstration before the Mills restaurant, called by the I.L.D. A delegation was elected by the demonstrators to enter the restaurant and demand the dismissal of the manager and an end to the Jim-Crow policy of service. The delegates sat down and forced the restaurant to give them service, with Negro and white sitting at the same table.

Threaten To Close Restaurant

"We need a Hitler here," was the comment of the manager, to which the delegates replied: "If you don't stop your Jim-Crow policy we'll have thousands of people marching down on your restaurant and there'll be a 'vacant store for rent' sign here."

Following this demonstration, a delegation organised by the I.L.D. went to see Councilman Leroy Bundy of the 17th Ward. Bundy agreed to present a city ordinance making denial of service in any public place, because of race or color, a punishable offense, and also a resolution condemning discrimination in the House of Representatives restaurant in Washington. Both documents were drafted by attorneys for the International Labor defense.

On October 29, two thousand Negro and white workers marched on the City Hall demanding that the Council pass anti-Jim-Crow legislation.

No Let-Up in Fight, Says I.L.D.

Commenting on the passage of the ordinance, William C. Sandberg, Cleveland organiser of the I.L.D., called it a great victory, but warned against believing the fight ended. "There are plenty of equal rights amendments and laws and ordinances that have become dead letters." he said. Only constant vigilance and militant action by the Negro and white workers can guarantee that this ordinance will be carried out in practice."

The ordinance, passed as an emergency measure, supplements the municipal code of Cleveland of 1924, by enacting new section 2999. The newly-enacted section reads as follows:

"Sec. 2999-1. Whoever, being the proprietor or his employee, keeper or manager of an inn, restaurant, eating house, barber shop, public conveyance by land or water, theater or other place of public accomodation and amusement, denies to a citizen, except for reasons applicable to all citizens, and regardless of color and race, the full enjoyment of the accomodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, or being a person who aids or incites the denial thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars ($50) and shall be subject to revocation of license issued for the operation of such business."

OBERLIN COLLEGE AND RACE PREJUDICE

By Dr. Kelly Miller

In the December issue of the Crisis Magazine Caroline W. Thomason writes engagingly upon "Prejudice Invades Oberlin." She recounts the golden age when Oberlin was founded one hundred years ago on the basis of the co-education of the races and sexes with no discrimination against either. For fully a half century this College held true to the ideal of its founders. But since that time it has been veering toward the modern tendency to handle the Negro with the back part of the left hand. She recites numerous instances to show that this great human rights college is bowing to the Baal of modern day narrowness and bigotry.

Let us keep in mind that Oberlin was founded on the crest of the wave of missionary enthusiasm for the forgotten and neglected man. We look back over a hundred years and wonder at the zeal for humanity which was then sweeping certain elements of the nation as a wild fire. In the wake of this movement Berea College was founded in the mountains of Kentucky, dedicated to the co-education of the races in this slave State.

Emerson says our virtues come in moments; our vices are habitual. Those who were caught up for the moment on the Mount of Transfiguration could not build there a permanent tabernacle, but must anon descend and mingle with the grosser affairs of life. The zeal and enthusiasm for humanity engendered a hundred years ago did well to survive for a half generation. Oberlin has gravitated to the lower level of her sister colleges on the race question, while local prejudice has wiped out Berea College as an institution for the co-education of the races. We may deplore retrograde tendencies in these degenerate days but we do well to understand, while we deplore. The example of Oberlin and Berea will illustrate the retrograde tendency of the age in which we are living. The Golden Age has given way to the age of gold.

Some years ago I was invited to be the guest of Oberlin College and to be the guest speaker at their chapel assemblage. I was entertained at a luncheon given by the faculty at which there were several toasts upon the spirit of the old Oberlin and the new. Faculty members pointed out that the institution was endeavoring as best it could under distracting influences to maintain the spirit of the founders but found it practically impossible to do so in the face of present day conditions with which they had to deal. Students were coming to them from all parts of the country bringing their local attitudes and prejudices. They were trying to baptize them as best they could in the spirit and tradition of the old Oberlin. But in spite of themselves the college as moving too rapidly from the old landmark toward present day ways. The Dean of Women told me that she could place only two colored girls in each dormitory, and was able to do this only because of immemorial traditions of the institution to that effect. They were then debating the question of establishing a separate dormitory for colored girls as the only feasible plan by which they could handle any considerable number of that sex.

In my response I stated that we at Howard were very anxious to have Oberlin stand by the ancient landmarks; for Howard was largely an offspring of Oberlin and sought closely to imitate the parent in all directions. I cited the instance of the farmer who, wishing to make a straight furrow across his field, fixed his sight on a cow on the other side, not being aware that the bovine herself was moving. On reaching the other side of the field and looking back upon his furrow he found that he had made a parabola instead of a straight line. This I feared would be the fate of Howard unless our prototype stood by the ancient foundation.

Discrimination – 1934

Pennsylvania.

Leaders Of Both Races Decide That Bias Is Unjust

Courier

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8—(ANP)—On Friday, January 26th, a conference of white and colored leaders met at the call of Quakers in the Cherry street meeting house near the Broad Street station in Philadelphia, to find out whether or not the Negro really wants to be segregated as a race, or is opposed to segregation.

2-10-34

It was known from the beginning that the Quaker call had included many persons who are supposed to be compromises on the question of segregation, because such persons be employed in segregated institutions, like colored "Y.'s" and colored schools. But at the very opening session, in the morning, the three representatives of the N. A. A. C. P., Pickens, Schuyler and White loosed met a terrific bombardment against the "segregation defenses, that the segregations seemed never again able to rally their forces during the three sessions. Several attempted feebly, to give a reasonable" and attractive interpretation of the governments' program segregating Negro relief projects; but when a vote was taken on the subject every "aye" was against segregation. The segregationists were either converted or convinced.

It was known that several members of the conference were invited to have an informal talk that very night with Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, at the White House, on the question of excluding Negro families from her great project in West Virginia, under the home subsistence plans. Without a dissenting "no," the conference passed a vote instructing or authorizing those who were to confer with the President's wife, to inform her that this conference was opposed to discrimination against any citizens on account of "race, color or creed,' of projects and in granting the privileges of acquiring homes in them. There was some feeble dissent in the discussion, but no dissenting vote when the question was put to the 60 or 75 delegates and conferees.

It seems that even though segregation may be imposed upon the Negro, he is not yet persuaded to accept or to endorse it.

Two Year Fight Against Jim Crow School in Berwyn, Pa., Is Won

BERWYN, Pa.—A fight against segregated schools which began here in the spring of 1932 ended with victory here Monday, April 30 when 200 colored children were permitted to attend the new $250,000 school along with whites.

The colored children have been kept out of school since June, 1932, by their parents because the school board ordered white children to attend the new school and colored children to continue going to the old school.

Six of the colored parents went to jail rather than pay fines after being arrested for keeping their children out of school. They declared they would stay in jail rather than submit their children to jim crow schools.

The fight against the segregation was launched in March, 1932 by the Bryn Mawr Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, headed by O. B. Cobb. This is one of the smaller branches of the association, but nevertheless it declared to the national office in New York that it wished to carry on the fight alone as long as he could. It engaged the services of Raymond Pace Alexander, famed Philadelphia attorney and Macer Hubbard, of Mr. Alexander's staff. Mr. Alexander carried on the long, tedious legal struggle against great odds, but the parents never gave up. Not a child went to separate school. The colored teachers who had been engaged to teach in it simply reported to empty benches and drew their pay. Volunteer teachers were secured to teach some of the children in private homes to keep them from falling too far behind in their studies.

In October, 1933, the branch appealed to the New York office for aid. Philadelphians also assisted and Mr. Alexander continued the fight.

Recently Attorney General William A. Schanader named two deputy attorney generals to try to seek a settlement of the case, at the same time indicating, after two years, that he was against the school board's segregation policy. Suddenly, on Monday, without any great announcemtnt, the colored children were admitted to their classes in the mixed school. They are taking part in all the school activities.

The Berwyn school case goes down in the history of the fight against segregation as perhaps the most heroic struggle that has ever been waged by colored parents and children. This little town has a small colored population. It is one of the many wealthy suburbs on the main line out from Philadelphia. The colored people are the hard-working, industrious type who are law abiding citizens and taxpayers and want their children to get all the advantages for which taxes are supposed to go. They were determined that no segregated schools were going to be set up here. There was no split in the fight. The white folks were not able to buy off a single person. To a man they took their children out of school and kept them out for two years rather than submit to jim crow schools.

In reporting the victory officially to the New York office of the N. A. A. C. P., Mr. Alexander writes:

"I am very happy to advise you of this complete and successful ending especially because the Bryn Mawr branch of the N. A. A. C. P. began this case and has always been behind it in giving us its entire support and encouragement. Too much praise cannot be given Mr. O. B. Cobb of this branch for his splendid zeal and tireless efforts..... These parents, after two years and one month have fought this case to a successful end. Many of them have been put in jail, including the mothers of small children.

"I want to express my appreciation to the main office for its aid and cooperation in this case along with the splendid cooperation given me by the Bryn Mawr branch of your association."

PHILADELPHIA, PA
RECORD

MAY 1 1934

SEGREGATION ENDS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TWO TOWNSHIPS

Mixed Classes Opened After Conference of Litigants.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

Segregation in schools of Easttown and Treddyffrin townships ended yesterday when white and Negro children attended the same classes in the new Berwyn, Strafford and Mt. Pleasant schools.

It ended a controversy of 23 months between the parents of 220 Negro children and the joint school board of the two townships.

In June, 1932, the Negro parents were advised separate schools would be maintained for Negroes. These were to be the old Berwyn school in Easttown township and the Mt. Pleasant school in Treddyffrin township.

Negro parents refused to send their children to schools designated. They engaged Raymond Pace Alexander as counsel and through the Bryn Mawr branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People took the case to court.

Schnader Enters Case.

A year ago the Chester county court ruled that Attorney General Schnader would have to become a complainant in the case. Schnader took no definite action until three weeks ago. Then he appointed two special Deputy Attorneys General and said he was ready to join in mandamus proceedings to force the school board to admit the children to mixed schools.

Last week the special deputies met with Alexander and the school board and plans were discussed for admitting the Negro children to mixed schools. The board's decision was reversed and handed down Sunday night.

Yesterday two newly-hired teachers and two other teachers greeted Negro children at the Mt. Pleasant school. Four Negro children who lived near Strafford school were admitted to the Strafford school.

Pupils Reassigned.

A number of Negro children were assigned to the new Berwyn school. In the meantime arrangements are being made to place many more Negro children, not yet assigned. The new Berwyn school is over-crowded at present.

Because the school term is more than half over, some of the Negro children may not be returned to school until next fall, when the old Berwyn school will be used for about 80 backward white and Negro children. In the meantime, this school which has been kept open for the teaching of one first grade child, will be closed.

PHILLY WOMAN HALES THEATRE MAN INTO COURT

Afro American

Charges Belmont Theatre Man Used Force to Eject Her.

5-12-34

JIM CROW AISLE NEWEST STUNT

Baltimore, Md.

Aisles Separate for Races, She Alleges.

PHILADELPHIA—Charging that an usher and the manager of the Belmont Theatre, 51 N. 52nd Street, manhandled and struck her in a clash over a jim-crow aisle, Mrs. Anna Mae Dorsey, 5518 Vine Street, had Elwood Hamilton, white, haled into court, last Saturday.

Mrs. Dorsey, who says she will fight the action to a finish, has placed charges of assault, aggravated assault and violation of the Act of Assembly, against the theatre men.

Was Over Jim-Crow

According to Mrs. Dorsey, she went to the theatre to see the late show Tuesday night, and was about to enter the theatre auditorium when an usher thrust out his arms to bar her way.

So unexpected was the action she said, that she was shocked and asked him what he meant. "You can't go down that aisle," she said he stated.

"Why can't I?" she asked; "and what right have you to put your hands on me?"

While this was going on, the manager made his appearance and the two men took her by the arms and forcibly escorted her to the door. During the incident one of them hit her in the face, she said.

Could Not See

Mrs. Dorsey says she was not aware of the rules of the theatre segregating colored people to a separate aisle. Even after being

told, the place was so dark that she could not see all of the aisles. The place pointed out to her, she said, was a dark alley-like way against the wall.

She is being represented by Raymond Pace Alexander and the case is scheduled for a first hearing before Judge Edward W. Henry this week.

Citizens of Pennsylvania Town to Continue Battle Against Establishment of Permanent Jim Crow High School—Bill In Equity Filed.

CHESTER, Pa., June 14— (By Reese Hammond for ANP)—Continuance of the bitter fight to prevent the establishment of a permanent Jim Crow high school, is seen in a test case to be taken to the Delaware County courts challenging the right of the Chester City School board to maintain the Frederick Douglass High School for Negro pupils. On behalf of Bradford Murray, 1501 W. Ninth street, and his daughter, Maureen Jones Murray, 16, a bill in equity has been filed at Media in which it is alleged that the girl had been assigned to the Douglass school with other members of the fall junior high school class of 1933 and the February junior high school class of 1934.

The bill, filed by Attorneys J. Austin Harris, G. Edward Dickerson of Philadelphia and Allen S. Olmstead III, white, of Chester, asks the court to grant an injunction against the school directors forbidding them to maintain the Douglass school as a separate junior high school for Negro pupils and also asks for an injunction against the rule forbidding the Murray girl and her classmates to attend the Chester Senior High school.

PA. TEACHERS TO FIGHT COLOR BAR IN HIGH SCHOOLS

PATCC Asks Board to Include Colored Appointments.

CLARENCE WHYTE HEADS BODY

Dunbar-Arthur Principal Made President.

PHILADELPHIA—A fight to wipe out the racial discrimination which bars colored teachers in high and junior high schools was started here when the Pennsylvania Association of Teachers of Colored Children passed a resolution against it, Saturday.

The resolution, which was passed unanimously, calls on the Board of Education to consider the appointment of colored teachers when sixty junior high school vacancies are filled next September.

Ban Sepaate Lists

Another resolution also asks the board to select teachers, regardless of race and according to merit, from one eligible list for elementary, junior and senior high schools. At present there are two lists, one for whites and one for colored.

The body further resolved to ask the board to include history of colored people in its history courses and to support the Wagner-Costigan anti-lynching bill.

Mrs. Rainey Talks

Action on racial segregation which bars colored teachers in high and junior high schools in Philadelphia followed an address made by Mrs. Madeline Bowes Rainey, secretary of the association, which held its annual session at Paul Laurence Dunbar School, 12th Street, above Columbia Avenue, Saturday.

Mrs. Rainey told the body that the action of he Board of Education in excluding colored teachers in these upper schools not only subjected colored students to a silent demonstration of racial inferiority, but also gives white students a false lesson of superiority.

"It is impossible," stated Mrs. Rainey, "for our educational system to place ideals of living before our youth and thus stimulate worthy ambitions until the colored teacher is placed alongside of the white teacher, as is the student, and given equal opportunity to teach, by her very presence, the truth rather than the farce of democracy.

"Negro youths learns from silent demonstration the false lesson that it is impossible for him, because of his racial identity, to make his greatest contribution to citizenship," she said.

Mrs. Rainey declared that everywhere in the world, industrially and socially, the trend is towards more intimate relations between differing groups and that racial differences should be preserved and their contributions respected."

Blames Discrimination

Calling attention to the small percentage of the colored students who graduate from high schools after entering due to absence of contact with colored teachers, the speaker declared that our youth are not being sufficiently stimulated in advance. "Race discrimination," she said, "stifles growth, expression and service, not only for our youth but for teachers and principals as well."

Whyte Heads Body

Clarence Whyte, principal of Dunbar-Arthur School, was elected president to succeed Mrs. Mallaviere Cooper Russell. Clifford Washington was chosen as vice-president.

Other officers included Mrs. Madeleine Bowes Rainey, recording secretary; Henry B. Jones, corresponding secretary, and William L. Warrick, treasurer.

Among those who spoke during the session were Mrs. Alice Gardiner, Miss Marion O. Jackson, James H. Young, Arthur Huff Fauset, Miss J. Irene Williams, Miss Marion Richards, Tanner Duckrey, James Duckrey, T. H. Hammurabi Robb and Mrs. Russell, who presided.

Temple Student Tells How She Met Swim Color Bar

Inez Patterson (Pat) Boasts That She Put Herself Thru College Just as Her Mother Did Before Her

"PAT" PATTERSON

By BERNICE

PHILADELPHIA — Colored girls can swim now during the regular practice hours in the Temple University pool, according to Inez Patterson, expert aquatic star, who received her degree of Bachelor of Science in Physical Education from that school on Thursday.

"Pat," as this all-round young athlete has been known since her record-making and record breaking high school days, has been a pioneer in blazing a trail at Temple for her undergraduate sister.

When interviewed by this AFRO representative, she was about to leave for Orange, New Jersey, with another mermaid who rounds up her post graduate work for her master's degree in Physical Education at Columbia University. Miss Velma Besselle Johnson, daughter of the W. L. D. Johnson of Houston, Texas. Her mother was a former newspaper woman.

Opened Way

"When I first went up there (Temple), the classes for colored girls for swimming was on Friday afternoon from four to five o'clock," Inez was saying. "Up to this time no colored girls had taken any part in any of the swim meets.

"So, when a group of girls were discussing plans about taking part in the Play Day swim at the University of Pennsylvania, during my very first year there, and I saw them getting together their swimming suits and things preparatory to joining the Drexel and Penn teams out there, I just asked if that meant me, too. The girls all said, 'Surely! So off I went.

"You see, the purpose of this event was to foster intercollegiate spirit among the students, so why shouldn't I go? I asked myself. And out of 500 girls present, I was the only colored.

Faced Color Bar

"In my sophomore year, however, I went to sign up, and was told by Miss Sprowl, then secretary to Miss Duncan, the head of the department, that I could not take part in the meet about to be held. But that didn't stop me from attending the meet. I said to myself that if I couldn't swim, at least I could see it, they couldn't stop me from doing that. When I arrived, Miss Duncan herself came up to me and asked me why I wasn't swimming. The next year then, my junior year, I just went on and registered and nobody even questioned me about it!

"But I did do this: I refused to practice on Friday afternoon during the hour set aside for colored girls alone.

"I got around that by always being 'too busy' to do my practicing at that time, which made my swim practice fall on Mondays and Wednesdays when the other girls had supposedly exclusive use of the pool. And during the entire time not a question was raised.

"In the meet of that year I won second place in diving."

It was also learned from an authentic source that this young woman recently received a white flannel blazer, the highest honor awarded their athletes, and was elected to the Honor Team in Sports for four consecutive years.

When asked about this, Pat explained: "You are given 100 points for every team you are on. I was on ten teams—four of which were hockey. So I had the highest average."

Represented Class

It happens also to be a matter of fact that during the May Day exercises held last year at Temple Stadium, Inez was representative of her senior class in the hurl ball. There were around 10,000 spectators.

However, it was during the tryouts for this event that the teams were practicing the javelin throw. were practicing the javilene throw. The highest mark scored by any of Pat's teammates was about 70. Pat tossed it 103, and almost immediately the event was switched to the hurl ball.

Inez Patterson was graduated from West Philadelphia High School in 1928 and worked as physical education instructor at the Southwest Y.W.C.A., at Wissahickon Boys' Club, in Orange, New Jersey, and at the Elmwood Community Center during the interim between that and entrance to college.

During the summer she has worked as Head Swim councillor at Fern Rock Camp in Bear Mountain New York, and attended the Temple University camp, and was first of the 30 campers there to pass the conoeing test.

The young grad has long been known in and around Philadelphia for her prowess and her personality She lives in Elmwood with her mother, and drives her own car. She boasts of the fact that she has put herself through college . . . and for that matter so does her mother.

Discrimination — 1934

Pennsylvania.

Chester School Jim Crow Halted

CHESTER, Pa.—(By Wire) — The plan to segregate colored children in a separate high school here was halted Monday when the school board agreed upon a compromise plan to allow parents to send their children to either of the two high schools.

The plan was proposed by Dr. John Hume Miller, son of ex-Congressman Miller, of South Carolina and the Rev. Ellis Moore, both of this city.

Sometime ago the school passed a rule which would have consigned attendance of colored children to the Frederick Douglass High School by geographical segregation.

The Colored Citizens' League started a fight and finally took the matter to court. One of the outcomes of the court fight was failure of the school board to make contracts with the colored teachers in the public school system.

The compromise settlement Monday will allow attendance at either of the two high schools. It is regarded as a victory for the Citizens' League.

The case of the teachers has not been settled yet, the AFRO-AMERICAN was told.

Discrimination - 1934

Pennsylvania

Berwyn Ready To Continue School Battle

Not Satisfied With Partial Victory, To Snub G. O. P's

Berwyn, Pa.

With a "thumbs down" attitude the citizens of Berwyn and vicinity are not yet satised with the arrangements made by the school board in the assignment of the children of the Easttown and Tredyffrin townships.

Of the five schools of these townships around which war has raged for more than two years four are receiving white and colored students on an equal basis. The one exception is Mt. Pleasant. All the colored children of that district are enrolled there but all the white children are enrolled at the Stratford school.

The six white children who are enrolled at the Mt. Pleasant school are from another district and if they are recalled to Upper Merion where they belong Mt. Pleasant will be a segregated colored school.

The Bryn Mawr branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has renewed its fight and adopted the slogan "Win all or lose all."

Repudiating the Republican party the colored citizens of the Main Line are swinging towards the Democrats.

O. B. Cobb, president of the Bryn Mawr NAACP said, "Republican office seekers who did not aid us in our fight cannot get our votes. Negro Republican leaders who cannot help us now in our struggle cannot lead us any longer."

The citizenry has pledged that the sacrifices made by the parents of Berwyn shall not have been made in vain.

Major Sensation in Berwyn School J.C. Case Promised

Afro-American

10-20-34

PHILADELPHIA. — That a major sensation may grow out of the Berwyn segregation case was learned this week by the AFRO-AMERICAN [illegible],

Floyd L. Logan, president of the Educational Equality League, and others who have investigated the situation in the Berwyn area, stated that with one exception the condition is satisfactory at present.

Fear Politics

Logan and well-informed leaders, however, fear that even the present situation may not be permanent after the coming election. They say that the recent status must be looked upon as temporary as the matter has not had definite court settlement.

A large number of Berwyn citizens are skeptical and are watchfully waiting any further developments.

An AFRO-AMERICAN reporter talking to residents of the district was told that there were several matters yet to be cleared up in the Berwyn case. Some of these they say, will probably spring a sensation when they have been fully checked.

In the meantime, the Educational Equality League has planned a city-wide membership campaign and will hold a mass meeting at Union Baptist Church on Sunday, November 4, at which time the Berwyn and segregation in general will be discussed.

Mr. Logan stated this week that the main objective now is to build a formidable organization which can command a hearing. "We must get the masses into the fight," he says.

N.A.A.C.P. Active

The Bryn Mawr branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is far from satisfied with the recent settlement of the case, O. B. Cobb, its president, says. There must eventually be a complete settlement of the case in the courts, he says. The present agreement, he points out, is at most a personal one and does not bind the school board beyond a kind of gentleman's agreement. The whole fight to eradicate segregation in Pennsylvania public schools must be won, he says.

Color Bar Blocks Pa. Conference on Social Welfare

Afro-American

11-17-34

Norristown Hotel Wants to Accommodate Only White Delegates.

Baltimore, Md.

OFFICIALS THEN CALL OFF REGIONAL MEET

Body Voted Not to Stand for Discrimination.

(Exclusively for the AFRO)

PHILADELPHIA.—The regional conference scheduled to be held by the Pennsylvania Conference on Social Welfare at Norristown, Pa., December 6, 7 and 8, has been called off as a result of the refusal of the Valley Forge Hotel, where sessions were to be held, to accept colored delegates, the AFRO-AMERICAN learned, Tuesday.

For the first time since the state body voted to hold no session where colored delegates would not be accommodated on same terms with whites, it has run squarely up against a stone wall of race prejudice, its officials say.

Will Stand Firm

The committee which arranged the regional conference at Norristown contemplated no such difficulty, but in taking precautions to insure proper accommodations for delegates, was told by the hotel management that it could not accommodate the colored delegates. As efforts to effect other arrangemnts failed, it was decided to call the meeting off.

When interviewed at his office at 311 S. Juniper Street, Arthur Dunham, president of the conference, gave the AFRO-AMERICAN the following statement:

"Tentative arrangements had been made to hold a regional meeting of the Pennsylvania Conference on Social Welfare early in December at the Valley Forge Hotel, Norristown. Before the arrangements were fully concluded it was ascertained by representatives of the conference that the Valley Forge Hotel is unwilling to permit colored people to attend meetings in the hotel.

"As president of the conference, I explained to the manager of the hotel that Pennsylvania Conference on Social Welfare has colored as well as white members and that it could not and would not lend itself to any policy or measure of race discrimination. Since the hotel did not wish to modify this policy, the arrangements for holding this regional conference at the Valley Forge Hotel, Norristown, were cancelled by the chairman of the committee on regional meetings, Miss Mary S. Labaree, of Harrisburg.

"Owing to difficulties in securing other suitable accommodations in Norristown and owing to the shortness of time, it was felt impracticable to hold the regional conference at another place and time, so plans for holding the regional meeting in December were abandoned."

Citizens Will Protest

Colored citizens in Norristown, informed of the action of the Valley Forge Hotel management, stated that an organized protest against what they regard an insult to their right of citizenship there will be instituted. They will ask liberal minded whites to join them in measures against the hotel which made this open show of racial prejudice which will keep meetings of this kind from coming to the city.

Just what form the protest will take had not been decided Tuesday, but leading men and women there said the matter would be given attention.

To Hold Luncheon

A regional luncheon which has been held every year in connection with this regional meeting will be held in Philadelphia, the AFRO learned.

George R. Bedinger, executive of the Public Charities Association, under whose auspices this luncheon is held, made the following statement:

"This Norristown affair is the first I've ever met. The Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania has arranged public meetings including luncheons and dinners for twenty years and in as many different cities in Pennsylvania. We never have known of an instance where any of our colored guests have experienced the slightest discourtesy. They have always been welcome and well attended."

Discrimination - 1934

Tennessee.

FISK U. SINGERS DECLINE J.C. ENGAGEMENT

Afro-American

Refuse to Appear at Loew's with Robeson's Emperor Jones.

Broadway

MASS MEETING STIRS CAMPUS

Faculty Votes No at Bitter Session.

Special to the AFRO-AMERICAN

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Petitions by the student body and resolutions by the student council caused cancellation of the engagement of Fisk Jubilee Singers at Loew's Theatre this week.

Paul Robeson, in "The Emperor Jones," was the featured picture and the singers were billed in daily papers as "Nashville's own." Patrons were advised of a "Real treat. You'll hear their glorious harmonies blend in spirituals and ballads."

Back Entrance Cited

Loew's Theatre, students said, welcomes colored patrons only after they have walked down an alley, entered a side door and walked up to the gallery where they have to sit on long wooden benches.

Faculty Says No

With Dean A. A. Taylor, the faculty members were called together Thursday night of last week for the purpose of sanctioning this action. After a bitter discussion they passed a resolution to cancel the contract.

Placards Posted

Placards displayed in the vicinity of the university, read: "Take a street car to see Paul Robeson in 'Emperor Jones' and the 'World Famous Jubilee Singers.'" One wit on the campus ironically told the AFRO it meant: "Take a jim-crow car to see a jim-crow show to see them make a fool out of us."

Responsibility Not Placed

Nobody seemed to know just who is responsible for making the arrangement with the theatre management, not even the boys who sing, the director, nor the head of the music department, Warner Lawson.

During the few days prior to the scheduled appearance of the singers the president, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, left town, and the mystery of who was responsible is still unsettled.

Students Hold Mass Meeting

Both faculty and students were astir over the affair. A group of students led by Lyonel Florant, Wilson Williams, Charles Rhodes and Gerald Ross, called a mass meeting when the president of the student council refused. A resolution was drawn objecting to the appearance of the singers, and a petition was circulated among the students.

Despite the fact that they needed the money, the singers declared they were opposed to appearing. They said they were ignorant of the arrangements and didn't know whether the engagement had been broken. Students recalled charges brought against President Jones's predecessor, Fayette Avery McKenzie were that he took Fisk students up back alleys to sing for white folks.

DuBois Speech Recalled

They produced an excerpt from an address by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a Fisk alumnus, who spoke at President McKenzie's last commencement. It read:

"The whole policy of segregation as it is developed at Fisk is a menace and a disgrace. I am told that this year the Jubilee Club gave a concert downtown. Not only was the colored audience jim-crowed and segregated, but the colored teachers were separated from the white teachers, and different windows were furnished where colored and white people were to buy their tickets.

"If Erastus Cravath, the first president of this institution, knew that a thing like this had happened at Fisk University he would, if it were in any way possible, rise from the grave and protest against this disgrace and sacrilege."

KNOXVILLE WHITE CLERGYMAN CHARGES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITH DELIBERATE NEGLECT OF NEGROES

The Rev. Cranston Clayton, Inter-Racial Leader Says Present TVA Set-up Gives Colored Man Little Cause to be Thankful to Uncle Sam

New York, April—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Rev. Cranston Clayton, white clergyman of Knoxville, accuses the United States Government through the Tennessee Valley Authority of deliberate neglect of the welfare of Negroes in the Tennessee Valley Development in an article published in the current issue of OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life, the organ of the National Urban League.

Rev. Clayton, who is a member of the Inter-racial Commission of Knoxville and the State of Tennessee, says of Norris, a new city being created by the government:

"....If Norris is prophetic of the total training program of the Development then Negroes have little cause to be thankful to their Uncle Sam. At Norris will be established a working experiment in coordination between industry and agriculture, the ideal which the TVA envisions for the whole Tennessee Valley. The natives of this cooperative community will receive extensive training in the arts, trades, and skills essential to such a mode of living. That they may become expert in agriculture, for instance, they will be provided a farm-garden for demonstration, a model poultry plant, and a dairy farm with pasteurizing plant connected. The women will receive courses in home planning and management. All homes will be electrified for providing lights and heat. Roads will be kept free from sign-boards, hot-dog stands, and road-side clutter. From all this the Negro, as desperately as he needs training, is to be absolutely excluded. He can not even live on the outskirts of the town in his customary hovel.

This is a bitter blow to Negro leadership. Southern states, as niggardly as they may be, do at least provide some sort of educational facilities for the blacks. And southern towns will at least allow their out-cast population to live in dirt and shacks down by the creek or the railroad track. But the government does worse. It absolutely excludes them.

NASHVILLE DAILY NEWSPAPER POINTS TO INJUSTICE OF EXCLUDING DOCTORS OF NEGRO RACE FROM CITY HOSPITALS

Globe and Independent 8-24-34

Liberal Editorial Emphasizes the Handicaps put upon Young Physicians Who are Excluded from Municipal Institutions

The Nashville Tennessean, which usually takes a liberal stand on matters of justice to the Negro race, advocated editorially in its Saturday, August 18th issue, that municipal hospitals be opened to Negro doctors that they may minister their colored patients, and also that these institutions be opened to young physicians who must serve interneships. The editorial also emphasized the fact that the members of the white race need to give constant concern to the health of the Negro citizens, not only as a humanitarian principle, but as a matter of self-protection. The editorial followed closely the strong address delivered along these lines by Dr. M. O. Bousfield over the radio Monday night of last week, and is counted upon to be of material value to leading citizens in Nashville who long have been pleading with the "city fathers" to provide city hospital facilities for colored doctors

The Tennessean editorial is as follows:

THE NEGRO DOCTORS

Negro physicians and surgeons of the National Medical Association concluded on Friday their annual meeting in this city.

The five days the association was in session were crowded ones.

Reports of the gathering reflect the rapid progress that has been made by this professional group of the Negro race.

The health of the Negro section of our population is a matter of great concern to the white population. Aside from the humanitarian considerations, which are impressive in the South, where the races live in such close association while maintaining their racial integrity, as a measure of protection to their own good health, the white people must interest themselves in whatever measures are necessary to protect the health of the Negro population.

Proof of the interest in the problem of the white members of the medical profession was manifest in many ways during the Negro convention. Leading doctors of this community went before the Negro

groups to lecture, and more than one of the delegates to the convention pointed with pride to the encouragement received from white physicians in the early years of struggle for medical education.

Every year the Negro race is supplying doctors to minister to it in increasing numbers. In Nashville is located one of the two great schools devoted to the education of Negro doctors and its graduates have shed credit upon that institution.

The question of Negro health, in spite of its importance to the community as a whole, is a matter in which the Negro doctors can play a leading part. In some communities Negro doctors are still barred from municipal hospitals where Negro patients are admitted, a discrimination which should be removed.

This discrimination limits the field in which young Negro doctors can work out their interneships and it often works a hardship on the Negro patients who have been encouraged and should be encouraged to look to the members of their race for succor when in trouble.

This problem was one of the many matters under discussion during the recent convention, and those who followed the deliberations could not but have been convinced of the justice and wisdom of a liberal policy toward these Negroes who, working against handicaps which the white candidate of the M. D. degree do not face, have proved their worth

Discrimination -1934

Texas.

Texas Paraders Are Head of the Foot

HOUSTON, Texas. — During the Armistice parade held here, all colored groups were placed at the foot of the columns regardless of musical position according to groupings.

It is reported that the parade was held up by dissension between the principals of three colored high-school groups, as to which group should lead the others—i.e., "be the head of the foot."

MISS ESTHER HAMLETT HIT BY OFFICER

Kansas Citian Victim of Police Brutality in Houston

HOUSTON.—Miss Esther B. Hamlett, social worker here, was insulted and physically harmed by a police officer last week when she protested his order to "fall in line" with the employed. Miss Hamlett is the daughter of Bishop J. A. Hamlett of Kansas City, Kas., presiding officer of the sixth episcopal district, C.M.E. church.

Miss Hamlett was about to enter the social service headquarters at 618½ Milam street where stood unemployed persons seeking jobs when she was accosted by the white officer who was assigned to duty at the social service headquarters.

"Fall in line, there," the officer ordered Miss Hamlett.

The social worker retorted that she did not have to fall in line, as she was a social worker. The police officer grabbed Miss Hamlett by the neck of her coat, dealt her some roughness and threw her against a brick wall. Miss Hamlett was shaken up and her nerves upset over the maltreatment.

Miss Hamlett has been engaged in social work here for five years. She holds her A.B. degree in sociology from Baker university in Baldwin, Kas., and her M.A. in the same subject from the University of Kansas. She has studied also at the New York School of Social Work.

Houston citizenry has become aroused over the rough treatment of Miss Hamlett by a white officer, and urged the removal of the officer. The officer, however, instead of being removed has been transfered to another beat.

Citizens point out that the maltreatment was unwarranted, as during her five years here Miss Hamlett has gone in and out of the headquarters several times a day and should have been recognized as a social worker by the officer. They say further that the officer was out of order as Miss Hamlett did not give the appearance of an unemployed person.

"JIM CROW" MOVES UP A NOTCH

In Texas only people of Negro descent are regarded legally as colored. Anybody else may be as black as the ace of spades, but he is white just the same under the laws of Texas. The result of this legal fiction has been that Negroes are the only people in the state whom old man "Jim Crow" has set apart as those upon whom he would inflict every kind of injustice.

Last week "Jim Crow" moved up a notch, when Mexicans were jim-crowed in the bread lines of Houston along with Negroes. Which shows that in America even hunger and nakedness are also color struck.

MEXICANS GET WHITE AGAIN

When hunger and starvation and relief of suffering went Jim Crow in Houston a little while back, Negroes and Mexicans were put in the same bread lines together. It is said that some realistic fellow was told to separate the whites from the colored, and that, finding Negroes and Mexicans the same color, he put them in the same line.

Since that time the Texas statutes have been consulted, and it has been found that they say that a black Mexican is white. So the Mexican hungry have turned white again. Only the black Negro remains black anywhere in the world.

Jim Crow Negro Games

We have heard of a lot of different kinds of Jim Crowing of Negroes in the South—Jim Crow cars, Jim Crow libraries, Jim Crow Parks, and Jim Crow this and Jim Crow that. But, until the Houston School Board instituted the system, we never heard before of the Jim Crowing of Negroes at Negro high school football games. Houston is the only city in all the world that has adopted such a monstrosity, and every other city in the South has now admitted Houston's sole and undisputed title to this travesty on justice.

Here is the picture. The football games in question are between Negro high schools; the players are all Negroes; the bulk of the money put up to make the thing possible is furnished by Negroes the teachers and the students in the schools involved are all Negroes; the patrons of these schools are all Negroes. But when a Negro goes to one of these games here is what he finds:

He finds that the man who sells him his ticket is a white man; he finds that the man who takes up his ticket is a white man; he finds that he cannot have a box seat for himself and his wife, because all of the box seats are reserved for white people (at least those that are close enough to the game to see what is going on); he finds that he cannot even have the best grand stand seat in the park, because all of these are reserved for white people; he finds that the cheer leaders and rooters for the Negro high school teams cannot get the most out of their bands, because these bands have been removed some distance away and placed next to the white preserves, to entertain and make enjoyment for the white people; he even finds a Negro policeman on guard to see to it that no Negro even walks down the aisle by the box seats and the white people, for fear he might contaminate this Nordic superiority.

All of this Jim Crow business, mind you, at a Negro high school football game. When this is contrasted with the fact that a Negro cannot even buy a ticket at the Rice Institute games, some idea will be had of just how far the Houston School Board has carried this matter of Jim Crow at games which are entirely played by Negroes and supported almost wholly by Negroes.

Silence Would Be Better

In answer to an editorial in last week's Informer, concerning Negroes being Jim Crowed at their own high school football games, S. B. Williams, president of the Informer Publishing Company, has, as Citizen Williams, written an apology for the school board and for Negro teachers. His letter appears elsewhere on this page and provokes the following comment:

The first comment is that, where a teacher feels that, because of his job, he cannot say what ought to be said about such an inexcusable imposition as Jim Crowing Negroes at their own football games, silence would be better for such a teacher. There is no such thing as finding any justifiable excuse for this kind of insult to Negroes; and the fact that some fearful and namby-pamby Negro leaders have by their actions given encouragement to the insult, does not make it fair to the great masses of Negroes, who do not appreciate it, and who do not deserve thus to be treated.

Mr. Williams also says that the school

board has "been led to believe that we are getting just what we want." If that is what the school board believes, let it make its own defense, and tell the seventy thousand Negroes of Houston who it is that has led them to believe that Negro students, Negro parents, and Negro patrons of our schools want to be Jim Crowed at our own games.

Besides, The Informer does not believe that the school board, or the superintendent, or anybody connected with the sorry mess, believes any such thing. The Informer does not believe that they think they are treating Negroes either justly or as they themselves would like to be treated.

Certainly it does not behoove any Negro to offer any apology for such inhuman treatment of seventy thousand Negroes, or to make any defense for this indefensible policy of Jim Crowing Negroes at Negro high school football games.

Discrimination - 1934

Fire Victims' Bodies Denied Undertakers

Journal and Guide

White Morticians Hog Negro Corpses After Blaze

3-21-34

PROTESTS IGNORED

Colored Doctors And Nurses Not Allowed To Render Aid

Norfolk, Va,

By P. BERNARD YOUNG, Jr.
Journal and Guide Staff Writer

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Even in the hour of the most horrible tragedy in this city's history, the monster of racial discrimination stalked its streets arm in arm with the specter of terrible death.

Where all available sources of aid should have been drafted for succoring the horribly burned and injured victims of the disastrous fire last Saturday, which took a heavy toll of inmates of the Federal Transient Bureau home, Negro doctors, nurses, and undertakers were not only ignored but those who offered help were not permitted to do so.

Colored undertakers were denied the usual privilege of handling the bodies of victims of their own race. When a written order was finally secured from Mrs. Mary Jane Outten, head of the transient bureau, by T. C. Walker, consultant on the Negro for the FERA in Virginia, and J. H. Williams, chairman of the local Emergency Advisory Council, authorizing white undertakers to release colored bodies to undertakers of their race, an official of the first white burial establishment visited tore up the order and asked Messrs. Walker and Williams to leave.

Protests In Vain

Protests were made to official in charge, but to no avail. When Allen Johnstone, field representative of the FERA, ordered here by CWA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins to investigate the fire, was approached he stoutly insisted that he was "sympathetic" to Negroes but held that turning the bodies of Negroes over to morticians of their race would be "commercializing" on tragedy.

The government is paying the burial and hospital costs of the victims. White undertakers will collect for all bodies they handled.

In rare cases only are colored bodies ordinarily handled by white funeral establishments here, and those are deceased persons in old families here which have traditionally been buried by white concerns. These concerns do not seek colored patronage, and at least one confines its clientele strictly to Caucasions.

Hospital Relents

But when the wholesale fire-slaughter struck the city like a holocaust, Negroes were not only sent to the morgues of white undertakers, but for the first time in the memory of old residents here the Virginia Baptist Hospital, accepted colored patients, although the one or two most seriously burned and hurt, who would require lengthy hospitalization were transferred soon to the Lynchburg City Hospital.

Asked by the local EAC chairman why colored undertakers were not summoned to assist in carrying the victims to the hospitals, Mr. Johnstone explained that the switchboard operator assigned to summoning ambulances "did not know that there were colored transients in the home." One colored undertaker has a regular ambulance in addition to his other equipment, while the others have dead wagons and other rolling stock suitable for emergency ambulance use.

Any Vehicle Used

They were quite willing to assist in any way possible, regardless of the race of the suffering and dead. Every available vehicle, including bread wagons, trucks, and milk wagons were reported to have been used along with the regular ambulances to take the screaming and groaning victims, some of whom were running around with burned strips of flesh hanging from their bodies, to the hospitals.

At the morgues, jim-crowism was not forgotten. Reliable local persons who did visit the morgues told the Journal and Guide that the white and colored corpses were separated by an aisle.

It was definitely established in an inquiry by a representative of the Guide that not a single doctor, nurse or undertaker was permitted to share in ministering to the poor victims and that none received a call to report. At least two colored nurses telephoned in an offer to serve in any way desirable, but they were never asked to report.

Shortage of Nurses

At the same time nurses were brought here from nearby towns and cities. The colored undertaking establishments here are the C. V. Wilson and Co., Strange and Higginbotham, and L. W. Pryor Funeral Home. Colored doctors are Drs. F. R. Trigg, K. M. Pettis, W. H. Roberts, R. W. Johnson, R. W. Lomax, T. J. Fawsett, and F. L. Lander. Four are CWA examiners. Negro nurses include Miss Louise Terry, Mrs. Anna Nellum, Miss Annie Hunt, and Miss Lavalette Smith.

3-31-34

It is said in some quarters, but this could not be verified, that at police headquarters there is kept a list of undertakers having ambulances or equipment suitable for emergency use as ambulances, and that Negro undertakers are not so listed. The hospitals do not have ambulances, it was said, ambulance service being available from the city and undertakers.

Not Usual Procedure

Since Negro undertakers were not called, white undertakers took the bodies of dead men directly to their places and returned those who died at hospitals to their establishments. Ordinarily, white undertakers call morticians of the other race to get colored bodies. They rotate in handling the City Home deceased, and when a Negro inmate dies usually turn the body over to one of the Negro concerns.

Mr. Johnstone, the FERA field representative in charge of transient camps and bureaus, did not say whether he thought there was "commercializing" on the part of any white people.

The establishment at which the order, signed by Mrs. Outten authorizing Negro undertakers to have Negro bodies, was torn up was at Farber's Funeral Home. When Messrs. Walker and Williams went there they were told that "you can't see the bodies."

Told To Ignore It

A man thought to be the manager was then handed the note from Mrs. Outten. He went out to get another man whom he said would show them the bodies. This man returned in a short while, tore up the order, and "invited" Messrs. Walker and Williams to leave, declaring that M. S. Burchard, white, of Norfolk, state FERA representative, had told them to ignore the order.

Despite all efforts to reach Mr. Burchard, he could not be reached by the EAC representative here for verification of this statement.

Committeeman Ignored

After this Mr. Johnstone was called again and he promised a second time to investigate and report back to the EAC representative, Mr. Williams. It was at this time that Mr. Johnstone laid the blame for the failure to use Negro undertakers upon the telephone operator "who didn't know there were Negro transients.

Mr. Williams says he was told by an assistant at the transient bureau that he called the ambulances. It is known that one Negro who was driving by the bureau home at the time of the fire stopped and asked to take some of the victims to the hospital.

Despite the protests of local citizens, Mr. Johnstone insisted he could see no reason for disturbing the arrangement already made. Benjamin H. Scott, the Negro member of the citizens advisory committee of the transient bureau, was not notified of the time nor place of any of the several meetings held by the committee after the fire.

Couldn't Look For Brother

One local colored man went to the white establishments in an effort to identify one of the victims as his brother. He was accompanied by a colored undertaker. One allowed him to see the bodies. The other concern said it had orders "from Washington" not to let anybody see the bodies.

One white undertaker came from Bedford to get the remains of a Negro who died Sunday, although in Bedford there is a colored undertaker.

Mr. Scott went to the transient bureau headquarters as soon as he learned of the fire Saturday and offered his services, and although he is a member of the advisory committee of the bureau and was promised he would be called, he was not called for duty nor notified of committee meetings.

Principle Involved

In reply to Mr. Johnstone's insinuation that Negro undertakers would commercialize a tragedy, Mr. Williams said he told him he was sure that if necessary the colored undertakers would bury the victims for nothing, under the circumstances. He said to Mr. Johnstone that a principle was involved and not the money which the government would pay.

The local EAC kept in frequent telephonic communication with Leon A. Reid, state EAC chairman in Richmond.

Mrs. Hugh S. Woolfolk, Federal Emergency Relief administrator for Lynchburg, also verbally assured EAC representatives that she thought Negro undertakers should handle Negro bodies. She didn't write an order to this effect.

Not In Caskets

Up to Sunday night at 10 o'clock no victims seen by Mr. Williams and others of the EAC here, had been placed in Coffins. They were lying on the floor at one establishment—with an aisle between the races.

Of the hospitals here, Lynchburg City Hospital regularly accepted Negro patients. Memorial Hospital does occasionally. It was without electric current shortly after the fire for several hours, and later received some victims on transfer from other hospitals. Virginia Baptist Hospital never accepts Negro patients as a rule, and makes it quite plain, local citizens will tell you, that Negroes are not wanted there in any capacity.

EAC Active In Matter

The Negro angle here was investigated and protests lodged by the Emergency Advisory Council, whose members are: J. H. Williams, insurance manager, chairman; Benjamin Scott, realtor; J. W. Harper, merchant; Frank P. Lewis, insurance agent; C. L. Lee, insuarnce agent secretary; Dr. Frank R. Trigg, J. T. Harris, Y. M. C. A. secretary; Dr. R. W. Johnson, and R. W. Newsome.

Another angle is that although there are several restaurants operated by colored persons, the colored survivors who were not at the hospital Monday were eating at the Piedmont Hotel, white, presumably in some segregated part of the dining room or kitchen.

Asked Out; Stays

On Saturday night Mr. Williams was asked out of the City Armory where the unhurt or only slightly burned or hurt survivors were temporarily housed, by a white case worker. He was there to assist in getting the men fed. He did not leave.

Following the second reports of condition of a discriminatory nature to Mr. Johnstone, he promised a third investigation and report to the EAC chairman. This call and conference never materialized, and Mr. Johnstone left the city Monday after absolving local bureau officials of any blame for the tragedy.

One Negro, L. Carey, is employed as a case worker at the transient bureau.

Hospital Photos Barred

The Journal and Guide reporter visited the Lynchburg City Hospital and talked to many of the survivors. The superintendent of the hospital courteously but firmly refused to allow any pictures to be made, explaining that Federal authorities had instructed her not to permit photographers to take snaps in the hospital.

A newsreel cameraman had been turned back just before the Guide cameraman went to the hospital, he was told.

Police Action Against John Hewlett Raises Ire Of Citizens

Widespread indignation exists in the colored sections of the city as a result of the treatment accorded John Hewlett, president of the Manhattan For Hire Cabs and prominent fraternal leader of the city by police officers on April 9th. Mr. Hewlett addressed a mass meeting at the True Reformer's Hall last Sunday and gave his audience a detailed account of the episode which, is a common occurrence when Negroes come in contact with the terroist police department of Richmond. A resolution was adopted by the meeting requesting Mayor Bright to appoint an impartial committee of citizens to investigate alleged police brutality in this city especially when Negroes areinvolved. The meeting was presided over by Frank Berry and sponsored by the local unit of the International Labor Defense of which Samuel Kelly is the organizer.

Mayor Will Not Act

It is learned that Mayor Bright will not order the investigation requested by the resolution he having been accredited by a local newspaper with the following statement: "While I am in sympathy with Richmond citizens who have real grievances, I intend to ignore the resolution. I do not believe it calls for an investigation."

Typical of Police Methods

The Hewlett case is typical of the manner in which Negroes are treated by certain police officers in this city. It is common knowledge that these officers feel perfectly at liberty in cursing, abusing and assaulting Negroes, regardless of how trivial the nature of the caseis in which they are involved. Many of the officers are adept at manufacturing evidence which is invariably accepted as absolute fact. On the streets, a Negro hazards insults, abuse and often bodily harm if he disputes and officer and if he resents the conduct of the officer he is threatened and called "a nigger" a favorite term with these cossacks.

No Redress

In the majority of cases, Negroes have no redress. Magistrates will not issue warrants against the offending officers and when charges are preferred against them with the Chief of Police they are ignored and the aggrieved party denied the opportunity to be heard. In this connection two specific instances have been reported to the Planet where charges lodged against police officers have been summarily dismissed by the Chief without even an acknowledgement of their receipt.

Alleged Bail Bond Racket

The helplessness of the police when it comes to dealing with big criminals or in combating the number racket and their extreme activity in dragging motorists to the various station houses where they are made to pay a bail fee of one dollar and released upon their own recognizance has provoked the allegation that the bail bond racket is also thriving in this city. It is also rumored that as a result of the attitude of the Chief of Police in treating alleged cases of police brutality towards Negroes and because of their inability to get any redress when mistreated the services of a national organization has been solicited and that civil suits against offending officers will be instituted in the future.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.
NORTHERN VA. DAILY

MAY 10 1934

SELF-DETERMINATION

Dean Ivey Lewis, of the University of Virginia, in denying permission for Richard Moore, Negro Communist, to deliver a speech on "The Right of Self-Determination" in Madison Hall, at the University, acted with commendable discretion, this newspaper thinks, and exhibited a frankness that is indeed refreshing when he announced, "Our only reason is one of *race* and not of policy." We think this should leave no uncertainty as to the attitude of the University toward free thought and free expression.

The leader of a group of students sponsoring the Negro's appearance disqualified his own charge that the dean's refusal constituted a denial of Jeffersonian principles and rational consistency when he admitted that six members of the Communist party have spoken in Madison Hall in the past two years. However liberal one's views may be toward Communism or any other ism, no friend of the University would wish to see its forum converted into a bureau for the dissemination of propaganda. The University ought to be entitled to this much self-determination on its own account.

Viewing the matter in its racial aspects, the appearance of the Negro at the University in the role of a Communist campaigner would probably add very little to the sum total of anybody's knowledge of Communism and would merely serve to dignify and accentuate a foolish and dangerous racial controversy. Dean Lewis was plainly right in refusing to permit the facilities of the University to be used in this way.

Free Speech At The University Of Virginia

IF THOMAS JEFFERSON, founder of the University of Virginia, were living today he probably would not approve Dean IVEY LEWIS'S refusal to permit RICHARD MOORE, Negro and member of the Communist group, to speak at the university under the auspices of a student organization known as the Free Discussion Group. MOORE'S subject had been announced as "The Right of Self-Determination."

JEFFERSON might have said to Dean LEWIS what he said in one of his inaugural addresses: "Error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason may be left free to combat it." To which the dean would no doubt have given the same reply that he gave to the students: "Our only reason is one of race and not of policy." When it comes to the question of race, reason seems to have been dethroned at the citadel of learning founded by America's greatest apostle of democracy.

The most significant thing about the incident is not that the university authorities would not allow RICHARD MOORE to talk to the student group of free thinkers, but that there is such a group at the university, and, having heard six white Communists speak, they invited a Negro member of the party—one eminently qualified—to address them. That is an indication that there are some white youths who want to be free, in mind and spirit, while the action of the university is proof that education, as formally provided for in many of our universities, still shackles the minds of youth, or attempts to mould them into certain patterns.

Trying to close and lock the minds of white students to complete self-expression on the part of the Negro is an unfortunate educational policy. The Raleigh *News and Observer* makes the point with much more emphasis when it says:

"White students can listen to Negroes croon but the dean of THOMAS JEFFERSON'S university is afraid to allow the minds of white students to listen to the logic of a black man. Free speech or ting a fear, which Southerners should be quickest to deny, a fear not, when it erects a color line the of the intelligence to protect the University of Virginia is admitminds of white men from a black man's speech."

Because the University of Virginia was conceived and brought to life by a great apostle of democracy and of freedom, is no reason to suppose, 108 years after JEFFERSON'S death, that the university is really free and self-assured. JEFFERSON'S ideals of free speech and its concomitants were given expression at a time when slavery was an approved institution. The slave psychology still lingers with us; in our culture, our religion, our industry and our race relations. Because we have Jeffersonian principles, as a matter of heritage, we do not have many JEFFERSONS.

"The Right of Self-Determination," expounded at the university, by a Negro, even more than a century after JEFFERSON'S time, was just too much for those in charge of the institution. Had the Free Discussion Group of the student body chosen to invite a less forthright, and much more conservative Negro, he might have passed the consorship of the authorities, but the student group might not have been interested in hearing the passive type, because circumvention of truth nearly always accompanies passivity as a matter of necessity. Still, at the university, there adorns one of the oldest and most famous halls the legend: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make ye free."

Discrimination – 1934

Virginia
6

Dr. DuBois on Segregation

The learned editor of the "Crisis" Magazine devotes his entire editorial space in the February "Crisis" to a discussion of the subject of race segregation.

In our opinion the editor is trying to complicate a rather simple question in an effort to extricate himself from a self-imposed position by making the following statement:

"The thinking colored people of the United States must stop being stampeded by the word segregation. The opposition to racial segregation is not or should not be any distaste or unwillingness of colored people to work with each other to cooperate with each other, to live with each other."

Who said it was? Such a construction of the opposition to racial segregation on the part of Negroes must be Dr. Dubois' exclusive idea. The opposition as we construe it is based upon the un-American and undemocratic practice in vogue in the United States of treating a group of 12,000,000 Americans as a separate and distinct part of the population which must be by law and custom isolated, restricted and circumscribed. Such a policy presupposes the inferiority of the group and is purely the outgrowth of the institution of slavery. It is foolish to assert that there can be enforced segregation without discrimination, therefore the editor's reasoning is faulty when he says:

"The two things do not necessarily go together and there should never be any opposition to segregation pure and simple unless the segregation involves discrimination."

Negroes, like the Jew and other races, prefer to live, work and cooperate with Negroes, but they resent any law, custom or policy which takes from them the freedom of action enjoyed by other American citizens. Race segregation in America affects only Negroes, and this is proof positive that Negroes should resist it to the limit and not be misled into tacit acquiescence simply because, as Dr. DuBois says:

"The vast majority of the Negroes in the United States are born in colored homes, educated in separate colored schools, attend separate colored churches, marry colored mates, and find their amusement in colored Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s."

This is characteristic of all racial groups and does not in the least justify or dignify Jim Crowism or enforced segregation in America.

Wrong is wrong and as ingenious as Dr. DuBois is, he cannot make wrong right.

RACE BIAS BLAMED FOR MOVEMENT

Journal and Guide

Sees Harm In Having Negro Caretaker At Poorhouse

3-10-34

HER CHARGES DENIED

Norfolk, Va.

Elizabeth City (Va.) County Relief Head Is Leader

By JOHN RUPERT PICDTT

Peninsula Bureau

HAMPTON, Va.—Flagrant race prejudice flared up here last week when Mrs. Pearl Creecy, white, emergency relief administrator for Elizabeth City County, aroused because a Negro caretaker at the county poorhouse sometimes is left in charge of its inmates of both races, recommended his displacement by a white caretaker and urged "That the races and sexes be segregated at as great a distance as the plot of ground will afford."

Her recommendations were made to the county board of supervisors at its meeting on February 28. All of her recommendations were accepted and passed by the supervisors.

W. M. PRITCHETT

The relief administrator in her report, made after a survey of the poorhouse, made the following proposal:

"That a white person be put in charge of the inmates and not give a colored person any authority over a white person.

"The white people of the South resent being under the supervision of a Negro. I am sure there can be found a white couple somewhere in this community who would be glad to have a home and receive $40 per month salary."

Charged Discrimination

Mrs. Creecy's report and recommendations also contained some of the usual assumptions that Negroes were racially subject to venereal diseases and tuberculosis, and also charged a case of petty discrimination against the colored caretaker, W. M. Prichett.

"On one occasion recently," she related in her report, "a pair of shoes were taken from a white man and given to a colored man. This is probably due to the fact that there is a colored man in charge of the poor house during the absence of Mr. Copeland (Charles T. Copeland, superintendent of the poorhouse)."

This charge of favoritism was declared absolutely false and unfounded by Mrs. Pritchett, who assists her husband. Mr. Copeland replied to Mrs. Creecy's report at the supervisors' meeting, stating that conditions at the institution are as good as they have been for the past several years, and that it was impossible to keep conditions satisfactory there at all times.

Woman Is Aroused

In answer to Mr. Copeland, Mrs. Creecy again scored the "practice of placing white people under the supervision of colored people" and argued that "it stands to reason that should this be done the colored people would fare better than the white."

Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett work under the direction of Supt. Copeland.

The Guide reporter, in company with a Mr. Wilson, was carried on a tour of inspection of the home last week by Mrs. Pritchett. There are at present 20 inmates in the home. Seven are colored women, nine colored men, one white woman, and three white men. The ages of the inmates range from 26 to 82 years.

Guide Reporter Visits Home

There are three main housing buildings for the inmates. One of these buildings is occupied by the

white inmates. The second is home of the colored women. The third provides living quarters for the colored men.

A fourth large building is used for the dining room and kitchen for the inmates. Another building is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pritchette and their 13-year-old son. There are other large buildings which are used as barns, storehouses, etc.

In answer to the charge that a pair of shoes was taken from a white inmate and given to a colored man, Mrs. Pritchette said that this was absolutely false.

Conditions at Home

The reporter, who was carried thru the entire place by Mrs. Pritchett, found conditions to be extremely sanitary in all of the buildings. The floors were immaculately clean and the bed coverings were spotless. The walls of the rooms, which while they had been painted for some time, nevertheless were clean and showed signs of having been washed recently.

Mrs. Pritchett pointed out numerous conditions that might be improved, but all of these would require additional funds far in excess of the amount now allotted by the county for the maintainence of the institution.

The home is located in the East End section of Hampton, about a mile and a quarter from the city limits. In bad weather it is difficult to approach the place due to the almost impassable roads.

Picnic Spot in Summer

In summer, however, the spot is a veritable place of beauty and the scene of numerous picnics and outings of white and colored groups. The home proper is located on a jet of land which projects far out into Hampton Creekand, at its tip's end, divides the Creek into sreatms.

Standing on the home grounds from almost any viewpoint, one can see for more than two miles up or down the Hampton Creek or any of its two divides.

Mr. and Mrs. Pritchette have been caretakers of the home for six years, lacking one month. They began work at home on March 30, 1928.

The salary of the caretaker is said to be a home and $40 per month.

Inmates' Views

The reporter in the absence of both Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett questioned each of the inmates of the home. All of these, with the exception of two, declared that conditions were satisfactory to them.

One of the two mentioned apparently was not pleased at all with the existing conditions at the place; the other, while he emphatically stated that the services of the caretakers were satisfactory, also felt that practically everything at the institution might be improved.

The home in general, according to the observation of the reporter, while not the best nor the most modern of its type of institutions, nevertheless compares favorably with most of the similar homes in the state.

COUNTER WITH SUGGESTION OF

RACE INTERNES

Journal and Guide

Matter To Come Up For Consideration At Staunton

6-5-37

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—The effort to have a colored physician added to the medical staff of Piedmont Sanitorium was temporarily abandoned after a committee visited the institution in regard to the matter prior to the meeting of the Old Dominion Medical Society here last Sunday.

According to action taken by the body, the matter will be brought up for further consideration at the state meeting to be held in Staunton, June 12-13.

The committee reported that it was "cordially received," but that the sanatorium officials were evasive and cold to the suggestion of a staff member from the race. The superintendent of the sanatorium suggested that instead it would be possible to have a colored interne, provided he would stay 18 months, which is more than the usual interneship time especially on one type of medical science.

A committee was composed of Dr. J. B. Darden, Petersburg; Dr. J. M. Gandy, Petersburg; Lawyer T. C. Walker, of Gloucester and Richmond; Dr. Fred Brown, of Richmond; and Dr. J. H. Blackwell, of Richmond.

Appromximately 33 physicians and members of the women's auxiliary to the society were present and heard the report of the committee and received the courtesies of Hampton Institute extended in a welcome address by President Arthur Howe during the dinner hour.

He urged a greater cooperation between educational institutions and health agencies stressing the idea that more young women should enter nurse training leading to an A. B. degree.

Such courses he said are being offered today and with the cooperation of medical men can be improved to fill a greater need than that they fill today.

Dr. C. J. Walker, of Staunton, president of the society, responded calling the attention of the group to the rapid progression of standards in educational and health work.

Mrs. D. W. Byrd, president of the women's auxiliary, in her talk in which she paid especial tribute to the work being done at Piedmont by the auxiliary in the face of the difficulties encountered, suggested that the body reduce its obligations by supporting a bed at the institution for a six month period instead of a year as formerly.

Other speakers heard during the course of the meeting were Mrs. W. P. Dickinson, Drs. D. W. Byrd, W. P. Dickinson, Major Walter R. Brown, Captain James E. Wilson, and Mrs. C. J. Walker.

A very interesting program has been planned for the state meeting in Staunton at which time a clinic on the heart and high blood pressure will be conducted by some of the ablest doctors of the state.

Visitors from the University of Virginia, Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; and Nashville, Tenn., are expected to be present for the two-day session.

Among the doctors in attendance at the meeting were the following: W. E. Reid, Portsmouth; J. D. Barnes, Portsmouth; A. R. Pugh, Portsmouth; J. W. Pierce, Suffolk; Q. E. B. Harris, Crewe; J. B. Darden, W. B. Green, Irving Watts, Petersburg; J. W. Robins, Hopewell; Fred Brown, J. H. Blackwell, Richmond; E. C. Downing, Roanoke; C. J. Walker, Staunton; D. W. Byrd, Alfred Fentress, William Murray, J. L. Sapp, Norfolk; W. P. Dickinson, Newport News; R. H. B. Lloyd Phoebus; Burl Bassette, Hampton; W. H. Hughes, Richmond; and C. W. Scott, Hampton.

Discrimination—1934

Wisconsin.

Students Attack Hotels for Refusing Rooms to 'Green Pastures' Cast

MADISON, Wis.—The refusal of ocal hotels to provide rooms for he cast of "The Green Pastures" vhich played here recently has lrawn a strong protest from five tudent organizations at the Uni- 'ersity of Wisconsin.

The students have adopted a re- ..tion demanding that hotel op- erators here "refrain from racial or religious discrimination in the use of their facilities."

The inter-church council of the school proposed the resolution which was approved by the Wesley foun- dation, the Congregation Studen association, the Wayland club and the Presbyterian Student Alliance.

PROTEST DISCRIMINATION AGAINST 'GREEN PASTURES' CAST

Students at the University of Wisconsin became incensed when officials of the hotels in Madison, Wis., refused accommodations to members of the cast of "The Green Pastures," prize Pulitzer production. The university inter-church council immediately voted to picket the hotels in question. The group above presents the almost unprecedented spectacle of young white men and women united in a common cause and fighting against jim-crowism and Race prejudice. The daily newspapers, both North and South "paint" these fair-minded students as "Reds" because they are against color discrimination.